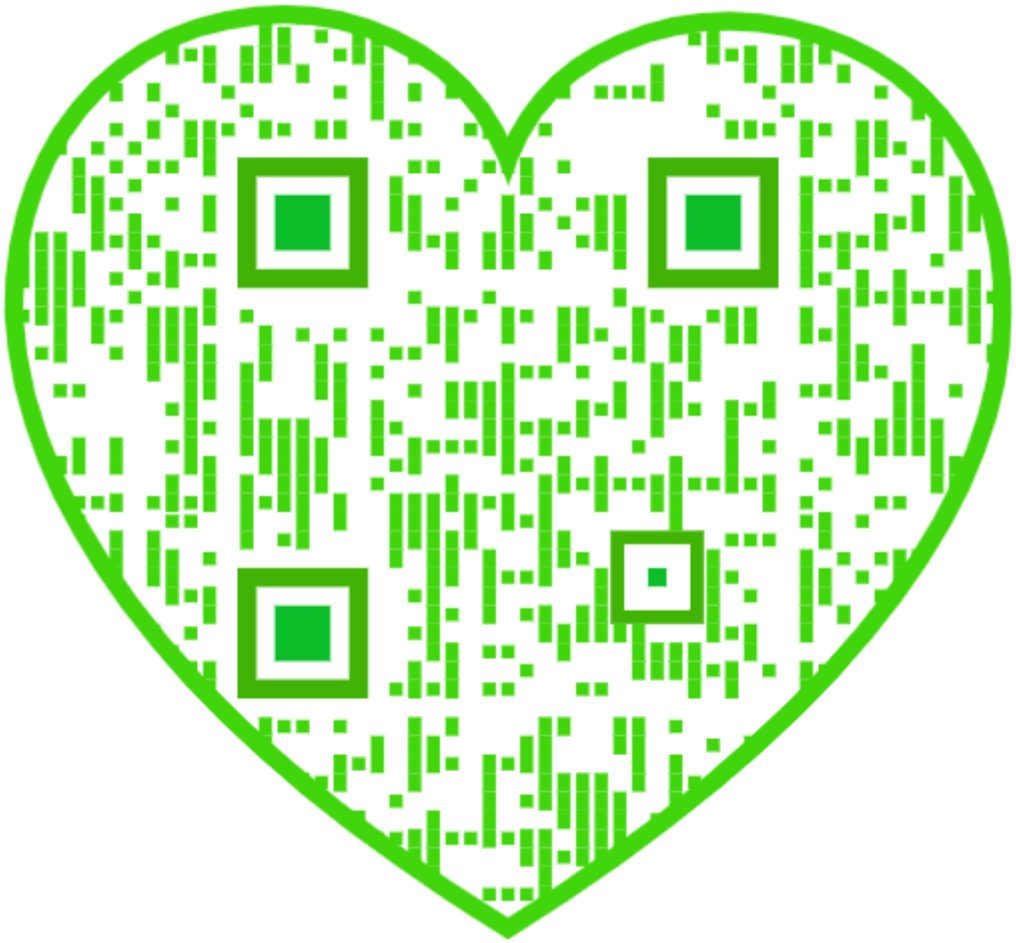

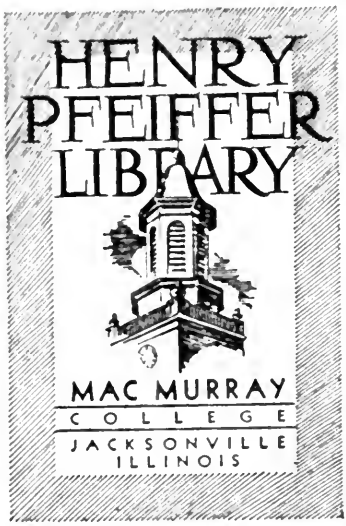
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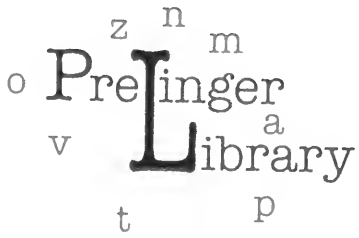

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A National Recreation Magazine Established Thirty-five Years Ago

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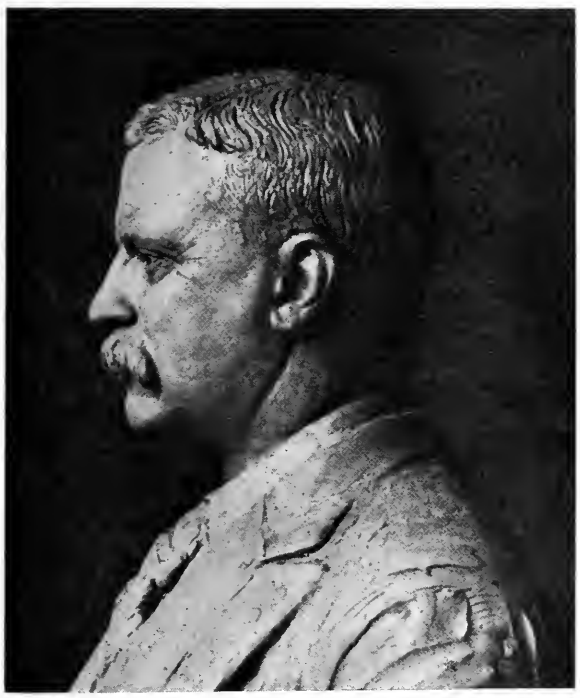
FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS the National Recreation Association and the societies out of which it came have published each month a recreation magazine.

In April, 1907, the first issue of the magazine, which is now RECREATION, appeared under the name THE PLAYGROUND. The pages were only sixteen. The national organization then known as Playground Association of America was just twelve months old.

The first name which appears in the issue is Theodore Roosevelt. Other names are: Jacob Riis, Luther H. Gulick, Jane Addams, Joseph Lee, Felix Warburg, Henry S. Curtis, Mrs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, E. B. De Groot, Charles F. Weller, Clark W. Hetherington.



Published by courtesy *Pearson's Magazine*

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

This picture of Theodore Roosevelt appeared in the first issue of *The Playground*

In this first number of the recreation magazine there was mention of manual training, science, art; also of study rooms, lecture rooms.

Already there was much emphasis on play leaders and the help the colleges could give in training play leaders.

The words "leisure time" appear in April, 1907.

A picture of Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President of the new society, was used, and the following letter from him which was addressed to the President of the Playground Association at Washington:

"I have been pleased to see also that there is a new interest in play and playgrounds all over the country, and that many cities that have not previously taken up the movement in a systematic way have made a beginning this year. In Germany a large number of games have been put into the school course as a part of the school system. In England football and cricket have been a part of the school course at Eton, Rugby and most of the other public and preparatory schools for many years. In the private schools of this country, similar to these English schools, such as Lawrenceville, Groton, St. Paul's and many others, play is also provided for in the curriculum. I hope that soon all of our public schools will provide the place and time for the recreation as well as study of the children.

"Play is at present almost the only method of physical development for city children, and we must provide facilities for it if we would have the children strong and law-abiding. We have raised the age at which the child may go to work and increased the number of school years. These changes involve increased expense

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for parents, with decreased return from the child. If we do not allow the children to work we must provide some other place than the streets for their leisure time. If we are to require the parents to rear the children at an increased expense for the service of the State, practically without return, the State should make the care of children as easy and pleasant as possible.

"City streets are unsatisfactory playgrounds for children, because of the danger, because most good games are against the law, because they are too hot in summer, and because in crowded sections of the city, they are apt to be schools of crime. * * * In view of these facts, cities should secure available spaces at once, so that they may not need to demolish blocks of buildings in order to make playgrounds, as New York has had to do, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000 an acre."

Theodore Roosevelt also wrote:

"Since play is a fundamental need, playgrounds should be provided for every child as much as schools."

"Neither must any city believe that simply to furnish open spaces will secure the best results. . . . They are apt to get into the possession of gangs and become the rendezvous of the most undesirable elements of the population. . . . Play is less systematic and vigorous without supervision."

Henry S. Curtis pointed out the advantages in combining playgrounds, public gymnasiums, baths, free public libraries, auditoriums, and thus building great social centers for the communities. The grouping of recreation opportunities seemed to him to bring much greater use, "each feature drawing patronage to the other."

Luther Halsey Gulick, President of the Playground Association of America, wrote:

"A fundamental condition for the permanent development of a free people is that they shall in childhood learn to govern themselves. Self-government is to be learned as an experience, rather than taught as a theory. Hence in a permanent democracy, adequate playgrounds for all the children are a necessity."

Joseph Lee stated:

"What is wanted on a playground is not the teaching of baseball (it is difficult to prevent a boy from acquiring that accomplishment under any conditions), but the influence of a man or woman of high character. Children are very imitative; it is the incidental teaching by example that counts, especially on the moral side, and nowhere else does example count more than on the playground."

Thirty-five years ago when the first issue of the recreation magazine of the Association was printed, the early leaders, with great wisdom and with their feet on the ground, were planning very much of what has since been built up.

The recreation movement through the years has been an important, sizable, significant part of America. The movement has not sought nor has it had the publicity that certain other movements have, but as a friend of the society wrote a few days ago after studying its work—"Here is a real organization really serving without shouting."

Howard Braucher

"Gathering May"

By LEAH SEWELL

Let us by all means keep alive here in America the beautiful custom of greeting the May and revive some of the simple and lovely old May Day revels

MAY DAY, according to voluminous record, has an ancient and very mixed ancestry. Simply by examining our own springtime feelings, however, we may say with authority that it is one of the most genuinely instinctive of all folk festival days.

The compilers of the church calendar named May first in honor of St. Philip and St. James the Less. But the return of spring, the flowering countryside, the song of the lark and the thrush made this present world so entrancing that the children of men could not readily turn their minds to heaven and its citizens. In May, they said in effect, earth was enough! And so its celebration throughout England, where it took on the character that still marks it for us, has been always chiefly secular and opportunist. "Seize the day!" "Begone, dull care!" "Gather hawthorn while ye may!" — to take liberties with Robert Herrick. (He, one feels certain, would gladly grant us this paraphrase of one of his best known lines, for his lyrics show how keenly he felt the rustle of the English spring.)

The antiquarians take us back thousands of years for the beginnings of May festivities. Ancient lore of Hindustan, Egypt, Phoenicia, Greece, and Italy, abounds in descriptions of spring rites, all very elemental and "earthy." They originated in the rural districts and gradually spread to the towns and cities where they fell into bad repute.

The old Saxons, in their literal, practical fashion, called the month of May "Tri-Mülch," because the pastures were so rich at that season that the cows gave milk three times a day.

When we think of May celebrations, however, we think chiefly of Middle England — England before steam and factory whistles had taken possession — England that was rugged, but merry, a truly "green and pleasant land."

The celebrations were country-wide—none so cloddish or over-prudent that he would not lay down rake and hoe to gather garlands, dance and sing to greet the May. Different sections had special local color and their own homely touches for the occasion.

In the Celtic communities—the Scottish highlands, Cornwall, the Isle of Man—fire-lighting on hilltops was a feature of the day until the early part of the nineteenth century. The Celts inherited this custom from the Druids, who lighted fires upon their cairns on the first of May in honor of Bel—the Baal of the Scriptures.

The Irish had their own version of this practice. They would light fires at intervals in their fields and have the cattle pass between them. To exorcise evil spirits, fathers would sometimes leap through the flames holding children in their arms.

In Anglo-Saxon parts of Great Britain the May ceremonies at first bore some likeness to the Roman

feasts in honor of Flora. These Floralia, as they were called, were said to have been instituted by Romulus, and they lasted from April 28th to May 2nd. They lapsed after a time and then, in 173 B. C., there was a sudden blight on buds and blossoms, and the feast was restored by senatorial decree.

The Maypole, so gay and so naive, is given a sinister origin by many wiseacres, but one wonders whether the rustics who delighted in dancing and making merry with the festooned and beribboned baubles were any more concerned with doubtful derivations than are our children today! The Puritans, to be sure, in America as well as in England, took exception to it. It was condemned by them as a "stincking idol," and was banned by the Roundhead Parliament in 1644. But at the Restoration of Charles II, the people, their May spirit unbroken by the long severity, erected a huge Maypole in the Strand which stood until 1717 and was finally purchased by no less a person that Sir Isaac Newton, who used it to support a great telescope.

The custom of carrying May dolls was popular throughout medieval England, and it survived until fairly recent times in Devonshire, Cornwall, and parts of Wales. This was a slight note of religion which crept into the revels, for the dolls often became a mother and child. Historians associate them with the Roman Flora, but in Tudor England it was the Virgin and Child who were remembered in this simple way. The May Queen, too, although a very worldly sovereign, was related in the minds of the people with the Virgin Mother, and to this day, in the Roman Catholic Church, May is called the month of Mary.

A New Spirit Enters

So much for the ancient background. But somehow —no one knows just when or where — Robin Hood made his way into the picture, merry men, Maid Marian and all, and one could readily brush aside all history and legend on the matter and believe that May Day came full-fledged out of Sherwood Forest in response to human necessity for a feast of joy and mirth.

From this time on, the holiday naturally took on a new tone. The May games began, and — most natural and most delightful part of all — the custom of going to the woods about midnight and gathering branches of trees and flowers, coming back at sunrise, and decorating all the doors and windows throughout the villages with May garlands. This was called "gathering May," and as the hawthorn was in flower then, it began to be called May by the country folk.

It must have been on these excursions to the woods that the lasses took to washing their faces with dew. Mrs. Samuel Pepys, so her famous husband tells us, spent the eve of one May Day in Woolwich, "in order to be up betimes, to gather May-dew . . . the only thing in the world to wash her face with."

Robin Hood loved the little people well, and naturally his advent brought sparkle and romance to May Day doings. A hint of Saint Valentine's spirit and a bit of Mardi Gras mummery came in with him. It became a day for lovers, although old jingles warned against marrying in May. Sometimes Maid Marian figured as the May Queen.

There is an old couplet that runs —

> The Queen of May is here today
> And gives us all a holiday.

A lilting May song of more recent date is filled with the sentiment of gallantry and romance that Robin Hood brought with him:

> Come out, come out, my dearest dear,
> Come out and greet the sun.
> The birds awake on tree and brake,
> The merry May's begun.
> Come out and drink the diamond dew,
> Come out and tread the lea,
> The world is all awake and you
> Are all the world to me.

After the expedition to the woods to gather the May greens and blossoms, there were the Maypole and Morris dances on the village greens. Games and contests and all manner of clowning were added from time to time. A pasteboard hobby horse was one invention that long held favor. It was dragged about the streets and coins were tossed into a basket to express approval of the show.

Not only in rural districts, however, was May

Day observed. London had its own diversions, and here the day was given over to pure mumming. It was the gala occasion of the year for the milkmaids and the chimney sweeps. The milkmaids, dressed in their finest, had an elaborate procession, leading a gaily decorated cow. Later they would call upon their patrons to receive treats and gifts of money.

The sweeps celebrated in grand style. They had a large parade, dressed in all manner of grotesque costumes. Stock characters appeared year after year and were much beloved by the populace. Jack-in-the-Green was chief among these. Jack wore a tall superstructure of light cedar wood completely covered with boughs and flowers. Only his legs showed below, as he went dancing and whirling through the streets to the delight of the London crowds. Dusty Bob and Black Sal were his faithful companions year after year, for Sweeps Day was observed over a long, highly colored period.

"On the calends or first of May, commonly called May-day, the juvenile part of both sexes were wont to rise a little after midnight and walk to some neighboring wood, accompanied with music and blowing of horns, where they break down branches from the trees and adorn them with nosegays and crowns of flowers; when this is done they return with the booty homewards about the rising of the sun, and make their doors and windows to triumph with their flowery spoils; and the after part of the day is chiefly spent in dancing around a tall poll, which is called a Maypoll; and being placed in a convenient part of a village, stands there, as it were, consecrated to the Goddess of Flowers, without the least violation being offered it in the whole circle of the year." — *Bourne.*

Out of all these traditions only two have survived to any degree — the May basket and the Maypole. The May basket is direct offspring of those old English Maying excursions and the Maypole is still occasionally seen in city parks. There are several parts of our country, too, where the arbutus is called the May flower and where a favorite lark is searching for it in wood and field.

Those who are fond of making mystic deductions and reading omens into circumstances which are, to most of us, casual or accidental, might make something of the fact that our own Pilgrim Fathers made their fateful journey in the Mayflower—although they would have been the very last ones to wish to bring to their new world any reminders of those gay and worldly May Days of old England.

May Parties for Everybody

Here are some suggestions for May parties that are in the authentic spirit of the olden times, and yet appropriate and possible today.

A May Day breakfast would be pleasant and different for those who live in the country or the suburbs. It would be grand fun for the teen ages, who could play tennis or croquet afterwards. For a church society or a recreation group it would be a way of getting an early start and adding a little lustre to good words.

First, walk to the woods, or drive, if it is too far, gather greens and flowers and then come back for a breakfast in the garden, the parish house, or the community center. May Day falls on Friday this year, so it would not be stretching it too far to have your breakfast on Saturday morning, when most people are free. If your friends and neighbors turn a deaf ear because of the early rising, you can convert your party into a picnic with slight variations to suit your own circumstances.

An appropriate indoors party would be a county fair. Have your assembly room decorated to resemble a village green. The booths could be push-carts where the farmers have brought their wares on market day. The entertainment features should not be too formal, for this would violate the spirit of the day. Square dances and old-fashioned costumes would be in order. For music, begin, at least, with old English airs. The ladies of the committee could be dressed like milkmaids, and the men who assist, like chimney sweeps. Select a master of ceremonies who is clever at patter and have him recall the old London May Day. The costumes and setting would be very easy and inexpensive, and this would make an excellent affair for raising money, or just for a general get-together.

There are suitable games that can be played indoors or out that you will want to put down on your program: quoits, an archery contest, croquet, badminton, bowling on the green are all important, and you must have rustic music, Morris dancing, and such rural contests as cattle calling, piping, and weight lifting.

For small children and those in their early teens, and for schools and community centers, have an old-fashioned May party out of doors, if possible. But outdoors or in, by all means make Robin Hood and his well-loved henchmen the leading lights of your day. With bright chintz, which is very cheap,

(Continued on page 44)

A Timely Warning to Wartime America

By WILLIAM H. STONEMAN

Juvenile delinquency has increased fifty percent in Britain. England gives the United States some advice based on her own grim experience

THE UNITED STATES, in the estimation of British experts, can prevent the increase of juvenile delinquency in wartime if it can profit by several grim lessons learned by wartime England.

For Great Britain's juvenile crime has increased fifty percent and even the reform schools have overflowed.

Some of the increase may be directly ascribed to the results of enemy action—children have been evacuated from their homes to unfamiliar surroundings; families have been broken up by the destruction of homes and the substitution of the unhealthful life of the public shelter; opportunities for and temptations toward theft have been increased by the blackout.

These causes probably will not arise in any great degree in the United States, but according to British social workers there are many other factors in the rise of juvenile delinquency:

1. Lack of parental control, due to the preoccupation of parents with other than family concerns.
2. Preoccupation of police with wartime duties.
3. Abnormally high wages paid to young workers.
4. Disruption of schools, clubs and other established centers.
5. General wartime abandon.

Some Don'ts

Britain, in the confusion of war, has made mistakes which the United States still has the opportunity to avoid, and British experience dictates the following don'ts to Americans:

Avoid Family Breakup

1. Don't close schools anywhere if you can help it. Don't call up school teachers for services or let them enlist: expand instead of cutting down on normal educational facilities.

2. Don't close any clubs or other recreation centers. Increase activities of all settlements and playgrounds. A good playground supervisor can do more for his country by sticking to his job than by trying to learn to fire a rifle.

3. Avoid the breakup of families by conscripting fathers for military service, or mothers for industry. If it is necessary to conscript them or to allow them to enlist, be sure that every child has some responsible relative or friend to care for him.

4. Don't throw an army of youngsters into industry any old way; limit the amount of cash paid to young people employed in industry.

A Sad Mistake

Much of Britain's rise in juvenile delinquency and crime has been due to the disruption of school life and resulting "officially sanctioned truancy." Even where schools have continued to operate in safe areas, systems have been disorganized by calling up capable teachers for active service.

It is natural for the more red-blooded type of teacher to try to enlist, and in this country he was allowed to do so. It was a sad mistake and one for which England will pay for a generation.

"Don't close any clubs or other recreation centers," is England's advice to us.

British youth depends to a large extent on voluntary clubs where youngsters who work can find wholesome recreation

(Continued on page 52)

Barnstorming in the Rockies

By LILLIAN VON QUALEN

Perry-Mansfield pioneers with dance and drama in Colorado

JUST AS DAWN spread across the crag-studded skyline of the high country, Barney swung the station wagon up over Rabbit Ears Pass. On the seat beside him Jane rubbed her eyes and breathed deeply of the crisp sweet air. Far below they saw the silver ribbon of the Yampa winding through patterned fields of wheat and alfalfa and miniature Herefords grazing along its banks.

"Joe and the scenery have caught up to us," Pete reported. "Wake up," he went on to admonish the others in the rear, snuggled down between blankets and costumes. "Steamboat and breakfast are just around the bend."

"Now that our one-night stands are over for the season, what would you all like to do next?" queried Jane brightly.

The back seat stirred. Then came the firm though sleepy reply, "Go on a tour barnstorming."

Every cast and crew of the Perry-Mansfield Theater Workshop lucky enough to have played a summer circuit of barns, schoolhouses and theaters in Colorado and Wyoming hankers to go right back and do it all over again. Begun only four years ago, the annual barnstorming tour by students of this well-known summer theater school near Steamboat Springs, Colorado, (a division of the Perry-Mansfield Camps), has become the high point of each subsequent season, and the appearance of its talented troupe of actors and dancers is looked forward to eagerly by the gold miners of Hahn's Peak, ranchers of the cattle country, and University groups at Laramie. It all began one August night back in '39. With only a half hour till curtain time, a Perry-Mansfield caravan was creeping along through a wilderness of sage and twisted piñons somewhere in northwestern Colorado. It was getting colder as they climbed, and still there was no sign of habitation in all that inky expanse.

Colonists in "What So Proudly We Hail?"

"If we don't round up that schoolhouse pretty soon there won't be any opening night," Joe predicted gloomily. "Can't you see those *Pilot* headlines, *'What So Proudly We Hail?'* Postponed—Performers Unable to Locate Audience."

"I see some lights!" interrupted Joyce. "Who says the play won't go on?"

Soon the last of the barnstormers' cars was parked among the jalopies and saddle ponies in the Elkhead yard. Costumes, props

and backdrop were hastily unloaded and carried into a large barren-looking schoolroom where an audience of some two hundred — cowboys and ranchmen with their wives and children, for the most part (many of whom had come a hundred miles to see their first "show") — had already gathered.

With western friendliness they helped "set the stage"—moved school desks out of the way, arranged oil lamps for footlights, and shoved a loyal old piano into position. The cast, meanwhile, undaunted by the absence of dressing rooms, slipped into their 18th century costumes behind blankets stretched across the back-stage corners and hurried out for the prologue.

As the story of "the first 150 years of American colonists' hopes and fears" was unfolded, the onlookers were polite, but it was evident that the background and experience of the majority were not of a nature to enable them to appreciate historical satire. Some of the older men, who had served in the first World War, seemed to understand and enjoy the historic picture, and one massive rancher, after it was over, slapped his thigh with his ten-gallon hat and exclaimed, "If we'd a-knowed this was what you was goin' to put on we'd a-had the whole American Legion up here."

If the reaction to the satire was disappointing, the appreciation of the dances and pantomime more than made up for it, and when Harriette Anne and two of the boys whirled into Charles Weidman's *Cowboy Dance* they "whooped and hollered" for more. In the lusty square dancing that wound up the evening the cast had to "step lively" to keep up with their partners from the audience and were the first to admit they'd had enough of "hold your holts and swing like thunder."

Long after midnight the actors called out their last good-byes and started homeward through the sage. Hours later, weary but relieved to have hurdled their "opening night," they turned up by Butcher Knife Creek on the last lap to camp.

The following week the barnstormers went on the road in earnest, this time heading up the highway that follows the old Ute trail between Steamboat and the head of the Muddy. After time out for lunch along Roaring Fork, they crossed the Wyoming line and sped on toward Laramie where they finally tracked down the University theater, a handsome new structure of overwhelming proportions.

One look at the vast stage and Ginny inquired weakly, "Are you sure this is the place, Kingo? It looks more like Mr. Rockefeller's Music Hall to me." Further investigation provided other eye-openers. Drusa discovered a perfectly-tuned grand piano in the wings and Jane reported breathlessly, "Wait till you see the dresssing rooms! Shades of Elkhead!"

The rehearsal clicked off like magic while the crew, under the tutelage of an obliging electrician, learned the mysteries of pulleys, cables and a giant switchboard. After dinner in the pretentious Commons, all hurried back to plunge into the frenzy of make-up time. The performance that followed was received with understanding and appreciation by a capacity audience of Summer Session professors and students, and on the long drive home, between snatches of the "Cowboy Lullaby" and other favorites, the tired troupers talked over with relish the events of an exciting day.

Their next appearance, the following night, was at Hayden, a mere forty miles from home. Center of a prosperous cattle, horse and sheep country, Hayden nestles in a rich valley with fertile mesas stretching for miles on either side, and is the hub of the region's business, social and educational activities. On the stage of its fine modern high school, the visiting players performed with pace and sureness for an intelligent, enthusiastic audience. After congratulations and packing up they drove back to Steamboat in high spirits for midnight hot cakes and coffee at the Everready.

The following afternoon the Perry-Mansfield caravan crossed the beautiful Elk River valley and climbed to the mining settlement of Hahn's Peak, famous in the old days for the fortunes washed from the golden sands of the looming peak beyond. A mile or so further on they bounced over a turn-off and finally drew up before a log cabin in a pine clearing where all seven members of the Wheeler family, their hosts, were preparing a welcome. Campfires crackled under the Dutch ovens, supper was almost ready, and its climax, Wheeler-made ice cream packed in freezers, stood on the cabin porch.

The Wheelers are remarkable, even in this region. In the fall of 1921 James and Rose Wheeler, with three tiny children, a shepherd dog and $3.50 arrived from Sterling, Colorado, to take over their first homestead on this very site. They built the cabin in front of which the Perry-Mansfielders now stood—mud-chinked, with a dirt roof and pine floor and heated by an old wood stove packed in on mules over the Laramie trail. That first winter the snow averaged six feet on the level

At Hahn's Peak the workshop group joins the Hill Billy Orchestra and takes part in cowboy dances with ranchers and miners

and their income consisted of twenty dollars eked out by what James earned packing dynamite, cutting and hand-sledding wood at a dollar a day for the Blue Jay Gold Mine, and ten dollars his wife made by tatting. They lived on sourdough pancakes, bread and gravy and wild game, but with the zest and boundless energy she still retains, Rose found time to make up songs, learn to ski and play poker.

Now, grown to a large and happy family, the Wheelers have acquired 168 acres in addition to their original homestead, the house in which they now live, a former ranger's station, and a goodly number of cattle, horses, sheep and chickens. The Wheeler orchestra, renowned throughout the countryside is composed solely of members of the family, and the Pine Dale Dance Hall, where the Perry-Mansfielders were to perform, was owned and built by James with the help of his two older sons.

After supper and a bit of "Home on the Range" and "Round-up Time in Texas," to the twang of Rex Wheeler's guitar, the players started up the hill to the dance hall to dress for their performance. Fortunately no scenery had been brought along, and one glance around the log dance hall, lamp-lit, with a wood stove in one corner and benches lining the walls was enough to settle the costume question. Not even blanket dressing rooms were possible here but Barney observed, "Shakespeare's been done in modern dress, too."

So, with the aid of such headgear and minor props as could be snatched from the railing behind them in the course of the action, and staunchly backed up by Drusa at an ancient upright, the barnstormers put on their most unusual performance. The audience reacted much as did that at Elkhead; if anything these ranchers and their families, miners, cowboys and "sawmill savages" were even more perplexed. The only ones who seemed to grasp whatever style and art quality the performance had were the Wheelers and some Mexican sheepherders.

But soon everyone was engulfed in the real business of the evening, the liveliest square dancing in Routt County, to a rousing Wheeler accompaniment and with rancher Crawford shouting the calls. Until long past midnight the cowboy and the lady, the gold prospector and concert dancer, joined in "do-si-do" with hearty abandon.

Two nights later the tour reached its culmination at Andy Anderson's famous A *Bar* A Ranch, near Encampment in the wildly beautiful section of Wyoming between the Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre Ranges. One of three Anderson ranches totalling 20,000 acres, over which run 2,000 head of cattle, A *Bar* A is a de luxe establishment, and the barnstormers prepared with some fear to face an audience of sophisticates.

The huge hay barn, the theater for the night, presented technical problems never before encountered, but the well-seasoned crew took them in their stride and set up lights, props and flats in record time. The actors discovered that their costume changes this time were to take place in a harness room and oat bin, but by now adaptability was their outstanding virtue!

It was after eight when the dudes drifted in to fill up the wooden benches in the "orchestra" and to perch on the new-mown hay piled up for a "mezzanine." Through cracks in the floor came the pleasant smells and sounds of horses and cows munching their feed in clean stalls. Then the opening lines of the prologue. . . . At first the response was a bit ribald but gradually it changed to quiet and interested attention and by the third act, much to the players' surprise, this sophisticated audience turned out to be the most enthusiastic of all.

Following some after-theater socializing in the Round-up Hall and a good night's sleep in luxurious guest cottages, the Perry-Mansfielders headed for camp, this time reluctantly, for their barnstorming days were now over.

In the summer of 1940 a second group tried out the fun of barnstorming, this time with an original revue called ". . . And a Time to Dance," featuring dances which mirrored the periods of the 70's, the 90's, the first World War, Boom, Depression and the beginning of World War II. Included in this company were a former technical director of the Pasadena Playhouse, Humphrey-Weidman, soloist and premiere danseuse of the Chicago and San Francisco opera companies, the musical director of the Vassar Dance Club, a pianist who was a member of the staff of NBC, a cousin of the Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, and a dancer widely known for her work with teachers' groups of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. A performance at the magnificent Fine Arts Center in Colorado Springs (a modern masterpiece completed in 1936 at the cost of $600,000) was an exciting addition to the 1939 itinerary. Last summer the barnstorming selection was Eugene O'Neill's "Marco Millions," a handsome production in which dance, drama, music and art were closely correlated.

As a result of all these experiences the director of the Perry-Mansfield Theater Workshop has concluded that in order to be receptive to ideas through any art medium most people must be exposed to it from childhood. There are exceptions of course, the musical Wheelers and the Mexican sheepherders, for instance. But as a rule there seems to be a significant relationship between cultural background and understanding, and when seeking to entertain those lacking in the former Miss Perry feels it is wise to avoid anything in a primarily serious mood but to offer instead something in decorative and humorous form with emphasis on feats of skill.

Perry-Mansfield plans to include a ballet, a dance-drama and short play for the coming barnstorming season, offering this variety in theme and approach so that whatever is suitable for each type of audience will be offered to it. With the nation at war and tire-saving a patriotic duty, the itinerary will omit the more distant "stands" and will include instead more appearances in the near-by back country with greater opportunities for a closer relationship between cast and audience, the farming and ranching families of the Western Slope. The cast might even spend the day on some of the ranches helping with the haying, rounding up the cattle and feeding the stock and, in the evening, putting on their performance and joining in the square dancing afterwards with their friends of the countryside.

Another innovation will be the formation of a laboratory workshop as an experimental unit of the stage production department, to be directed by graduate students of the Theater Workshop who are doing outstanding work in that field at Vassar and Bennington. This group will be responsible for all sets and equipment used on tour, and for the direction of several student performances.

And so, in spite of new uncertainties and problems, Perry-Mansfield troupers are looking forward once again to the surprises and joys of another barnstorming tour in the Rockies.

Nature Recreation in Essex County's Parks

By L. C. WILSEY
Supervisor of Recreation
Essex County Park Commission

IT WOULD not be accurate to say that nature recreation as conducted in the Essex County, New Jersey, parks is a new activity or that it is a part of the summer playground program only. We may thank the National Recreation Association for the initial stimulus to do something in this field because it was Dr. William G. Vinal's part in the institute conducted in Newark in 1936 which literally opened our eyes to the possibilities existing not only in the larger parks and reservations, but even in the smaller city parks.

Dr. Vinal, who was then nature specialist on the staff of the National Recreation Association, introduced to the members of the institute William E. Dillon, a nationally known naturalist, who had been director of the Downtown Boys' Club of Newark for the past ten years. Among other things Mr. Dillon told the members of the institute that he had taken a group of Scouts down the east side of Broad Street, Newark, and back on the west side, and in this two mile walk he had been able to point out sixty-two nature objects, including an owl. If this were possible on one of the busiest thoroughfares of the country, certainly there should be many things of interest in a ten acre city park, to say nothing of what might be found in the parks of from one hundred to four hundred acres and in reservations.

A very modest beginning was made in 1937, but we were off to a good start in 1938 when Mr. Dillon conducted one session on each of the two days of our own institute for playground workers which preceded the beginning of the playground season. When Mr. Dillon took part in the institute he wore the regalia of a chief of the Penobscot Indians, having been given this rank by the tribe in 1900. The name they conferred on him was "Chief Opie Dilldock," meaning the nature story man. The council ring in which Mr. Dillon conducted his sessions is one of a number established as a result of Dr. Vinal's inspiration and is located in Grover Cleveland Park near Caldwell, a park pronounced a "naturalist's paradise" by both Dr. Vinal and Mr. Dillon.

The start was good in a number of ways. One

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Professor Kovald, in his ranger's uniform, conducts a group of children on a hike in South Mountain Reservation. This is a feature of a one-day picnic which each of the playgrounds enjoys during August.

There Is a Time for Play

By THURMAN B. RICE, M.D.

This statement by Dr. Rice, who is Editor of the Monthly Bulletin published by the Indiana State Board of Health, appeared in the January 1942 issue of the Bulletin.

THE PAPERS tell us that England is still going ahead in as nearly a normal way as possible. The golf courses were used last summer and will be used again this coming summer. The moving picture houses—pardon me, the cinemas—are said to be crowded and setting new attendance records. My friend sneered when he heard that such was the case and opined that Britain was not so hard hit if she could still go to the movies. He seems to think that they should be working every minute of the day and that they should be carrying a face a foot long. Not so! Not so at all. We—as well as Britain—are most fortunate in having an ally who has sense enough to keep himself emotionally fit by easing off the tension at every opportunity that affords itself.

Once upon a time I was sitting with a musical friend watching an artist perform on the violin. During the intervals of rest he seemed to be fidgeting with his bow, and I commented on the fact that he seemed nervous. "No," said my better-informed friend, "he is resting his bow by easing off the tension, so that the bow will keep its resiliency for the time when he really needs it."

It is just as important that we know how to let loose of a task as it is that we know how to take it up. One can accomplish astonishing results if he can work awhile, then rest awhile and keep up that procedure indefinitely. One needs to unbend and take his ease occasionally and at such a time anything that takes his mind entirely off the work in hand is particularly useful in maintaining efficiency. There are those persons who seem to think that they are lying down on the job if they lay down the job for an instant. There are persons who go to bed at night apparently holding on to the bedpost for fear it will get away. Obviously such is not the best way to get one's rest.

It is said that the war will be a long one, and even a war of two years' duration seems like a long one or will seem like it before it is done. It behooves us then to get out of this period of initial excitement and confusion as quickly as we can and get down to the real work of the day—not forgetting the need of the night, too, for rest, relaxation and recreation. It is only so that we shall be able to hold out and be present at the victory—not the armistice—celebration.

We are told that the shortage of rubber is going to be such that there will be no more golf or tennis balls made. Now it may well be that in our anxiety to cooperate a mistake is being made there. It doesn't take much rubber to make a tennis ball, but a couple of tennis balls can keep four kids busy and out of mischief for many an afternoon. At the same time it is developing strength, speed and agility which will stand in good stead when these young people are needed as soldiers. One rubber tire would make a great many golf balls, and it might well be that the tired executive would greatly profit—even from the standpoint of waging an effective war—by having a spot of golf to look forward to at the end of a long day at the desk. In making these statements we certainly have no wish to embarrass those who are responsible for the rationing of rubber (God knows their job is an important and a difficult one), but only to call attention to an important matter as one being worthy of thought.

The early American made a serious mistake when he supposed that any sort of play was wasteful and foolish, or even sinful. One was expected to work hard for six days and then to work even harder on Sunday trying his best not to do anything at all. In recent years we have seen the fallacy of this plan and we must not in the present emergency entirely give up what we have learned. Our very existence depends upon our ability to absorb the hurts and shocks which the next few months and years are sure to bring. We are in the

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"The special service the arts can render is to provide not escape from, but refreshment for renewed conflict, that quietness of spirit, that inward poise and command of life which everyone needs but which is increasingly difficult of attainment in the hurried tempo of our living. That quietness great literature does bring, perhaps only for a brief moment, but in that moment richly and effectively."—*George Reynolds* in *Education*.

Emergency Crafts

By A. F. MAINLAND

CRAFT TEACHERS are now having an excellent opportunity to show their resourcefulness in adapting their techniques and skills to the use of new materials. The government has placed very necessary restrictions on tools, equipment, and many of the supplies ordinarily used in conducting craft programs with the result that many of the standard craft projects are no longer available. Copper, rubber, paper, pottery glazes, photographic supplies, and many other items are rapidly disappearing from the market.

The craft teacher who is alert and resourceful in cooperating in the national emergency is busy designing new craft projects that are practical and can be made from salvaged materials. He is inventing new equipment, making homemade tools, and finding new uses for old ones. The weaving teacher is now weaving grass mats for air raid shelters; the shop teacher is designing "scram" boxes of scrap wood; the metal teacher is making first aid kits from tin cans.

The designing and construction of blackout and emergency lights from tin cans is a craft which has been recently added to the metal program at the WPA Recreation Training School in New York City. The wall sconce is made of flat tin. A small tumbler holds a sanctuary candle. Two of the wall and table models have a strap on the back to hold a book of matches. (In the interest of safety the matches should be taken out when the candle is lighted.) The lantern chimney is made of a peanut butter jar with the bottom cut out.

The tools required for this type of tin craft are very simple. The basic tools are a soldering iron, flux and solder, heavy shears, and a key type can opener. The supplementary tools include a light hammer, a straight edge to bend the tin over, pliers, and a file. The polishing is done with fine steel wool (3/0) or a mild scouring powder.

Some of the lamps use the tin cans in their original form. Others, such as the wall sconce, are made of flat tin. This means that the top and bottom were cut out of the can with tin shears,

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An Outdoor Carnival on the Playground

By

GENEVIEVE L. BRAUN

Miss Braun, a member of the staff of the Department of Physical Education for Women of the University of Minnesota, has served during the summer as playground supervisor in the Department of Recreation, Racine, Wisconsin

AN OUTDOOR CARNIVAL on every playground, free to every participator—this was the biggest single development made in Racine's summer playground program in 1941.

In seeking a new activity to take the place of one that had declined in popularity, the playground staff of the Racine Department of Recreation decided upon an outdoor carnival that would make every visitor a participant. Not often is it that an event is more successful than is anticipated. Attendance was most gratifying, for the children publicized well the activities which they themselves were sold on and were keen to pass along to their parents. The biggest mistake made in planning the carnival for the first time was in not having prepared for the large numbers of people who came to participate. In another year, preparations will be made on a larger scale.

Publicity for the carnival started approximately two weeks beforehand in the playground weekly newspaper. During the next week, play leaders discussed ideas with the children. Boys and girls signed up for booths, and anyone with an original idea was permitted to have charge of that activity. Posters advertising the carnival appeared on playground bulletin boards and in the neighborhood stores. City newspaper articles gave additional publicity.

Children were left to their own resources in the construction of booths. Many of them were made from orange crates decorated with crepe paper. These booths were managed entirely by the children, with advice given by the play leaders when necessary. Barkers, ticket takers, and crepe paper streamers on swings, slides, and other playground apparatus provided a genuine carnival atmosphere.

Prizes made by the children during their regular handcraft hours on the playground were distributed to all winners. Girls eagerly contributed small articles such as crepe paper flowers, dolls, fans, beads, bracelets, and hats, while boys made wooden pins, animals, and other small articles.

Admission tickets were mimeographed by the Recreation Department, one ticket for each activity being distributed without cost to every person. Ticket booths were conspicuously placed at the most logical point of entrance to the playground.

All activities were run simultaneously. People could then wander from one to another according to their interests. To bring the whole show to a climax, many playgrounds held either a short amateur show or a freak show just before dark. Where facilities permitted, others ended their carnival with singing or marshmallow roasts around a large bonfire. The children prove to be very original in their suggestions and in the arrangement of activities. This was encouraged by choosing appropriate leaders and helpers and by allowing the children to experiment with promising ideas.

The Recreation Department of Racine, Wisconsin, last summer proved that outdoor carnivals, planned to last from six o'clock until dark, will fit readily into any week of the summer playground program and are guaranteed to provide a full and exciting evening for all members of the family.

Everyone likes to fish for a prize. Thus the line of children awaiting their turns at the Fish Pond was extremely long. Two fish ponds would make for more efficient organization. The pond was a space behind a barrier large enough to hide the child who attached a prize to the fish hook each time it appeared. For this activity there must be a large number of prizes. Many children contributed old toys and jewelry and other small articles that were no longer wanted at home.

The fortune telling booth was also distinguished with a long waiting line. Wherever possible, a tent was either brought from home or constructed from long sticks and blankets. Tom-tom players provided atmosphere outside the door while the fortune teller, appropriately veiled, sat in the doorway telling short fortunes to everyone. Imaginative children prepared the fortunes ahead of time so they could be read with the aid of a flashlight.

Throwing darts at inflated balloons tempted adults as well as youngsters at the "Balloon Bust." For his ticket, each person was given two or three trials from a fair distance. Breaking a balloon was a reward in itself. Placement of this activity must be carefully chosen for safety. Darts should be thrown at a blank wall.

A "Kissing Booth," run by attractive girls, aroused the curiosity of many participants who received a candy kiss after entering the enclosure. Bingo games brought from home by the children were especially popular with the parents. Handcraft prizes were distributed to all winners.

"Spill the Milk" was arranged by using three tenpins and a softball. Other playground games such as washers, bean bags, and ring-o-lett were transformed into carnival games of skill by modifying the rules so that the participant might receive a prize after a fair number of trials.

Most popular in the Freak Show, which proved an adequate climax to the carnival, were the Siamese twins, a boy sitting on nails, a bearded lady, a tatooed man, a weight lifter, a muscle man, a fat lady, a snake charmer, a mummy, a midget, a wild man, and children who could do magic tricks. Stages made from playground tables enabled everyone to see the performers.

Many ideas could be added to a carnival such as this. Small admission charges could be made for money-earning purposes. It may be used as a mid-season or an end-of-the-season climax to the summer playground season. Previous thought and organization by the play leaders is very essential, but when well planned, this activity as a whole should be a big success for anyone who tries it.

Interest in such carnivals as Miss Braun describes in her article is increasing everywhere. Individuals or groups interested in putting on an event of this kind in connection with their summer recreation programs will find additional information in an article entitled "A Community Playground Carnival," by David R. Kibby, which appeared in the May 1941 issue of RECREATION. Available from the National Recreation Association at 15 cents is "A Playground Fair," a pageant held together by a carnival theme that is adaptable to all kinds of situations.

Recreation at Emergency Trailer Camps

A recreation center for each of the emergency trailer camps is the objective of the Recreation Department of San Diego

NOWHERE in the United State has the influx of defense workers and the establishment of military bases created such acute civic assimilation problems as at San Diego, California. The rapidly increasing surplus population not only had to be sheltered within reach of their place of employment and of stores, but healthful environment and recreation had to be provided to make the new arrivals feel at home.

City Recreation Department Superintendent, W. A. "Bud" Kearns and District Supervisor H. C. Syckel of the WPA Recreation Project for San Diego personally studied conditions at the new trailer camps. They found the people there to be depressed, fretful, homesick, and as a whole dissatisfied with their lot. The children reflected their parents' unhappy state of mind by being noisy, quarrelsome and wild. When people from thirty different states are forced to live in a closely constricted area, the very difference of habits, speech, and behavior tends to keep them from finding common interest and friendly understanding without outside assistance from a leader.

Recreation permits these new neighbors to meet on common ground in a —"Hi, Neighbor" — spirit, and to find pleasure in cultivating a new friendship. It shows them how to enjoy leisure hours and helps to relieve worry over the safety of children near the waterfront. Once the ice was broken by the leaders it was easy to find out which recreation activity had the greatest appeal. They did this by exhibiting arts and crafts products and hobbies from other areas and by inquiries which games or plays are known or would be of interest.

To quote at random replies to questions about the popularity of recreation activities among the campers:

"I don't think of bombers and such things when I'm with the club here."

"I didn't expect to find so many friends away from home. Making beautiful things of your own is grand."

"Now I can wash in peace at the community laundry without worrying every minute if one of the kids has fallen in the bay."

Community singing is a well-liked activity in the recreation program for trailer camps

Photo by Bryant

A Mexican Fiesta

By
WILLIE MADGE BRYANT
Pasadena Settlement Association
Pasadena, California

There are suggestions here for recreation departments and other groups using the "Good Neighbor" theme in their recreation programs

IT IS TWO O'CLOCK of a Saturday afternoon in May, at the Pasadena Mexican Settlement House, Pasadena, California. A vendor, dressed in the white calcones (pants), pink shirt, and big straw hat of the Mexican peon, moves about the grounds. "Quien quiere tacos? Quien quiere tacos?" Above the seller stretch the gay octagonal umbrellas, the awnings of yellow and blue and magenta. On all sides are flowers: trays of flowers, tubs of flowers, baskets of flowers.

Girls in China poblana costume move in and out, laughing, squealing, as some admirer breaks a cascarone over their heads and the confetti spills out to make bright jewels in their blue-black hair. These are club girls, selling, from the painted trays suspended from ribbons around their necks, cigarettes, cascarones, candy, gilded fortune nuts. Money jingles merrily into their little cloth change sacks.

To the north of the grounds the walls of the garage and craft shops are kalsomined a tropical pink for the occasion. Against them a banana tree weaves its exotic pattern. To the west crouches the low brown Settlement House, the brick patio overhung by sweet-smelling acacia. To the south the great gas tanks of the city loom, and to the east are the tracks. The trains roll by at intervals like the chorus of a song, and the curious faces of the passengers press against the window panes.

At one side, over low charcoal stoves, squat the *taco* makers, their brown ragged children playing tag in and out among the near-by booths. The *tortillas* (ready-made because so many *tacos* will be made and sold so quickly) are stacked in dozens on the tables behind the workers, the onions and cheese and chopped lettuce ready to be added to the hamburger they are frying for filling. Impatient hands, white and brown, stretch down, holding out money and receiving the dripping and tasty *tacos*.

Back by the fence are the *enchillada* women, and from near-by comes the gratifying, spine-chilling sound of the ice blocks being scraped by the little metal box to get shaved ice for the crunchy *raspadas*.

The ground lights are turned on as the quick California night falls, and the scene is flooded with even greater contrasts.

From a platform high in the center of the fiesta grounds float the strains of a *typica* orchestra (two guitars and a fiddle), and there is a hurrying to see the Jarabe and Sandunga dancers present their

program of old and authentic folk dances. These will reflect the many conquests of Mexico. There will be Aztec rituals, Chilean sailor dances, slow tropical rhythms from Oaxaca and Tehuantepec, fast *huapangos*, and *jarabes* from every state.

The romance-loving audience joins in the song parts with lusty voices, (the high soprano that queer half-nasal timbre), and encores that Jarabe Chihuahuensa, its steps designed to show the beauty of the exquisitely-woven Mexican serapes. They roar with laughter at the Jarabe Tlascalteca, depicting chickens scratching in the barnyards, the cooking and beating of *atole*. The long and intricate Jarabe Michoacano is followed by the fast, beloved Jarabe Tapatio, now named the National Mexican Dance. Last of all comes the Tejuana Sandunga. Now the costumes of the dancers have changed from white blouses with full red and white homespun skirts to exquisitely embroidered satins of magenta, purple, cream, turquoise, rose. The beautiful long hair of the girls is topped by incredible lace and net headdresses fashioned like a baby's christening dress, and the bottoms of the full skirts are banded with pleated ruffles a full twelve inches wide.

Screams of delight shatter the last bars of the music as a prosperous looking Nordic business man is hustled off to "jail" by ragged young Mexican boys, there to be imprisoned in plain sight of the crowd until he pays a fine for release. To make his sentence lighter to bear, two bewitching senoritas are rushed into jail with him, and the crowd pushes close and roars its delight as they twit the prisoner and his charming companions. The business men who have come with him join in the uproar. The man pays his fine

Children at the Pasadena Settlement House are convinced there's no fun to compare with breaking a pinata

Photo by Star-News Photographer, Owned by Bryant

good naturedly, and comes out to play at the *loteria* tables or at the penny toss game run by the excited smaller boys.

We visit the near-by women's booths. Here the Senora Valadez sells thick, sweet *atole,* to be eaten with a spoon from heavy china cups. Her daughter Teresa offers you a *bunuelo,* and laughs as you bite into it and the powdered sugar sprinkles whitely down across your clothes. In the next booth Senoras Gallegos and Orozco have the women's bazaar, exquisite Mexican drawn work on towels, pillow cases, handkerchiefs, luncheon sets. Here is a handmade bedspread to be raffled off. It has been made by the seventy-one-year-old Senora Tellez, and the pattern is the ancient Aztec rose.

An artist has his easel set up and is sketching, making a dozen notes to be translated later into water color and oils. A news photographer takes a shot of two little boys selling *pinatas* from a long pole stretched between them. Somebody calls out that in a minute a donkey-shaped *pinata* will be broken on the other side of the grounds, and we hasten across to watch the earger faces of the children. When will the cane finally break the oya and the precious candy and nuts come spilling to the ground?

Across the way Don Pedro Alvarado, the craftsman, demonstrates on his wheel how primitive Mexican pottery is made. Around him are stacked vessels already made and fired, and we buy a casserole of the henna-brown ware, knowing how long it will hold the heat of the oven. We buy, too, a big brown jar. This we shall fill with drinking water, for the constant evaporation through the clay walls keeps water ice cold on the hottest days.

Next we go to Carmelo the tin worker, fashioning delicate swans of tin. He has a large display of his work—burros, mirrors, lamps, Christmas trees. Carmelo likes his work and is very jealous of it. He will not make a piece for you if you try to hurry him, or if you insist on your own way. He is an artist and will carry out his own ideas in his own time.

Then comes the six piece dance band to play for the dancing on the handball court. The players break into modern swing, and a jitterbug session is under way. Born of generations of music-loving, dance-loving people, these young Mexicans, some clad in native costume, some in American street clothes, nearly all American born, surge into the pulsating give-and-take of the modern American dance.

Around the cemented dance floor, the dark-faced mothers sit in a solemn square, many with *rebozos* over their heads, children in their laps, children at their knees, all intent on watching the dance. Back under the trees, or against the walls of the buildings, stand the fathers. Their talk is of politics and of olden times. These older men drink surreptitiously now and then from their bottles, knowing that drinking is not approved by the people in charge.

At twelve midnight the music stops and slowly the crowd disperses. The ground is inch deep in confetti, serpentine, papers, flowers. The orchestra puts away its instruments and the piano is moved back into the Settlement.

Club members work like beavers to get chairs stacked, booths cleared. Everything which might be stolen or carried away or destroyed is brought in, leaving only the work of cleaning and sweeping and tearing away frames for those who return on Monday morning.

The cashier sits under a light in the office, rolling pennies, nickels, and dimes into paper containers before he locks the money into the safe. Tired staff members help hunt the last lost article — a board member's spectacles.

Finally the lights are turned out and the Settlement is quiet once more. Another annual fiesta, with its weeks of preparation, its color, its charm, its hard work, has been added to the calendar of past achievements.

Legend of Mexican Terms

Taco—Mexican sandwich made of tortilla fried in deep fat, doubled over and filled with lettuce, cheese, tomato sauce, onions, fried hamburger. Fillings can also be of chicken or avocado or beans.

China poblana — Commonest-known Mexican costume. Red, white, green, the skirt embroidered with sequins. Copied centuries ago from a jewel-embroidered dress of a Chinese princess kidnapped by pirates and brought to Mexico. The term means "village dress of a Chinese."

Cascarone—Hollow eggshells filled with confetti (often made of finely-cut crepe paper), and painted in gay colors. Often the eggs are painted like watermelons, flowers, faces, etc. Made to be broken over the heads of one's friends.

Enchillada—A *tortilla* is fried slightly, filled with chopped cheese, onions, black olives. It is rolled like a jelly roll and dipped into chili sauce. Often

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First Aid for Recreation Supplies

By L. A. ORSATTI
Senior Recreation Director
Department of Playground and Recreation
Los Angeles, California

OBTAINING maximum service from recreation supplies has long been an objective of recreation administrators. Stretching the supply budget has heretofore been the chief motivating factor. Today this problem is more acute because in addition to the budget question, our national emergency has made it necessary to accept substitute materials, get along with fewer items, and in some cases do without a number of supplies, especially those containing or made of rubber.

We may ultimately have to rebuild our recreation activity program around those supplies that are available and place less emphasis upon those activities requiring recreation supply items difficult to obtain. This eventuality can be pushed farther into the future if intelligent care is given to the (1) Purchase, (2) Proper Use and Care, and finally (3) Repair of Recreation Supplies and Materials that are now available. Many hours of additional service can be obtained from recreation supplies if a little forethought is given to each of the above factors, all of which enter into the subject of "First Aid for Recreation Supplies."

Buying Recreation Supplies

The old adage, "It is not how much you sell for, but how much you buy for that counts," is in a sense applicable to recreation supplies. Intelligent buying will at the outset assure one of a low unit cost, and the quality of the item will be such that it will stand severe use and permit of much repair. When that item is put in use it is being "sold," and the length of service and final satisfaction it gives will largely depend on the "buy." Purchasers of recreation supplies should know exactly what materials, grade of materials and workmanship make up each recreation supply item.

Product to Meet Specifications. This means there should be prepared a careful set of detailed recreation supply specifications which establish the standard for the items purchased. If several hundreds or thousands of dollars worth of supplies are to be bought, it is usually well to request competitive bids, giving each bidder a set of the specifications to which the items must conform. In addition, bidders should submit samples which may be used by the purchasing agency in any way it desires to assist it in making its choice.

Specifications such as those described are difficult to obtain; indeed, there appears to be a need for information of this kind that well might be made a basis for study by a research committee in this field. It may be necessary for a recreation department to develop its own, paying especial attention to those features such as stitching, material, color, etc., which experience indicates need to be carefully specified.

When making up specifications, the following are some points to be considered: size; weight; standard or official performance; materials composing the product; color; stitching (size and material of thread, type of stitch, number of stitches per inch); construction; finish (smooth, pebble grain, etc.); maximum and minimum dimensions or weights acceptable.

The following detailed specification for a playground ball will illustrate the manner in which such standards can be prepared. The reasons for requiring a lock-stitch, an out-seam, cork center, etc., will not be entered into here; suffice to say that observation, experience and investigation, taken together with the local conditions under which the article will be used, often determine some of the specification details.

"Twelve inch out-seam; seven ounce weight; two-piece horsehide, elkhide or cowhide leather cover; lock-stitched with eight cord linen waxed thread; cork center only acceptable; cork center to be

Mr. Orsatti points out that the ideas which he presents in this article are not all-inclusive, and he suggests that many readers of *Recreation* have no doubt developed their own "first aid" practices which he and other recreation workers will want to hear about. "Only by exchanging ideas and keeping each other posted upon varying techniques and methods," says Mr. Orsatti, "can we successfully cope with a problem which is daily becoming more acute." So tell us what you are doing to meet the situation and we will make the information available to all interested.

either solid one-piece or laminated not to exeed four pieces and measure not more than two and three-quarter inches diameter. Center to be wrapped not less than one-half inch in thickness, with heavy wool yarn, constructed and tightly wrapped so distance of yarn wrapping from center to surface of ball is uniform. Submit one whole and one-half section as samples."

Regarding the conservation of equipment, particularly of rubber balls, R. W. Robertson, Superintendent of Recreation, Oakland, California, writes: "We are constantly reminding our recreation directors to take greater care of the equipment and to see that the children make use of it intelligently and appropriately for these times. We are stressing modifications of recreation programs to make use of other equipment or as little equipment as possible. We are asking greater cooperation from all our people and are getting it because of the emergency situation." Mr. Robertson adds: "We are all in the same boat, if that is any comfort, and I think that if we keep our heads we can keep the boat floating for the duration."

Samples and Their Testing. In competitive bidding it is usual to have from three to eight or more bids with samples submitted by each bidder on one item alone, such as volleyballs. A careful inspection should then be made of each sample, and the one most nearly meeting the required specifications should be chosen for purchase.

Wherever possible, samples should be tested by subjecting them to conditions approximating those under which they will be used in the recreation program. If they are actually tried in the field, care should be taken that all samples of similar items are used under identical conditions. The Los Angeles Recreation Department avails itself of the testing facilities of the Municipal Bureau of Standards. Frequently samples are torn, stretched, punctured, broken, cut or otherwise treated to ascertain their quality.

Finally, the samples of products chosen for purchase ought to be retained until complete delivery has been made so the two can be compared. It sometimes occurs that when the supplies purchased are delivered they do not measure up to the standard indicated by the sample.

Proper Use and Care of Supplies

Even the most expensive and best quality products will give mediocre service if misused or used under conditions for which they were not designed. After carefully buying recreation supplies, the investment becomes a profitable one only if the absolute maximum of service and satisfaction is obtained. This can be realized by observing a few general rules which apply to nearly all recreation supplies. Among them are:

Issue equipment in a manner to insure its return. Requiring a deposit of some article upon issuance of equipment is a device sometimes used but not one to be encouraged. On small areas or where the patronage is quite regular and the director knows every one, no special problem is presented. On large recreation areas, heavily attended, loss of equipment by theft or carelessness may sometimes become quite a problem. A practicable method of meeting this situation is the device of indexing in one card file the names of all patrons using equipment, and upon another card file every piece of recreation supply in use. When a patron checks out a piece of equipment, his card is taken from the name file and placed in the equipment file under the item checked out. Upon return of the equipment, the name card is replaced in the name index.

Proper use of recreation equipment adds greatly to the total hours of service such equipment will give. Balls, bases, bats, nets, game supplies and certain miscellaneous items are roughly classes or groups into which we may classify most recreation supplies for purposes of discussion in this article. Below are listed some suggestions which should be helpful in prolonging the life of such supplies.

Balls

1. All inflated balls should be, at all times, kept at the proper inflation pressure. This pressure is indicated upon the surface of the ball by the manufacturer, and is not always the same for the same kind of ball.

2. Check all supplies at the closing up time so that nothing is left out overnight. Night moisture plays havoc with practically all recreation supplies.

3. Leather equipment wears much better if kept slightly oiled, so the leather is never dry. Passing an oiled rag (neatsfoot oil is excellent) over the inflated leather balls every day is quite satisfactory.

4. Croquet balls and mallets are not intended to be used as though they were hockey sticks and pucks.

5. Sport balls, basketballs, and volleyballs are designed for bouncing, and will stand little kicking.

Bases

Fastening down all bases when in use prevents wear and cuts down the tendency to throw them around, as sometimes occurs.

Bats

1. Bat breakage is usually quite high and much of it can be prevented by holding the bat properly so that the side of the bat which has the trademark imprinted will not come in contact with the ball.

2. Using a playground ball bat weighing from 28 to 31 ounces with a minimum handle diameter of 1 3/16 to 1¼ inches has worked out very satisfactorily for the older patrons.

Nets

1. A good grade of basketball, volleyball, paddle tennis, badminton and tennis net is the most economical in the long run. Provision should be made so these nets can be sent to a central repair shop for reweaving when necessary.

2. Tennis nets with double centers, extra heavy web type binding along the top edge and ¼" diameter tension cable (instead of the ordinary 3/16" cable) will give many months of added service.

Game Supplies

1. Checkerboards made of inlaid linoleum squares are most satisfactory. If this is not available, three-ply wood with a heavily stenciled checker design and covered with Valspar varnish makes a fine board.

2. Crokinole disks, checker men, dominoes, friends, chessmen, jacks and jack balls are best kept and issued in sturdy individual containers or tin cans to prevent loss.

Miscellaneous

1. Catchers' gloves should be kept well oiled.

2. Breakage of bamboo poles used for high jump and vaulting can be reduced by using a few turns of friction tape between joints.

3. Baseball catchers' masks are susceptible to being battered out of shape by the continued removal and throwing to the ground. It has been found that the most heavily constructed wire mask, or purchase of a sturdy bar type mask is best economy in the long run.

Repair of Expendable Recreation Equipment

Repairing is an important part of recreation supply "first aid." To illustrate: Under normal playing conditions, on local recreation areas, the playground ball in use begins to break down after approximately three weeks of play. By careful repairing, these balls are kept in play for two months or longer.

Repairs on the Playground. Every recreation director should be equipped with a tire patching outfit, some waxed linen thread (shoemakers' thread) and a heavy curved mattress needle.

Rubber balls, bladders and even the fairly recent fabric constructed rubber-covered footballs, basketballs and soccer balls, can often be repaired by application of a cold patch. Patching outfits are inexpensive and they justify their cost many times over.

Leather goods which have stitching and especially the baseballs, playground balls, catchers' protectors and inflated leather balls, can readily be repaired by sewing. If the surface of the ball wears out and it becomes necessary to apply a patch, the job can best be done by a shoemaker. For best results, repair sewing should be done immediately the stitching shows signs of breakage.

Major Repairs. Certain kinds of repair require special equipment and workmanship not accessible at the recreation center. Such equipment usually is sent to a central repair shop or is taken care of by a traveling repair man.

This is true of gym mats which may need to be sewed, rebuilt, recovered, or repainted; tennis nets which need to be repaired; crokinole boards; croquet mallets which need the handles replaced. Replacing broken wooden handles with steel pipe has proved most satisfactory. In the well-equipped shop, broken bats on the playground are salvaged and croquet mallets made from them by turning on the lathe. Often the shop can make satisfactory ping-pong and paddle tennis paddles from plywood.

No doubt many little "tricks of the trade" are being successfully used by recreation leaders to lengthen the life of play and athletic equipment. The writer has listed some of the more easily applied practices which are not contingent upon some circumstance peculiar to the locality.

For example: the local recreation department, after much experimenting, has

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"Before a ball of any description is issued for use," writes J. J. Syme, Superintendent of Recreation, Hamilton, Canada, "it receives a dressing of Army Dubbing. Staff members are given a supply with which to keep balls coated. They are also furnished with twine and needles to stitch broken seams, especially in softballs. When a ball becomes unfit for league games or for use by older players it is handed down to the juniors for practice games. No new ball is issued until the old one is beyond repair. We use old covers for handcraft. Rubber bladders and the inside (string portion) of old softballs are sent to the Salvage Department of the Red Cross."

Folk Lore in Our Day

By
SARAH GERTRUDE KNOTT
National Director
National Folk Festival

"In spite of the urgent necessity for building warships, airplanes, and other implements of war, we must not forget that an essential element in success is the spirit of our people. We must keep alive our national traditions—our folk songs, our music and dances which reflect the spirit of democracy."

THERE HAS NEVER been a time in the history of our country when the need for recreation of all kinds has been so widely recognized as it is today. It has not been long since recreation was considered the privilege of only a favored few and organized recreation for all was not thought of either for peace or wartime. Our puritanical forefathers discouraged worldly pleasures, but now that there are no longer trails to blaze through the wilderness; now that conditions of life are easier and shorter working hours provide more leisure, the picture is changed and organizations and groups everywhere are recognizing leisure-time activities as an essential element in the well-rounded life of every individual.

During these war days there is a great challenge to the National Recreation Association and other groups interested in recreation, whether the program emphasizes physical fitness or the uplifting of the soul. The importance of all types of leisure-time activities cannot be overemphasized.

Folk Festivals Fill a Need

The folk festival is one form of activity which may well be encouraged for many reasons. Leaders in the field of folk lore, recognizing the contributions which are possible through concerted effort, have formulated plans which may be put into effect by people throughout the country convinced of the values in this field. These leaders believe that now is the time to develop plans for making more effective use of the folk traditions which contribute so vitally to better understanding and help meet the need for recreation now so universally recognized. In community folk festivals they see an activity in which many can participate. They feel that an exchange of folk songs, music, and dances of old and new Americans might do much to integrate the two groups. They believe that such a program would cost little and could be carried on by local leaders in practically every community in the United States, since there are few that do not have some type of folk songs, music, and dances.

As a result of the suggested plan now available through the National Folk Festival, a number of new festivals are being planned and expanded plans have been made for the National Folk Festival.

Eight National Folk Festivals have been held in the United States since 1934 — in St. Louis, Chattanooga, Dallas, Chicago, and for the past four years in Washington. The ninth annual National Folk Festival will be held in Washington from May 6th to 9th under the sponsorship of the

Washington Post Folk Festival Association, with a New York presentation in Madison Square Garden on May 11th under the sponsorship of the New York Post Folk Festival Association. It is hoped that this year groups from old and new festivals will send representatives to help present a more colorful, significant picture of the folk life of our country. For while the National Folk Festival is an incentive to local folk festivals, it is the local festival which reaches down to the roots of a community and gives a true picture of its life. During the past nine years many community or state festivals have sprung up, some of them through the incentive of the National Festival, and the directors of these and other folk festivals form a nucleus of leadership in the folk field which can render a much needed national service.

Cultural Relationships Essential

In the past few years we have come to recognize the fact that international cultural relationships are important in the development of inter-American relations. Our government has officially recognized the need for an international cultural relations program. The Pan-American Union, the Cultural Division of the State Department, and the Rockefeller Committee are at work on plans for a program of cultural as well as economic relations with the Latin American countries. Cultural exchanges are admittedly important in this program. Deep-seated folk expressions offer one of the more significant mediums through which to arrive at better understanding, since through them we see individual differences and similarities which grew out of racial and national needs and experiences. There is a universal strain running throughout the whole body of folk traditions which shows a fundamental kinship of all the human race.

If a cultural relations program is of value in cementing friendships and the realization of common ideals internationally, it is reasonable to think that a practical, educational activity program applied to our own country, which utilizes in democratic fashion the traditional heritages of all our people, might serve a great purpose in the present and future development of our country.

We face a future in which it will be far more necessary for the people of divergent strains to understand each other than ever before. Our nation has suddenly become a neighborhood. We must understand our neighbors at home as well as abroad. The United States is now guardian of many of the folk traditions or war-torn Europe. They are priceless legacies reflecting the richness of old ways of life in the Old World. Our cultural life and that of the world will be less rich if we lose them. The best way to preserve them for the future is through use now. We shall no doubt emerge at length from the period through which we are living with changed ideas and ideals, with many of the old traditions which have fundamental values forgotten unless we make a conscious effort now to hold them.

In wartime there is always an upsurge of nationalism such as we are experiencing today. When there is danger to a nation its people arouse themselves not only to protect boundary lines and political and economic systems, but to preserve its spirit. Old and new Americans today are fighting for the liberty and the democratic principles which drew them to the shores of the New World. Long ago the traditions brought here by early colonists were accepted as a part of the American tradition. If we can now accept and claim as our own both old and new at a time when we are brought together by the necessity for the common defense of our country, we shall take a great step forward in real Americanization.

Old Americans are not considered less American because their traditions are of European origin. Why should the new ones be? Time will settle that.

All peoples must have roots somewhere. The sooner the traditions brought from other countries are recognized as a part of the cultural living of all Americans the more speedy will be the integration.

Cherishing Folk Traditions

Dorothy Darlington of London tells an interesting story of how exiled armies and governments are cherishing their folk traditions in Great Britain. The governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia sought refuge in Great Britain after the fall of their countries during the war. There they are carying on with great determination the national folk songs, music, and dances of their native lands. Each army has its choir, bands, and musicians

"Before we can appreciate the distinctive contributions of other countries, we must know our own basic cultures. If we know the fundamental patterns in the United States, we shall have a good basis for an appreciation of the major cultures of the world, since ours is made up of forms brought from the native lands of our many peoples, whether they be European or Latin American."

of all kinds. Even under the strains of war they see that battle alone will not win the war—that the spirit of all the people will be a strong determining factor. They realize that the songs, music, and dances of their native lands are the strongest ties they have in binding scattered people together. They know that only by keeping the soul of their countries alive can they hope to see their flags waving again against the skies of their native lands. Survival of cherished traditions will insure post-war cultures of a basis upon which to rebuild.

The conquerors have recognized the strength of the traditions of these peoples. In many conquered nations they have forbidden the use of native songs and dances, feeling the necessity of making cultural as well as economic slaves of conquered people.

Ours is one of the few nations where groups can now come together with distinctive songs, music, and dances regardless of race, creed, or nationality. We are bound together by one language and one flag. The national Folk Festival has encouraged and promoted the friendly mingling of these groups and is demonstrating the fact that it can still be done in the United States.

Recording Folk Lore

Certain scientists, scholars, and poets have long seen the value of folk traditions, but we are only now recognizing the necessity or the possibility of a general use of them for recreational purposes. In the last hundred years there has gradually developed a broadening of interest in folk lore in most countries. Though some of the European countries, especially Scandinavia, in the early part of the seventeenth century began collecting folk materials and establishing museums for their preservation, it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that folk lore really attained the status of a science recognized by scholars generally in western Europe and America. It was only in 1846 that the term "traditions" or "popular antiquities" became folk lore through the coinage of the word by Thoms of England.

This new expression "folk lore" proved more usable, more alive. No doubt it played a part in opening the way for expanded interest in traditional forms. The revival of folk lore in most countries of the world would not have been likely if we had continued to use the word "antiquities."

It was not until the latter part of the last century, through incentives given by the scientific methods laid down by the Brothers Grimm of Germany, that folklorists from England, Germany, France, Scandinavia, America, and other countries began to make studies, to analyze and classify myths, legends, spirituals, music, and dances. The chief concern of many of the folklorists contemporary with the Grimm Brothers was to trace the history of the human race through the scientific study of folk lore. There was no other way, except through archeological findings, to open the closed door of the past.

Other scholars in these countries for more specific literary purposes have analyzed, classified, and collected folk material. Generally they have dealt with materials from the purely literary standpoint, with no thought of putting them back into circulation or making them serve any other than a literary purpose. Since the turn of the century however, there has developed a steadily growing interest in collecting folk expressions for their own values. Muscians, dancers, and lovers of folk expressions are interested in making them available for use.

Just as scientific and literary interest in folk lore spread in early days throughout western Europe and America, at about the same period, so this more recent humanized approach came to the different countries at about the same time. It is no wonder that throughout a large part of the world today a revival of interest in the use of folk songs, music, and dances has reached most countries.

England, the United States, and many of the European countries owe a great debt to Cecil J. Sharp of England who was among the first to see the value of a revival of folk expressions. Though he was collector, he had visions beyond that. He saw the value of folk songs, music, and dances of England for social purposes. He was a musician as well as a literary man. His collections and arrangements with music for songs and directions for dances made in England and America about thirty years ago, and his interest in teaching started a revival in England which spread to other European countries and reached America.

The first collections of British ballads and folk songs in the United States by Child, Kittredge, Pound, and others included texts of traditional ballads, collected and discussed from the literary standpoint, with little or no music. More recent collections have been made covering traditional expressions of the Indian, British, Spanish-American, German, French, and other Old World heritages, also Negro, lumberjack, cowboy, miner, sailor, and other New World creations which have

contributed to American folk life. Many of the first collections here were not made with any idea of continued use as folk expressions, but within the last ten years there has been an increasing interest in usable songs and dances, including music for the songs, directions for the dance as well as myths and tales for use. Music teachers, physical education directors, rural sociologists, recreation leaders, and others have begun to draw their material from these sources. Even anthropologists and scientific folklorists are beginning to humanize their approach. As a result of this more general interest, national and international folk festivals have been held in England, Sweden, Hungary, Germany, Russia, Italy, Canada, Mexico and Bolivia, as well as in the United States.

Value of Folk Traditions to National Life

One hundred years ago, or even twenty-five years ago, we did not see the value of folk traditions in an international cultural relations program among the nations in this hemisphere. We did not see that they had special value to national life. We know now that we must take them into consideration because practically all nations of the world are using them.

The totalitarian states for a number of years have been developing contacts of a cultural nature in the countries to the south, as well as our own country. But they have not been content with the development of better international relations. They have made every effort to bind together their own people for national strength and solidarity. They have consciously worked toward pride in race and national unity. The use of folk traditions in national recreation programs has played an important part.

Germany, Italy, and Russia for ten years or more have used the simple folk songs, music and dances in developing "esprit de corps" and uniting the people of their countries. The Finns and Czechs owe much of their strength and fighting spirit to traditions which gave them common ideals.

England's scientists saw the value of folk traditions a number of years ago. One of the early scientific folklorists, Tylor, writing in 1870, said: "She who rules over vast territories of infinite diversity . . . of all stages of culture, cannot possibly govern without taking into account the motivating powers that actuate them." Hartland, a contemporary of Tylor, said: "What a waste of precious human lives might have been avoided in our manifold dealings . . . if we had been acquainted with their methods of thought." Since that time efforts have been made by scholars and scientists in our country as well as in others to understand the individual characteristics of various peoples which are best expressed through folk traditions.

If the totalitarian states have found their folk traditions of value in creating a spirit of unity, if Czechoslovakia, Finland, and other countries in time of peace as well as war have found in them joy and spiritual strength, would it not be wise for the United States with its many groups of diverse philosophies of life to consider well its folk traditions?

Each group within our borders has its own peculiar temperament, its own distinctive quality and philosophy of life, and its inherent characteristic expressions in folk songs, music, and dances, legends and folk stories. The use of these traditions now would undoubtedly go far in making possible a richer cultural life in peacetime and in creating a more united front in war endeavors.

From the vantage point of the twentieth century we see many significant individual differences in our people which we could not have seen earlier. Time had to give us perspective. If the white man in the early days had better understood the Indian—but he could not until he glimpsed him in his age-old ceremonials in which his soul speaks. If we had known the burdened soul of the Negro in bondage—but we could not until we heard his soul cry through the spirituals which grew out of that burden. If we had become better acquainted with our Spanish-Americans whose traditions have roots four hundred years old in what is now United States soil — but it took a world crisis to attract attention to them.

At last we are beginning to understand along with older nations that folk traditions are not just relics of an outlived past but are vital today. The National Folk Festival and community folk festivals planned throughout the country for 1942 have a real contribution to make to the recreation program of the United States.

"We are talking much about the conservation of our forests, wildlife, and land. Land can be restored, and the forests brought back, but once life has gone out of a people's stories, songs and dances, the intimate reflections of their deepest sentiments and feelings, they cannot be restored to their original forms. Now, while traditions endure, is our opportunity."—*Sarah Gertrude Knott* in *Educational Dance.*

Fishing—A Sport for All

With special reference to the importance of fishing at camp

By FRANCOIS D'ELISCU

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FISHING SHOULD have a place in every camp. There are thousands of places comfortably and ideally located on lakes, streams, rivers and oceans, conducting a waterfront program which is popular for both young and old. It is surprising, however, how few camps have used their immediate waters for angling as a part of their leisure-time activity.

"A fishing counselor in every camp" should be the slogan of the director and educator, as it has been proved that angling supplies those characteristics which aid in the development of the whole boy and girl. The young fisherman learns patience, tolerance, self control, appreciation of nature and fair play after many eventful experiences. The great outdoors offers a challenge to the angler. There seems to be a new incentive and desire to live and a new interest in nature's wonders. A person soon realizes how insignificant he is when faced with the open sky and large bodies of water.

Here is an activity that can be indulged in by all ages and sexes and carried on through life as a valuable leisure-time sport. Angling furnishes mental relaxation and permits one to think sanely. It is an excellent self-disciplinarian.

Camps can carry on this inexpensive sport by teaching casting, whether it be bait, fly or surf casting, as it will supply interest and competition, and will answer the demands of parents and educators to have the camps encourage more individual development of motor skills and complete achievement tests that are practical.

Every camp director should employ a fishing counselor. He should be enthusiastic in his work and patient with his students and his teachings. He should understand angling, the use and care of equipment, and be well versed in his subject, so that he can successfully carry out his program in the waters where his camp is located. For the angler who has an elementary knowledge of ichthytaxidermy, he will be

Members of the Women's Department of Physical Education at New York University receive instruction in the use of reels at Lake Sebago, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

more valuable to his camp in that he can teach angling and assist the boys and girls to mount their catch for the camp museum or their own study at home. We need more Izaak Waltons among our youth of today. Teach them conservation while they are young, and they will become more appreciative of wild life, and will help keep our waters properly stocked and protected from pollution and overcommercial fishing. Good anglers obey the laws as laid down by their respective commissions. This cooperative, democratic attitude becomes a carry-over into late life.

"Anglers fishing in the United States are estimated to spend almost eight hundred and seventy-seven million dollars annually. The angler's dollar is spent not only for fishing licenses but on transportation, food, lodging, bait, boats, clothing and other incidentals."—From *Report*, 1939, Bulletin No. 3, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Directors of camps must realize that these youngsters who are being exposed to angling will become enthusiastic followers of the great sport that is so stimulating and popular. It is a sport that is enjoyable and recreative, and it should prove a most acceptable activity to parents and to campers themselves. Encourage fishing and you will find a rejuvenated child who is more considerate, fair, helpful, cooperative, and a good companion in a boat, on shore and at home.

The following material has been arranged in outline form to aid camp directors and counselors interested in some pertinent information relative to angling.

Equipment

Bait Casting. Bait casting is thrilling and exciting and provides a lot of action. Every boy and girl will find a great deal of pleasure fishing in every little nook and cove, large and small pocket, on grassy shore, around snags, rushes, stumps, weeds, lily pads, and even around your own boat dock. Many a large fish has been caught right off the dock.

A. *Secure a Good Rod*

1. A full action rod with a stiff butt.
2. Straight taper rods make a slow cast certain, which in turn, allows a follow-through motion.
3. Slow action rods will make the real start slowly and assure better casting, and will also eliminate unnecessary backlash.
4. For juniors in camps, a 5′ 3″ or 5′ 6″ split bamboo or tubular steel pole should be very effective.
5. Light rod and light lure are much better than heavy rod and heavy lure.

In teaching casting, the proper stroke, timing, and thumb control should be emphasized. The boy should be taught to keep his eyes on the target. Overhead casting should be mastered first for beginners; sideswipes should be discouraged, as they are dangerous when not properly controlled.

B. *Secure a Good Reel*

1. Shakespeare's reels are probably the best type of reel for boys in camp and are inexpensive. They are recommended because they have an anti-backlash working mechanism.
2. Light aluminum spools are preferable to any other type.
3. Use an arbor 1/16″ in diameter around the aluminum spool before winding line.
4. A clean reel insures against backlashes.
5. Backlashes are caused by the reel running faster than the plug or weight is traveling.
6. Jerky casts, twisted casting or trolling line are other causes of backlashes and at times also cause breakage of the line.

C. *Secure a Good Line*

1. Only a silk line of fine quality should be bought for bait casting It should be soft, smooth, nonbreaking silk. This assures easy running from the reel; it is easily spooled, wears longer and makes for higher casting efficiency.
2. For bass fishing, a 10 or 12 pound test line is needed, 50 yards in length. If this does not fill the spool you should use a cork arbor fitted to the spool.
3. The line should be hard-braided and waterproof with the color left entirely to the individual, pepper and salt, and black being preferable.
4. Waterproof line is the best as it will stand more abuse and with proper care will last longer. Soft-braided line makes casting much easier but will catch more water.
5. In considering line, it is necessary to know that line kinks and twists are caused by revolving lures that do not spin properly in the swivel.
6. If the line is to be kept in good condition, oil should be applied to all the spools, swivel and spinners that revolve.
7. Be careful of the lure that is caught in weeds or lily pads as it will cause the line to twist.

8. Do not take any chances by not untwisting the line or replacing the line if it is too far gone.
9. Dry the line each evening or following your fishing trip. Never allow it to remain wet on the reel over night.
10. Reverse the line as often as possible as you will then have the line used at both ends.
11. When it becomes weak, replace the entire spool.
12. Discard a weak line and never use one with knots as it will not only cause backlash but will interfere with proper casting.
13. Do not buy cheap line—you may lose your only and largest fish. Buy the best high-grade line and then take good care of it. Boys and girls in camp should be taught this at their first lesson as it is necessary to take care of the line, so that it will last an entire season, and assure safe fishing.

Additional Equipment

In addition to rods, reels and lines, the fishing counselor should secure a variety of:

1. Hooks, weights, Konkakee fish stringers about 4′ long and fish nets, which can be made, incidentally, from old tennis and badminton rackets or hoops, with the crafts department teaching the camper how to make the net.
2. Pocket size tackle boxes—size 7″ x 4½″ x ⅞″, weight ¼ lb.—should be a part of the equipment, and a cigar box will answer the purpose very definitely for the first year.

Artificial Plugs or Lures

1. Plugs are extremely popular and can be purchased in a wide range of sizes, colors and shapes. Artificial bait casting is most successful, but campers must first be taught how to cast before being permitted to handle a plug with hooks.
2. For bass fishing the surface and semi-surface plugs are the ones to select. The experienced angler may select one resembling a shiner, minnow, baby pike, frog, plunker, or any other favorite plug.
3. The ⅝ ounce plug or the small half ounce plug is very popular.
4. The question of color is arbitrary. Every angler selects his own color and swears by it, whether it be red, white, black and white, frog finish, spotted, striped, or mouse color.
5. Beginners should be taught to use a surface plug first, as early bass are still in the shallows and it will make possible the retrieving lesson, which is important in casting. One should retrieve faster in the early season and employ zig-zag motion by either the action of the plug itself or with a jerking movement of the rod.
6. Allow small weighted plugs to sink near deep water and then retrieve. It annoys the fellow below and he may bite it—as usual without thinking first!
7. Large mouth bass are found around weeds, lily pads and sunken logs. They bite fast and fight to the last.

Wet Flies

1. Brown hackle and the gray hackle — neither fly has a wing and consists of a body of herl or dubbin with hackle wound around the head.
2. Nymphs are useful in attracting fickle trout.
3. Royal Coachman—No. 8 and 10. If water is clear and low, use No. 12.
4. Royal Coachman, size No. 14 and 16, is an excellent dry fly. For early season fishing for trout and landlocked salmon, streamers and bucktails are recommended. The best streamer sizes are eights, sixes and fours. The Hellcat, Pink Pup, Black Dog, Black Ghost, Gray Ghost, Light Tiger, Dark Tiger, are very popular. Choose your own after experience. Weather has a great deal to do with the selection and use of flies in fishing. They must be studied. Full streams demand large flies; low streams small flies.

Drop Line Fishing

Any line, plus the size of hook that is necessary for the fish that live in the waters in your camp, can be purchased at a very nominal cost.

How to Hook Live Bait

1. Crawfish—in tail.
2. Frogs—through both lips or use frog harness.
3. Small minnows—through both lips.
4. Salamanders — through both lips.
5. Hellgramites — through the collar near the head.
6. Grubs—wire on hook.

"But, no matter how the real pleasure of fishing is brought home to him, there is one thought which sould be implanted in his mind early in his fishing career, and that is that the actual taking of any particular fish is of no great importance. How the fish was taken; under what conditions and by what method—these things, if carefully noted, are the stones with which a solid foundation of angling knowledge is constructed."—*John Alden Knight* in *The Modern Angler*, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1936.

Safety

Saftey procedures are very necessary for both the fishing counselor and the anglers. The following suggestions are important for safety in fishing:

1. Use a safe boat, and never overload it.
2. Always carry extra motor fuel, if you are using an outboard motor.
3. Be sure the boat has a bailer or tin can in case of rain or a leak.
4. Never leave in a boat without the necessary tools, especially if an outboard motor is used.
5. Always tell some person where you are going —where you will be, and when you are expected back.
6. Be sure and carry a flashlight and extra cells. A modern Kindle-Light red flare should be part of the equipment in case you are lost.
7. Inspect your tent and see whether it is waterproof.
8. Inflate the air mattress for holes, if any.
9. Never carry loose hooks in the boat. Use pocket-size tackle boxes.
10. Never cast with someone behind you.
11. Always carry extra line.
12. Never leave on a fishing trip without a small first-aid kit containing iodine, sterile gauze, adhesive tape, tourniquet, sharp knife, side-cutting pliers, and all other equipment that is found in a first aid kit.
13. Always push a hook through, if caught. Then cut it into two pieces and pull out.
14. If using a boat, use clove-hitch for anchorage to the dock. Be sure your lines are strong.
15. Keep your boat clean. Wash it off at night, and, if possible, dry it.
16. Know your knots if you want to be safe. A boatman should always be sure of his anchor line.
17. Lines should be carefully coiled and should be read for instant use.
18. Always hang your rods on a rack. Never allow them to lie on the grass or on floor.
19. Avoid placing hooks, pans or poles in spots where it is dangerous.
20. Keep the rod in proper angle — do not hook yourself.
21. Do not handle hot dishes or hot pots with hands that are not protected.
22. Do not let your grease or fat become too hot—it will burn and cause a flame. Play safe with heat and fire.
23. Know the poison ivy leaf—play safe!
24. Do not drink water from questionable or possibly polluted streams.
25. Do not forget your can opener; don't use improvised tools. If may cause serious cuts.
26. Blankets are bulky and inconvenient in the beginning but are mighty comfortable at night. A sweater is appreciated.
27. Never wade a stream unless you know where the holes are located.
28. Never carry your rod and hooks through bushes. They may catch the bush or you. Replace hooks in a box for safety.
29. Never leave a fire burning. Be careful with matches. Watch the wind—do not build too large a fire. It must be continually under control.
30. In surf casting be sure you have plenty of room around you.
31. Be sure and cut about three feet from the end of your line each night after drying. It will help you catch the big one.
32. Remember you are conserving fish—use good judgment in not keeping the small ones. Let them grow to big ones!
33. Obey the laws!

"The quality of a man's sportsmanship is determined by his attitude toward the difficulties he meets in following a sport in which overcoming obstacles constitutes a game. The fisherman who removes or sidesteps the obstacles cheats himself of the real enjoyment of fishing. A man gets a greater thrill out of an attempt to hook his own sailfish — even though he misses — than when the boatman hands him the rod after the fish is hooked. Take the foul lines and hazards out of any game and the game will die. In the same manner, the man who does not accept the challenges offered in fishing misses most of what the sport can give." — *Major Harlan* in *Salt Water Tackle*, Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York.

Hints

1. Fishing rod clip. Place on side of the boat two clips which will hold the pole in place and off the floor.
2. Hook on tackle box. See that a round metal key ring is attached to the handle on your tackle box, so that a cord can be tied from the ring to the boat. If an accident occurs, you won't lose your tackle box and equipment.
3. Line drier. Secure two hooked umbrella

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In Defense of Recreation

Attempts to make drastic and unreasonable cuts in recreation programs and budgets have already been reported this year. It is possible other such attempts will follow. Mounting federal taxes have led some groups to turn on the social services of local government as the easiest targets of tax reduction campaigns. How two such attacks were defeated is briefly reviewed in this article for the benefit of recreation agencies which may soon be confronted with a similar emergency in their own community.

CITIZENS of Bloomfield, New Jersey, completely routed a sudden attempt to reduce the 1942 appropriation for their Recreation Commission from $23,250 to $15,000. The Town Council had notified the Commission of the date of a hearing on its budget, but before the time came, yielded by a 4 to 3 vote after the first reading of the town budget to the demands of persons from local groups to cut $8,250 from the appropriation. Since the rules of the town provide that after a budget is adopted on first reading it may be reduced or increased by only ten per cent, it appeared that the best appropriation the Commission could now hope for was $16,500 on the final passage.

Informed of what had happened, Superintendent of Recreation C. A. Emmons and his staff took their problem to the Commission and influential citizens. Then the tide of public opinion began to rise. The councilmen who voted to curtail the budget were kept busy answering telephone calls from militant citizens friendly to recreation. The Recreation Commission held a special Sunday session and laid plans for the next and final hearing on the budget. Persons who could not attend that hearing were asked to send letters and telegrams to the mayor protesting the cut. He received a hundred such communications. Ten representative citizens, including the first president of the Recreation Commission and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, agreed to address the Council in brief talks. A representative of the National Recreation Association agreed to cite what other New Jersey communities were doing in recreation.

Before the hour of the hearing it was unofficially learned that two of the "misguided" councilmen had repented. It remained for the hearing to make this recantation unanimous for the Council chamber was well filled with 200 citizens, the majority of them enthusiastic for recreation. One after another leading business men, a clergyman, representatives of Parent-Teacher Associations, musical leaders, and participants in the program arose and gave eloquent testimony to the importance of recreation *now*. It was convincing to hear the president of the Chamber of Commerce cite his record of effort at tax reduction but his opposition to curtailing recreation. Bloomfield's wide reputation for its music organizations was cited, among other accomplishments of the Recreation Department. The opposition, though represented at the hearing, was not very vocal. Superintendent Emmons sat at his ease throughout the session, not speaking, as the citizens of Bloomfield gave ringing endorsement to the recreation program.

The conclusion was foregone. The Council voted unanimously to restore every penny of the $23,250 budget.

In Montclair

In Montclair, a neighboring town, the problem took a different form but the solution was similar to that in Bloomfield. Here the Town Commission, pressed fanatically by persons demanding tax reduction at any cost, sent a questionnaire to all persons paying water bills inviting their votes on the reduction of four town services, including library service and the complete elimination of recreation. This referendum implied no opposition to recreation on the part of the Commission. But the recreation program had been functioning on a year-round basis *only four months*. Its effectiveness was unknown to a vast majority of the people of a town unusually dependent hitherto on private resources for recreation. Although the questionnaire explained in brief the service given by the Recreation Department and the numbers reached, it could not be expected, under the circumstances, that a large number of citizens whose families were not yet directly served by the program would vote for the retention of recreation.

On the initiative of one or two individuals a citizens' organization was formed to protect the recreation program. It was made up from twenty civic agencies which endorsed the new department when it was initiated early in 1941. The group acted independently but in complete cooperation

with the official recreation committee whose functions are advisory. Meeting as quickly as possible under the chairmanship of a well-known New York and Montclair lawyer, the citizens' group delegated to its members such duties as (*a*) writing letters to the local weekly paper favoring the recreation program, (*b*) urging their friends and neighbors to vote to retain the recreation appropriation, and (*c*) asking the clergy to speak in the pulpits in favor of recreation. Parent-Teacher Association representatives present agreed to circularize their members. Talks were arranged for several regular meetings of civic and Parent-Teacher organizations scheduled for the following week.

The Montclair Association, a powerful citizen organization interested in good government and represented on the citizens' committee, mailed a special bulletin to its mailing list of 2,000 persons suggesting favorable action on recreation, library, and other items. The League of Women Voters, the Colored Branch of the Y.W.C.A., and other organizations voted endorsements of the recreation appropriation and sent them to the Commissioners. A number of clergymen spoke on the issue, one making a special address praising both the recreation program and its director. One Parent-Teacher Association circularized its membership asking for a vote on recreation and two other items on the town questionnaire. Of 200 replies, 193 favored the recreation appropriation. These returns were filed with the mayor.

The Budget Research Committee, a voluntary citizens' organization interested in economical government, made a careful study of the recreation program and recommended to the Commissioners that no cut be made in it. This in itself was an important victory for recreation. One of the considerations influencing the action by the Budget Committee was the receipt of signed statements from the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Adult Education Council, and three other leisure agencies stating that the Recreation Department was not duplicating their work. These statements were obtained personally by the Superintendent of Recreation.

The National Recreation Association lent the services of a staff member for a few days and sent strong letters to its local members asking them to work to save the program. An advertisement covering three-fifths of a page was inserted in the local paper. This filled an important need for it informed the readers of the paper just what the recreation program included and what it would mean to discontinue it. Many strong letters favorable to recreation were printed in two successive issues of the paper and a news story was run telling of the committees' activities. A committee member mimeographed 500 postal cards for use by taxpayers who did not get the town questionnaire. These persons included renters and others not paying town water bills direct. They were distributed through various organizations in the community.

At a second meeting of a portion of the committee, plans were laid for the town budget hearing. A list of persons effective as speakers and representing a good balance of interests was discussed. Omitted were persons who were *always* vocal in favor of good services by the town but costing money. Committee members accepted the responsibility for approaching possible speakers. The order of appearance for three or four of the speakers was agreed on. Included in the list of speakers were a clergyman, a doctor, the Town Recorder, head of the Parent-Teacher Association, the chairman and one other member of the Recreation Advisory Committee, a member of the School Board, and one or two participants in the program. The League of Women Voters and several committee members went to work again on the telephone to make sure that a large group of citizens would be present at the hearing.

On the other hand, the leader of the group seeking drastic reduction of taxes wrote to 150 citizens urging them to appear at the hearing.

The hall was packed on the night of the hearing. Applause showed that three-fourths of the persons present were strong for the recreation appropriation. The commissioner most responsible for issuing the questionnaire announced that the returns constitute a fine endorsement of the recreation program, taking into account that it was so new. Two of the other commissioners present, including the mayor, also spoke favorably about the recrea-

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"No recreational program can be successful from any service or financial point of view if it represents only the accomplishments of the paid personnel of an agency. The program must take root in the lives of the people; it must become, in a very real way, their program. When this is true, the people themselves will rally to its support if it is endangered. Furthermore, they will enlist the interest of others in the program from day to day, and will be a dynamic force in extending its influence and service."—From *A Study of the Park and Recreation Problem in the United States.*

Finger Puppets and How to Use Them

Have you thought of the many entertainment values of finger puppets in the present emergency? Here are a few suggestions on using them to advantage

A suitcase may very easily be converted into a handy traveling puppet theater

FINGER PUPPETS have great practical value for informal, impromptu entertainments. Many of them slip conveniently into the purse or pocket; they require no elaborate stage and can be operated easily by the inexperienced. Their uniqueness attracts and holds the interest of any group of children or adults.

For all these reasons finger puppets may be used successfully in many situations occurring during the war emergency. They may, for example, be used in offices and schools during blackouts or air raid drills. A desk may serve as a stage, with the desk blotter held up as a back drop. A wooden desk or chair seat provides a good sounding board for a tap dancing finger puppet. An accompaniment may be provided by combs covered with onion skin paper, usually available in offices. Flashlights will serve as a "spot."

Keeping the young convalescent happy to speed his recovery is often a difficult matter. In the home or in the hospital, a pair of finger puppets with which the child can play while in bed or getting about in a wheel chair will help solve this problem. Select amusing characters such as clowns or a boy and a girl dressed in unusual costumes. The child can use the counterpane over his knees as a stage.

In the home, finger puppets provide entertainment for the entire family. The necessary equipment may be stored in a small space and provides no problem. Make a stage from a small carton by cutting off the top and putting an opening in one side to represent the proscenium arch. Paint or line the inside of the box with black. The opening on the side through which a flashlight will shine gives the proper lighting. A bridge lamp can be substituted but it must be arranged in such a way that the light will fall on the puppets and not on the back drop. Slip a black stocking or cloth over your hands with holes for the first two fingers. Put your fingers into the puppets; the hand will be invisible against the black back drop. Put the stage on the table and turn out the lights in the room. If a carton is not available, an arm chair draped in black will answer the purpose. Try a beautiful ballerina, coordinating her movements with a piano accompaniment.

When taking groups on hikes be prepared for the rest period by slipping a finger puppet into your pocket or knapsack. He can tell wonderful nature stories or do a jig on the bottom of your frying pan!

Finger puppets can be used to add new interest to storytelling periods. If evacuation should be necessary, the children who are being transported to their new homes in the country may be amused

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What They Say About Recreation

"SCIENCE TAKES the world apart, philosophy puts it together again, religion gives it meaning. At this hour we are called upon to devote all our science, all our philosophy, all our religion, to the preservation of the only way of life of which we can conceive that gives value and dignity to man."—*Grove Patterson* in *Think*, November, 1941.

"Labor and leisure are the warp and woof of human experience. It takes the two together to weave a durable fabric in which both strength and beauty can withstand the wear and tear of every day."—*Hon. Paul V. McNutt.*

"The most precious product of our power production age is leisure. Leisure is the essence of life itself."—*Consumers Cooperative.*

"It is important to sound municipal management to realize that playgrounds are as useful in keeping down crime as policemen, and that suitable adult recreation will do more to preserve loyalty to American ideals than a myriad of spies and agents."—*Thomas H. Reed* in *Municipal Management.*

"America is not anything if it consists of each of us. It is something only if it consists of all of us; and it can consist of all of us only as our spirits are banded together in a common enterprise. That common enterprise is the enterprise of libery and justice and right."—*Woodrow Wilson.*

"Nature study brings to our hard pressed teachers and pupils moments when tension is relaxed. It provides opportunity for self-expression. It diverts attention from the immediately present and practical to the everlasting."—From *Nature Garden Guide*, School Garden Association, New York City.

"A civilized city must accord a proper place to science and to learning, to recreation, to playgrounds, to music and to the fine arts, in addition to its normal housekeeping duties. It is by these achievements that our standard of development is measured, and justly so."—*H. E. Varga,* Director of Parks and Public Property, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Today love of our country and pride in all that it stands for are springing with renewed force from the roots of our people. The privileges which we enjoy make us think seriously of our obligations to protect all that we cherish."—*Thomas J. Watson.*

"The most important step in preserving the democratic system is to keep that 'moral vitamin' called social responsibility."—*Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

"The field of recreation offers unlimited possibility for creative genius, knowledge, skill, and leadership in making play into a great art. A people is not civilized until it is creative, skillful, and versatile in its play."—*Arthur E. Morgan* in *The Community.*

"Turn your face to the future and you will hear America singing. America has a proud heroic past, a past to carry in our hearts and let mingle with the dream of what is to be."—From the *National Education Association Journal.*

"Laughter and play facilitate friendliness and comradeship. They flaunt in the face of the world one's refusal to be scared; they transform unbearable pathos into a sort of divine comedy; they divert attention from exclusive concern with the perils at hand; they confer a priceless sense of momentary detachment."—From *Education and the Morale of a Free People.* Educational Policies Commission.

Of the "Nine Freedoms" proposed in a National Resources Planning Board report, the final is the right to "rest, recreation, and adventure."

"The probabilities are that the rubber in our athletic supplies can be stretched a good deal by standardizing styles and finding substitutes. What happens after we have squeezed the last ounce of bounce out of every ball in anybody's guess."—*Mark A. McCloskey* in *Survey Graphic.*

"The aggregate happiness of society, which is best promoted for the practice of a virtuous policy, is, or ought to be, the end of government."—*George Washington.*

Gardening for Pleasure

By ELLEN EDDY SHAW

Print by Gedge Harmon

THIS MAY SEEM a strange title in a serious war year, and yet perhaps it is the best title of all, to think that amidst all sorts of war troubles boys and girls may go on with a useful, pleasant, happy occupation. We are more than ever dependent upon our gardens both for comfort and cheer, and as our government and other authorities say, "for vitamins and vitality."

What is the pleasure we derive from gardening? Gardening is a piece of work that is hard in itself and requires constant effort, and yet at the same time gives perfectly splendid enjoyment. It it a fine thing for boys and girls to be occupied at something that is work, natural and normal work, not made-up tasks to keep their minds busy. It is splendid to do something that in itself demands proper concentration and proper carrying out of the laws of nature. No boy or girl can side-step this. If you plan your garden badly, it comes up badly. Fail to cultivate it, and it does not grow properly. Fail to thin, and you have dwarfed and also leggy plants. Fail to pick your crop and it becomes useless. So there we are.

So why not have a garden this summer frankly because you wish to? Just because you like to do a piece of strenuous work; just because you like to experiment and find out what are the best tomatoes that could be grown in your backyard, or whether it is possible to have a flower garden with only white flowers? These are real problems in themselves. Make out your own little garden book and check on yourself as you go along.

How do you know when it is time to start your garden? This is the rule. Take a handful of soil and close your hand over it. Does it crumple all apart when you open your fist? Then indeed it is time to start your garden. Or does it remain firmly together? Then you must wait. Put this down in your garden book! First, the date you start your garden operations; then the dates you plant your small vegetables like radishes, beets, carrots; then the date in early May when you start your flower garden, and the date in mid-May when you put out your tomato plants, eggplants, and peppers. You might also put down in your book this little motto: "He who makes a garden also serves his country." Then sign your name. You can take any blank book for this.

Perhaps you would like to know the vegetables that give you plenty of vitamins. Some of these are lettuce, spinach, string beans, carrots, and beets. Then would you not like to say that your flowers are for pleasure—isn't that what you plan a flower garden for? That is why I like one. You cannot eat your flowers, or at least there are very few which should be eaten.

Remember there are certain rules to be followed in starting a garden. You must have the soil fine and stones out of the way. You must measure your rows accurately and carefully. You should put down the things you must not do and the things you must do. "I must pick my flowers carefully with long stems. When I pick tomatoes, I must not pull the plants apart. I must not water my garden when the sun is shining upon it. I must not leave a puddle of water standing on the soil. I must be very careful that I do not waste a single seed, and I must plant exactly as the directions say." And if you wish a nice little plan for your garden, let us know, and we will help you work one out.

Perhaps it would be well for you to put this in your note-

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Miss Shaw, who is Curator of Elementary Instruction, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, served as guest editor of the March 1938 issue of *Recreation*, a special number which was entirely devoted to the subject of gardens.

Nature's Quiz-quest

By ELLSWORTH JAEGER

1. Is the skunk a member of the weasel family, cat family, or rodent family?
2. What animal makes mud pies?
3. Are there animals found in the United States that can exist without drinking?
4. What bird is a ventriloquist?
5. Can mice climb trees?
6. Is there an American reptile that shoots blood from its eyes?
7. What bird makes a Christmas stocking nest?
8. Do snakes have scent?
9. Do ants make scent trails?
10. Are owl-eggs round or egg-shaped? (If you need to, see page 47!)

Reprinted by courtesy of *Hobbies*, the magazine of the Buffalo Museum of Science, February 1942

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

DR. HUGH POTTER BAKER, President of Massachusetts State College, started the Outdoor Recreation Conference nine years ago. He emphasized that the colonists came to this country with the conservation of natural resources very much in mind, as expressed in their laws. The overabundance they found soon became a burden and they no longer believed in the need of saving. The two land grant colleges in the state brought back the idea of the importance of land and conservation. After having been in forestry over forty years, Dr. Baker assured the audience that although we are just beginning conservation, there is no reason to be discouraged.

Evelyn Bergstrom, educational staff of Massachusetts Audubon Society: Fourteen hundred boys and girls are now being served in twenty-two towns by forty-three contact periods every two weeks. Seventy-five thousand free leaflets, such as *Feeding Birds in Winter,* are sent out annually. Camp Devens has a bird club. The USO and Coast Guard have asked for bird houses and feeding shelves.

Rachal Bruce, State Teachers College, Fitchburgh: The State Committee on Conservation Education is setting up a course of study which will be put into operation at certain centers from which, it is hoped, the program will spread by contagion. Instead of twenty minute periods there will be big blocks of time. Some fundamental experiences will be organizing bird clubs, changing an ugly spot to a place of beauty, building a planetarium, or making a diorama of the world before man.

Benton P. Cummings, Hampshire County Club Agent: All projects of the 4-H program have many phases of conservation. Homemade camping equipment, feeding livestock, canning, and raising chicks are examples. Professor Needham's Natural History of the farm does not say identify twenty birds, but let's see what we can find down the fence row or in the swale.

Fred Dow, program director at Camp Wing, Duxbury, Massachusetts: Located two miles from John Alden's original home, this pioneer village has a stockade, drawbridges, and watch towers. One dollar enables a Boston boy to spend a week end in camp. His tuition is earned by working. His club votes on a project which will be a guiding force for the entire winter. This education-in-action program includes such things as building a bird-banding station, making and stocking a fishpond, and reforestation. In this way boys with potential leadership are discovered to help with the 300 summer campers.

Professor George Draper, Springfield College, said that he was more concerned with the realm of free life than with freedom of speech. It has become a patriotic duty to see what we are engaged in during our free time. We have to become accustomed to outdoor life. Chop wood, live simply but strenuously, and acquire the art of making things. We must shift for ourselves, learning such things as how to gather clay and make a pot. Unless we adjust to the outdoors we are going to be handicapped.

Dr. Elmer Ekblaw, professor of geography at Clark University: We have not awakened to the great transformation we are in. When man domesticated the horse and realized what he could do, imperialism came into the world for the first time. It expanded his horizon and activities and he subdued others. We are going to have to learn to rub shoulders together. Conservation is not a science but a creed. Women's clubs are conserving the art of conversation and parliamentary law. Professor Ekblaw, who lived in the Arctic for several years, emphasized that if they killed a seal, walrus calves or eider duck, the people saved as much as possible to safeguard the future. On the other hand, when people hoard for themselves only, it is dangerous. We are living in comfort and ease because pioneers went out into the wilderness and cut the lumber and plowed the soil.

"So many timely and important things were brought out at the Nature Section of the Ninth Conference on Outdoor Recreation at Massachusetts State College, March 12-15, 1942, that the highlights should be passed on for the benefit of the readers of this column. Many of these nature-grams will serve as guide posts for the days immediately ahead."

Cap'n Bill

Laurence B. Fletcher, Secretary of the Trustees Public Reservation which was organized to acquire and maintain, and open to the public, under suitable regulations, beautiful and historic places within the Commonwealth of Massachuetts: The organization has secured about 50,000 acres in 36 properties in 50 years. Beautifully colored slides were used to tell the story. The Old Manse at Concord, the scenic Chesterfield Gorge, the William Cullen Bryant homestead in Cummington, the Medfield rhododendrons, and the Province Lands on Cape Cod are instances of the work of the organization. These are well managed trusts. The stewardship is more than incidental, as proved by the fact that every reservation is a bird sanctuary. The activities are beautifully described in well-illustrated pamphlets. The address: 50 Congress Street, Boston.

Dr. Wm. M. Harlow, New York State College of Forestry: When in the woods, pursue woods activities and not city games. It would be better for us to go back to 1776 than to be worn out in a thirty minute jaunt. Most camps never saw an axe, let alone a grindstone. An axe is not sharp unless it can sharpen a pencil. If the axe is sharp, do not use it to sharpen a pencil as it will dull it.

Sgt. Robert Joyce, assistant in recreation, Base Athletic and Recreation Office, 25th Air Base Squadron, Westover Field. His talk was a very fitting ending to the program, "Youth Speaks." He said that the greatest thing to conserve is our country, and emphasized the need of an all-out effort to win.

Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioner, Massachusetts Conservation Commission, characterized state forests as places where the public can go and see conservation problems being solved in a practical way. We are indebted to the CCC for these opportunities. The romance and color of their program caused people to drive out to see for themselves. They in turn told their neighbors and over 1,000,000 people visited our state forests last summer. Small charges pay for fifty per cent of maintenance. Twenty-five cents pays for parking, stove and fireplace, and swimming facilities. Many budgets have been cut, but the governor did not curtail the Recreation Department of the Conservation Commission which was an expression of the feeling of the people. State forests will be open for business. Even if there is no gas, folks will put one foot ahead of the other and come out. Recreation guide maps are mailed free.

Robert McCambridge, Rhode Island College of Education, Providence, told about a new publication entitled *Our Narragansett Bay.* Students in training worked out Part I, and the Marine Laboratory, Part II. Insects as a major problem will be published next. The Wild Life Federation keeps lantern slides at the college. The State Audubon Society furnishes free lectures. Two sanctuaries have nature guidance service. The children of the Henry Barnard School gave talks and prepared exhibits on tagging Christmas greens.

Phyllis McInerny, 4-H club leader, Cushman, Massachusetts, announced that the children had named their group the Indian Campers and would not know the word "conservation" if they heard it. However, they have been practicing conservation and outdoor good manners. The children wanted to build a tepee the first day but were told that that was something to work for. Up to the first cook-out they thought that fish was something to eat on Friday. The children interviewed the fire chief to get a permit to build their fire.

James Miller, 4-H club leader from Westhampton, had nineteen boys and girls make aquaria out of angle iron, solder, discarded automobile wind shields, and black asphalt roofing cement. Tropical fish were purchased. Some members lost their fish but others had good luck in propagation and thus possession was equalized. The aquaria led to such things as the study of viviparous (born alive) fish, the distribution of tropical varieties, the gathering of algae on the sides of the glass, the use of protoza as food for the smallest fish, and the study of photosynthesis and parasites. In fact, an understanding of the whole animal ladder grew out of the project.

Don W. Moyer, Chief Scout Executive for New England: The Narragansett Council mobilized at the time of the hurricane and flood, and they are mobilizing now. The Scouts distributed 1,000,000 defense bond posters in ten days and collected 3,000,000 pounds of waste paper. They did not keep the money but used it for camping. Camp Syracuse was one of the first wilderness camps in the East (1922 in the Adirondacks). Activities include father and son trips for ten days, garden planning at camp, snowshoe patrol working out of Portland, the ski patrol at Rutland, and the bicycle trailer outfit at Springfield.

William Nutting, of the Boston Children's Museum, showed lantern slides of groups of children

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The Dauphin County Folk Festival

"American Unity Through Music" will be the theme of the 1942 festival to be presented in May by the Dauphin County Folk Council

By MARY BARNUM BUSH HAUCK

IN HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania, on the evenings of May 19, 20, and 21, the Dauphin County Folk Council will present its seventh annual folk festival, "Americans All" in the Forum of the State Education Building. Since music, dancing and dramatics hold important parts in the cultural, social, national and religious life of our people, this festival of "Americans All" presents an opportunity for individuals of all walks of life to express themselves in a "democratic community activity." Groups of all kinds will participate — family groups, foreign-born American citizens, creative groups, industrial groups, nationality and racial, civic, cultural, and welfare groups, and military units.

This festival in Dauphin County is joining the nation-wide folk festival movement which was outlined in Washington, D. C., on September 18, 1941. The week of May 17th has been set aside as "National Folk Festival Week" so that new and old Americans can be given the opportunity to celebrate "Citizenship Day" as outlined by the Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Justice. The Indiantown Gap Military Reservation is cooperating with the Festival Council. Soldiers will have an important part, and on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings they will dramatize army camp life. Thursday evening, talented soldier-musicians and actors will appear. The stage will be decorated with the twenty-one flags of the Americas. The program will include folk songs, dances, music, legends, expressions, traditional instruments, and costumes all of which have been brought to this country to enrich our American culture.

The groups participating include American Indian, Greek, Hebrew, Negro, German, Welsh, Serbian, English, Canadian, Irish, Scotch, Chinese, Macedonian, Mexican, Hungarian, Croatian, Slovak, Syrian, Puerto Rican, French Huguenot, and Pennsylvania German. Other cooperating organizations are: the Dauphin County Farm Bureau, the Dauphin County Historical Society, the Harrisburg Art Association and the

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Miss Hauck, Secretary of the Dauphin County Folk Council, has had unusual experience for her activities in the field of folk festivals. Formerly a public school music supervisor, she has for years conducted community music groups and has carried on much research in folk customs and music. In addition to the "Americans All" festivals for which she has been responsible, she has directed sixty-nine other festivals throughout Pennsylvania.

The Festival of Nations

Every three years St. Paul, after a preparatory period of eighteen months, presents the Festival of Nations. It will be held this year May 1, 2, and 3.

THE 1942 Festival of Nations will be held in the St. Paul, Minnesota, auditorium arena May 1, 2, and 3, 1942.

The Festival of Nations developed independently in St. Paul under the stimulus of a felt community need and local interest. The first folk festival and homelands exhibit in the current series under the direction of Alice L. Sickels was held in April, 1932, in the St. Paul Y.W.C.A. auditorium. An outdoor folk festival without exhibits or foreign food was held in Como Park in 1933. The "Old World Market" became a feature of the festival held in 1934 in the concert and exhibition hall of the St. Paul auditorium. The present pattern of a festival, given in the elaborate setting of a mythical village made up of authentic replicas of houses and shops which exist in different countries, was developed in 1936. The name "Festival of Nations" was given to the folk festival in 1936 and was used again in 1939 and now in 1942.

In 1932 the folk festival and homelands exhibit in which eighteen nationality communities participated was open to the public without charge and attracted an attendance of 3,500. Since 1934 a small admission has been charged to cover expenses. In 1939 over 31,000 people enjoyed the festival, and it was necessary to turn away hundreds who could not be accommodated.

The General Plan

The Festival of Nations as now presented in the block long arena of the city auditorium is in three distinct parts:

Homelands Exhibits. The homelands exhibits of the folk arts and crafts of the thirty-three peoples who have migrated in considerable numbers to Minnesota are on display in this exhibit. Each nationality or cultural group has its own exhibit in the corridors surrounding the Market Square. Each exhibit occupies space approximately eight feet by sixteen feet and is assembled and watched over by volunteers drawn from the group represented.

Old World Market. This market in which nearly two hundred different hot and cold foods, pastries, and beverages are prepared and sold by women of different cultural heritages from houses and shops typifying the backgrounds of all these people, occupies the Old World village which surrounds the Market Square in which the programs are given. Strolling minstrels entertain in the Square before and after the festival programs.

Folk Festival Programs. These programs, presented for two hours each time the festival is open, consist of six performances, each one different from the others. Except for the fifteen piece professional orchestra, which supplements the amateur musicians, the programs are presented entirely by volunteer performers. Each participant in the exhibits, the market, and on the programs wears a costume such as one of his ancestors might have worn, or an American period costume. Each festival program includes community singing and ends in an invitation to the spectators to join in the modern and folk dancing which follows for two hours in the Square. A single admission entitles the reserved seat ticket holder to seven hours of entertainment and participation.

During the program only those participants in costume may remain on the Square. Spectators sit in the balconies or "hills," and look down into the village. Every performance has about 1,500 participants, and since the festival is primarily for them, they are not huddled backstage awaiting their turns but sit at the tables in front of the shops enjoying the festival and informally taking their turns as performers.

Highlights of the 1942 program as it is taking shape in the hands of the committee include many intercultural numbers. One finale will be presented by girls of thirty-three backgrounds, each wear-

(Continued on page 49)

"A folk festival is worth while provided it is genuine, has real beauty and sincere objectives, and brings satisfaction to the participants. The folk arts which have been transplanted to America live, in their purest forms, in the skills and memories of modest and sincere people. A true festival is the spontaneous expression of the participants; it belongs to them." — *Alice L. Sickels,* General Director, Festival of Nations.

WORLD AT PLAY

Bicycling Clubs Enjoy Picnic

LAST November the Department of Playground and Recreation of Los Angeles, California, sponsored bicycle races and a picnic for the benefit of the Southern California Bicycle Clubs. The program consisted of softball games played by a number of the bicycle clubs, picnic specialties for women and children, a picnic lunch, and a tug of war. Following the tug of war came the races. There were half and one mile pursuit races, club championship sprint races, novelty races, special events, and special girls' races.

Program of National Defense Recreation

THE Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, Recreation Division of WPA has put into operation a four point program of national defense recreation. With the cooperation of the University of Scranton, a physical fitness program is functioning in the Scranton Armory with over six hundred young men attending the daily classes. The second point has to do with the wives, mothers, and sisters of the boys in service. Service clubs have been established for them where such activities as bandage rolling, first aid, social recreation, knitting and the like are conducted. Farewell parties are given to departing draftees in the various neighborhoods. The training of volunteer recreation leaders for the Office of Civilian Defense is listed as Point 3. This includes a ten week course. Point 4 has to do with the acquisition of new sponsors for national defense recreation efforts, and new sponsors secured are being considered in terms of postwar sponsorship.

Beneficial Effects of Recreation

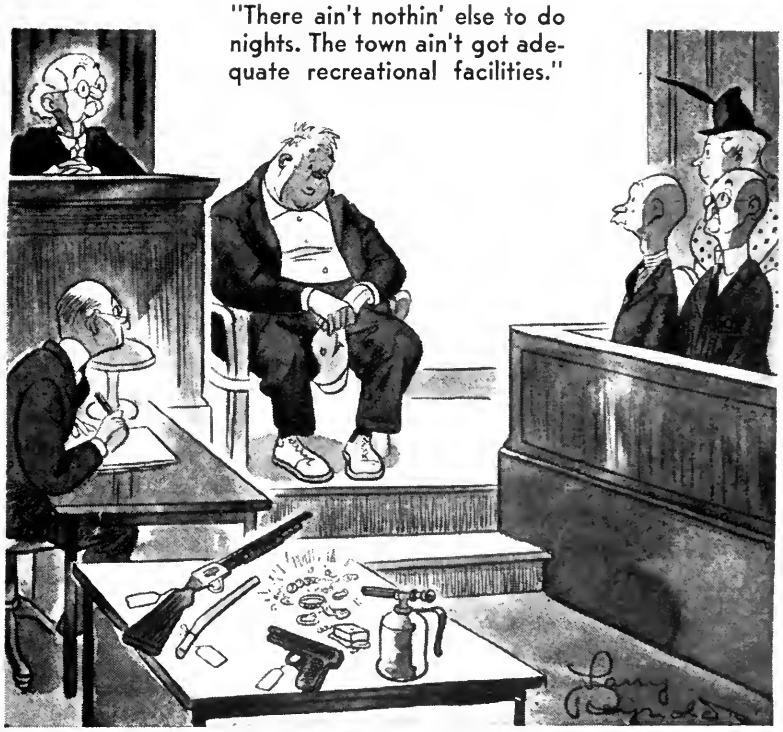
AN ARTICLE in an issue of the *Archives of Neurology* reports that an investigation of patients suffering from migraine or sick headaches showed that treatment through almost any form of relaxation — games, short holidays, literature, or music — reduced attacks from one every two weeks to as few as three or four a year.

Promoting Morale on the Home Front

EACH WEEK the Dearborn, Michigan, *Press* and the Dearborn *Independent* publish a column of games designed for the use of homes and clubs. The column is prepared by Miss Wilma Clizbe of the Dearborn Department of Recreation, and through it the Department is hoping to promote morale on the home front.

Lighted Play Areas in Jacksonville

FOR THE past sixteen years, according to the official publication of the Jacksonville, Florida, Department of Public Recreation, the city has had lighted playgrounds. In the early days strings of lights and huge reflectors resembling washtubs were considered ultramodern in the lighting field,



Used by courtesy of *Collier's*, the National Weekly, and Laurence Reynolds, artist

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and wooden poles and a network of overhead wires were accepted as standard equipment. Now Jacksonville has 407 aluminum or porcelain reflectors, each holding a 1,500 watt bulb. These are mounted on steel poles with underground wiring and conduit. Of the 121 facilities on the thirty areas under the jurisdiction of the Department, seventy-eight are lighted for night use. These include football gridirons, swimming pools, softball and baseball diamonds, tennis, roque, and shuffleboard courts, horseshoe pitching lanes, and apparatus areas. The lighting does not stop with permanent installations on established areas. Through cooperation with Jacksonville's municipally owned utilities, street dances, roller skating carnivals, and block parties take place in sections of the city remote from playgrounds. The usual procedure at these affairs is to string up festoons of colored lights along the sides of the street and floodlight the middle with portable projectors mounted on the Department's trucks.

"Never a Dull Moment"—This is the name given a collection of games and stunts which require only some paper, pencils, a deck of cards, and a box of anagrams. There are thirty-five party games in the collection, twelve stunts, twenty-five forfeit suggestions, eight brain bafflers, and ten party recipes. The material is published by the National Association Service, 2017 Glenwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. Price $1.00, plus 10 cents for mailing.

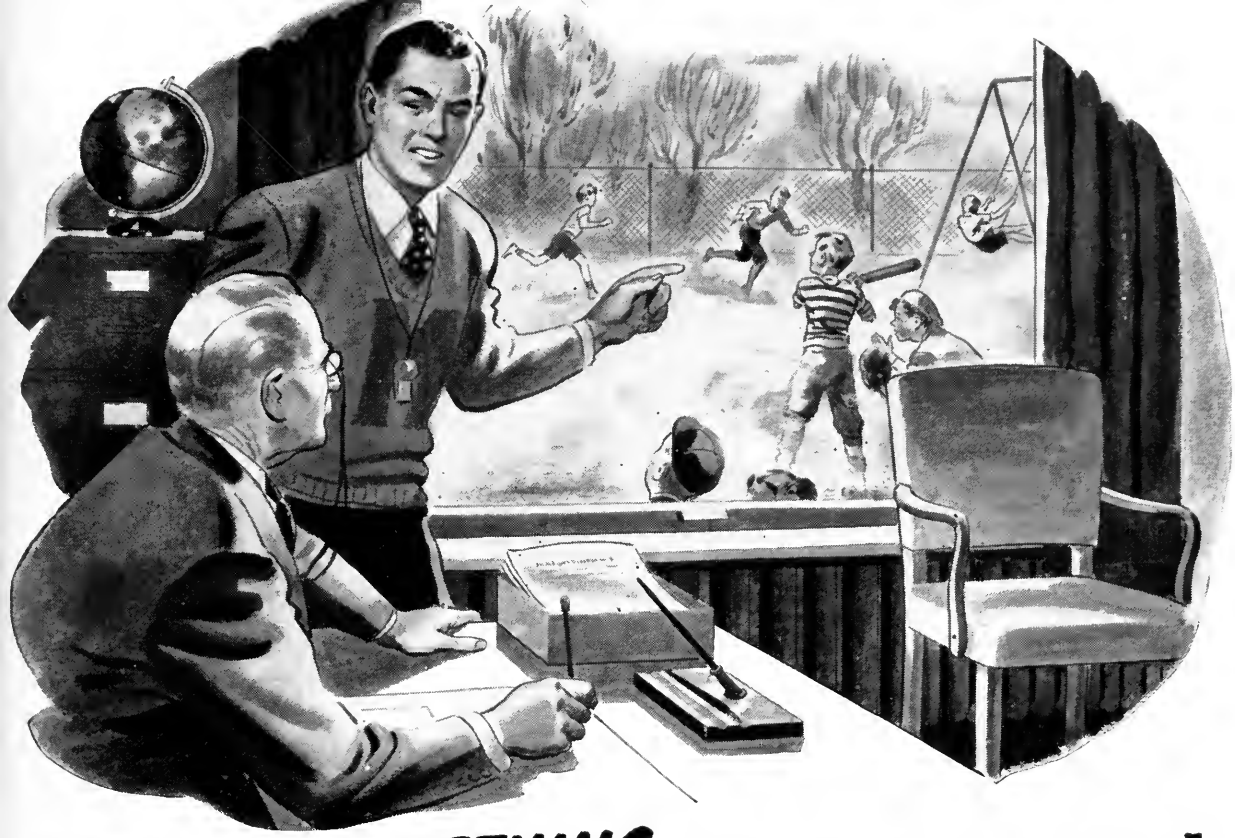
Joseph Lee Day 1942

Joseph Lee Day will be observed this year on Friday, July 31st. The National Recreation Association will be glad to receive special suggestions for the observance of the day which have come out of local programs in past years.

It may be fitting this year to remember that Joseph Lee was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal after World War I for his service as a member of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

A Wood Carving Contest—*Science and Mechanics,* published at 800 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, has announced a wood carving contest which calls for the whittling of a statuette of Lum and Abner, two well known radio personalities. The contest, which is described in the February-March issue of *Science and Mechanics,* will close on June 1st. Further information may be secured from Mr. V. D. Angerman, publisher.

A New Physical Ability Test — Dr. G. M. Gloss of Louisiana State University has prepared a Physical Ability Test (Males) which should be very helpful in connection with the physical fitness campaign now being conducted throughout the country. The battery of tests he has outlined is designed to measure speed, skill in handling objects, control of one's body, strength, and "power explosiveness," all of which are necessary to the equipment of a physically effective soldier, sailor, marine, aviator, student, or worker. The test has great possibilities in enabling youths to see how they compare with others and how much improvement may be made by practice in these events or by participation in other physical activities which would tend to better the qualities mentioned. The tests are easily recorded and the equipment required is readily available. The tests may be ordered from the New York University Bookstore, 18 Washington Place, New York City. A package of ten tests may be secured at $1.00; 100 tests, $9.00; 500 tests, $35.00; and 1,000 tests, $50.00.



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One treatment per year or season is usually sufficient since GULF SANI-SOIL-SET resists evaporation caused by the direct rays of the sun and washing out by rain. It contains mild germicides which kill many forms of bacteria found in dirt. Users report no objectionable tracking or staining.

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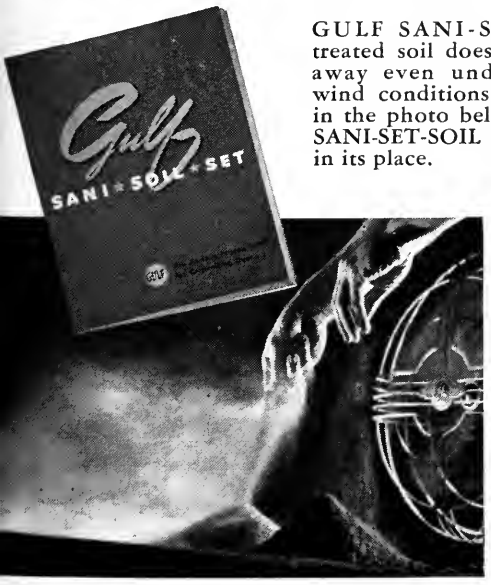

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The Indispensable Manual for Supervisors of Handicraft in the Recreational Program

Available at Your Craft Supply House and Bookseller

A Travel Contest—*The Instructor Magazine,* which last November celebrated its fiftieth birthday, has announced its fifteenth travel contest for the best letters of approximately 500 words on "Where I Should Like to Go on My Vacation This Year — and Why." The contest is open to teachers, principals, supervisors, superintendents, and others engaged in executive or secretarial work in schools. The contest closes June 10, 1942. Full details may be secured from W. D. Conklin, Travel Editor, *The Instructor,* Dansville, New York.

In Defense of Recreation

(Continued from page 32)

tion program. After the first reading of the town budget the entire recreation program was voted. At the second and final reading two days later this action was sustained.

Some Conclusions

The Bloomfield and Montclair campaigns had several elements in common. First of all, the individuals who attacked the recreation appropriations seemed to be uninformed as to the actual activities involved or they argued almost wholly from the standpoint of tax reduction. Citizens who were for recreation displayed a broad social intelligence and sympathy and showed familiarity with the actual program.

Delinquency reduction and the demonstrated value of recreation in wartime England were among the effective reasons cited for maintaining the recreation appropriations. The physical preparedness argument was also convincing.

The experiences of these two communities show that both in the case of a long-established program and a new one strong and effective citizen support can be mobilized to protect recreation. In both towns immediate action had to be taken. It is evident that recreation departments in many communities must face similar threats this year and throughout the duration of the war. The answer is to prepare for them. Adapt your program to the war situation and then keep an ever-growing circle of organizations and individuals informed of what you are doing. That circle should include your mayor and the members of the town governing body. Draw up the outlines of a campaign and secure the acceptance of people who are to be in key positions. Prepare now, for your town's program may be the next under attack.

"Let's Sing the Same Songs"

• You will want copies of this song book containing the words and music of twenty songs which, if we will sing them together, will help make America a singing people.

Single copies, five cents
100 copies, $2.50 plus carrying charge

★ ★ ★

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue : New York City

"Gathering May"

(Continued from page 5)

you can make dashing costumes, and all children like to wear these romantic trappings. Have a Maypole of course, trimmed with paper chains and garlands, if you cannot have the real flowers.

A Robin Hood pageant would start things off well. Alfred Noyes has a splendid poem — "A Song of Sherwood" — which the children could act out to music, one of them reading the poem or each one coming forward and reciting a verse while the others pantomimed the action in the background.

Anyway, we recommend that you read it, to get yourself into the right mood for May, and then you will find yourself with many more ideas to add to those we have suggested.

Sherwood in the twilight, is Robin Hood awake?
Grey and ghastly shadows are gliding through the brake:
Shadows of the dappled deer, dreaming of the morn,
Dreaming of a shadowy man that winds a shadowy horn.

Merry, merry England is waking as of old,
With eyes of blither hazel and hair of brighter gold,
For Robin Hood is here again, beneath the burning spray,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

PLAY WITH THE BEST AS YOU WORK FOR VICTORY

For more than 56 years the greatest sluggers in baseball have depended upon Genuine Autographed Louisville Slugger bats to win the batting honors for them that have meant fame and fortune. Big League players recognize the superior craftsmanship and quality built into H & B bats. Your team members, too, will reflect in their play the confidence which good bats inspire when they step up to the plate.

In addition to Genuine Autographed Louisville Slugger baseball bats, Hillerich & Bradsby also makes a complete line of softball bats for both men and women. There are 29 models from which to choose bats that exactly suit a player's style of hitting. Our complete line of baseball and softball bats for 1942 is shown in our latest catalog. If you would like to have one address Dept. R.

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Louisville GRAND SLAM

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GOLF CLUBS

A supply of the 1942 editions of "Famous Slugger Year Book" and "Official Softball Rules for 1942" and "All You Need Know to Start Golf" are available free to your team members. Please address Dept. R.

HILLERICH & BRADSBY COMPANY, INC., LOUISVILLE, KY.

"Games for Quiet Hours and Small Spaces"

THE publication of a large edition of *Games for Quiet Hours and Small Spaces* for use in the Recreation Kit suggested for air raid shelters has made it possible to offer this booklet at the low price of 20 cents each.

You may never have purchased a copy of the earlier and more expensive edition. If so, you will not want to miss the opportunity to secure the booklet at this reduced price.

◆

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Fishing — A Sport for All

(Continued from page 30)

handles. Replace tube with two large nails. Stick in two trees. Use both as driers.

4. Weedless hook. Tie a rubber band through the eye of the hook, then loop over barb — tight band will not interfere with your strike.
5. Stringers for loose hooks. Use small or large safety pin for each size hooks. Hooks will not be tangled.
6. Remove fish odor from hands. First wash hands in clear water. Then use ordinary table salt and then again use soap and more water.
7. Bass in the daylight like lures that resemble minnows, small frogs, crawfish. Don't forget the "plunker" that plunks when you jerk the line. It makes a noise and attracts the inquisitive bass.
8. The splash or silent cast is controversial. Use your own judgment after experience in the place where you are fishing. Plugs cause varied opinion. However, the casting of a fly should be more delicate and silent. The insect alights on top of the water without noise or splash — therefore you must be a good imitator.
9. Natural baits such as worms, crawfish, angleworms, and minnows should be cast silently so as to imitate the natural movement.
10. The best lure for night fishing is the surface or popping lure. It does not sink but floats on the surface. By jerking it makes a bubbling sound. The bass strikes first—too late for him to change his mind after caught.
11. A wobbler can be prepared and used for night fishing. It can act as a surface lure and under water lure. If it is luminous, it is a deadly agent for the fish and is found most effective.
12. Release unwanted fish under water. If the barb is in a tough place, it is all right for the fish to be in the air for a short time. Don't press down on the fish's breathing organs.
13. Weather knowledge and proper seamanship must work together.
14. Cloud formations mean a storm.
15. A good small boat is safer than a big one in poor condition.
16. Use wire clothespins to hold fishing rods.

Need for Conservation

The decrease in the number of fishing waters due to pollution, factory-infected streams, commercial netting and waste, has taken a serious toll of edible fish. Netting and commercialized fishing devices even to the point of illegal dynamiting have done destructive work.

Were it not for the hatcheries operated from funds received from license fees of anglers, and our strict conservation laws, our lakes and streams would be deleted, and fishing would become a lost art, the oldest known to man.

"There is an educational job ahead for every real angler. With increased population and leisure coupled with ever-widening transportation facilities, it is certain that more and more people will look to the woods and streams for pleasure and relaxation. It is a trend that nothing will stop. . . . Our job is to help the new recruits to enjoy the streams as we do now and to share with them the keen joy we find in the sudden flash of a silver fish in a quiet pool. . . . It will be far better for all of us if these new members of the angling fraternity share with us our love of the sport and its setting than to have them, unwittingly, through a lack of understanding we who know the sport could have prevented." *

* Monroe, Walter S. ed. *Encyclopedia of Educational Research*, New York: The Macmillan Company, 1941.

National Story League to Meet

On August 24, 1942, the first national convention of the National Story League will convene at the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco. It will be in session through the 27th of August. The Golden Gate Story League, an affiliate of the national group, is working on plans in cooperation with other groups in the western district to make this event an outstanding one. Plans include a president's luncheon at which the national president, the presidents of the district groups, and others will tell stories. An authors' luncheon will honor the people who write the stories. There will be a barbecue in beautiful Sigmund Stern grove. A tour of the city has been planned to show the visitors many of San Francisco's historic sights and to give them a bird's-eye view of San Francisco.

Service programs are being planned to fill an entire afternoon. Everyone at the convention will have an opportunity to tell stories either on the radio or to groups of children on playgrounds, hospitals, and community centers.

On the final day of the convention there will be a business meeting for the election and installation of officers. Further information may be secured from Miss Hester Proctor, 2435 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

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Nature's Quiz-quest

(Continued from page 36)

1. The weasel family.
2. Beavers make mud patties and place beaver scent upon them for matrimonial advertising.
3. Yes, the desert pocket mouse.
4. The barred owl is the "Edgar Bergen" of the wilderness.
5. Yes, the common deer mouse is a tree-climber.
6. Yes, the horned toad.
7. The Baltimore oriole.
8. Yes, they use scent to discourage enemies and also use it in courtship.
9. Yes, they give off formic acid as they journey about.
10. Round.

Gardening for Pleasure

(Continued from page 35)

book: "The best time for me to work in my garden is in the morning when the sun is high or after supper when the sun is dropping down to rest."

Remember, too, that your garden is going to be hard work, but after all, what is the use of something that is too easy? Hunt up all the interesting things you can find about your flowers and your vegetables. Would it interest you to know that most of the vegetables that you are planting are immigrants? Some of them have received their citizenship papers because we have known them so long, but the celery first came from Germany, and the onion from Egypt. Cucumbers came from the East Indies; radish is a native of China and Japan, while peas are of European origin. Of course, corn and some of the beans belong to America, and so we go on. A country which has received its people from all over the world can naturally take vegetables and flowers from all over the world and make them grow. Pears and apples came from Europe, and spinach from Arabia. The next time your mother tells you you must eat your spinach, you just say to her, "Please let me have a little of the Arabian immigrant," and that will be your spinach.

Jot down in the back of your garden book what has not grown very well, so that you do better with it next year, or drop it out of your garden.

"The Picnic Book"

• Everything you want to know about picnicking—from preliminary planning to the final event on the program — will be found in this new and comprehensive book prepared for the National Recreation Association by Clark Fredrikson.

In addition to the usual program material — games, races, water stunts, and similar activities — there is a section on outings in rural communities and a chapter containing suggestions for special occasions out of doors—and here more than twenty novel outings are outlined. There are, too, suggestions for picnic and outing services, for picnic hampers, and fire building.

You will find this book invaluable.

Price $1.25

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue **New York City**

Be generous with your flowers and vegetables. Help your mother with the flower arrangements. She would love to have you do that, I am sure.

So let us say this year that we are gardening not only for victory, vitamins, and vitality, but also for pleasure and for good hard work, for a lot of work is wrapped around every hour we spend in our gardens.

The Dauphin County Folk Festival

(Continued from page 39)

Public School District of Harrisburg. Also joining the group will be the Perry County Country Dance Group and the Pennsylvania Corn Husking Champions. A combined chorus of two hundred voices from the senior high schools will sing Walt Whitman's poem, "I Hear America Singing," set to music by Pennsylvania's composer, Dr. Harvey Gaul, who will conduct.

How the Dauphin County Folk Festival began is an interesting story. It was not organized out of "a clear sky." It grew out of things people do and like—their interests, their feeling of responsibility for joining in a united effort for American unity. It took shape back in the year 1936, when the federal government set up agencies for "work jobs" in the educational and recreational fields, including music, under the Work Projects Administration. In 1935 a county-wide harvest music festival was held in Hershey, the chocolate town of Pennsylvania. Through this experiment of pulling twelve communities together in a thousand-voiced chorus, there were discovered many kinds of talent. We began to realize that we had interesting groups in the county which we had never known about, but they were isolated. A plan was developed for integrating them into our community life. This was done in May 1936, when the Dauphin County Folk Council was organized for the purpose of encouraging all nationality and racial groups to become socially conscious of their contribution to American culture, and of fostering and preserving the traditional arts of all people. Philosophies, methods and procedures were outlined. Sub-committees composed of representatives from the various groups were selected and their duties outlined.

The Folk Council demanded that the festivals be free to the public, and that expenses of the production should be raised by the sponsoring body. All groups developed their own presentations. The Dauphin County Folk Council requested the assistance of the personnel of the Education and Recreation Program of the Work Projects Administration, and of the National Youth Administration. The Department of Public Instruction became the legal sponsor.

The first folk festival, the "Festival of Nations," took place in May 1936. Twenty-five hundred persons took part. Three thousand people jammed the Forum and as many were turned away. Much improvement was necessary, and the Council realized that this improvement had to take place within the groups. In 1937 many hazards were overcome. In 1938 the festival took on the name "Americans All," dramatizing the theme, "The Triumph of Spring." In 1939 "Famous Folk Tales" formed the basic idea; in 1940 "Folk Ways"; in 1941 "The March of Freedom." All of these contributed to the theme, "American Unity Through Music" for 1942.

The State Federation of Music Clubs of Pennsylvania will be the distinguished guests of the festival during the week of their state convention in Harrisburg. Much good has come out of these festivals. Many traditional instruments have been

"pulled out of the attic." Interesting handcrafts and needlecrafts of various kinds have been rediscovered. Foreign-born individuals have received their citizenship papers. Four scholarships have been given to talented youths. Happiness has come into many lives.

We believe that these festivals are civilian defense in action! Let there be no "blackout" of the beautiful things of life.

The Festival of Nations

(Continued from page 40)

ing a costume typical of her heritage, who twine around three Maypoles buntings of red, white, and blue. Another finale will be known as "Waltz Varieties," and in this couples of many nationality communities will demonstrate various forms of the waltz as it has come down from different countries, beckoning the spectators to join the whirl of gaiety that marks the end of the program. On one evening there will be a demonstration of the Viennese waltz by couples recruited from many groups, all in 1850 Viennese costumes.

During the fall and winter about eighty people, young and old, have been learning a western square dance under the direction of Wilbur McCandless who spent some time with the Lloyd Shaw dancers in Denver. Young people of Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish backgrounds will do a combined dance, using different steps to a folk tune common to all three countries. After each group has illustrated its own version of the dance, the three groups will dance the three forms simultaneously. These groups will also take part in a special dance on which they have been working for several years. Another program, called "Rendezvous," will feature numbers put on by people of Swiss, Hungarian, German, and Austrian backgrounds in a garden cafe scene. Greek, Roumanian, and Syrian girls are working out a circle dance of steps traditional to their various homelands.

The unity of our nation in wartime, our prayers for guidance, courage, and a just peace will find expression in a special service on Sunday afternoon which will follow the first hour of the festival program. A committee composed of two Protestant clergymen, a Greek Orthodox and two Roman Catholic priests, and a rabbi of the Jewish Conservative Temple have planned this part of the program as a half hour devoted to America's religious heritage. Choirs of the various denominations, singing "America the Beautiful" as they enter, will present a short program of religious music accompanied by a series of tableaux. The service will close with a short prayer and with the singing by the audience of the last verse of "America."

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SINCE 1896

First Aid for Recreation Supplies

(Continued from page 22)

found a flexible, durable, washable paint compound containing rubber, which when applied to gym mats provides a most excellent covering which adds years to the life of the mats, and which permits keeping them clean by washing with soap and water. But this product is available only on the Pacific Coast and must be applied by experienced painters with paint shop facilities.

Again, crokinole boards are fairly expensive and when subjected to rough playground use they come apart at the corner joints. This failure can be prevented by installing a curved flat ⅛" x 1" iron band around each corner. However, here the services of a machinist or a blacksmith are necessary.

Finger Puppets and How to Use Them

(Continued from page 33)

while they are en route by the dramatization with finger puppets of stories having to do with country life and with the places to which they are going.

NOTE: A bulletin entitled "Finger Puppets" by Sylvia Block, which tells how to make the puppets, may be secured from the National Recreation Association for ten cents.

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Engine of war!

WE, of the Royal Typewriter Company, are proud to be engaged in the manufacture of an engine of war.

The part the typewriter is playing in America's war with the axis powers is a vital one, for speed and more speed is the very essence of our armament program.

Every day millions of flying fingers must type instructions, specifications, orders, and reorders before a bolt can go into a tank, a rivet can go into a battleship, or a rib can go into a plane.

Even on the field of battle, the typewriter must help correlate the fast-moving action. The typewriter is with our fleet at sea, for each aircraft carrier, each battleship, cruiser, destroyer, and submarine . . . each unit of our Navy, down to the little mosquito boats, has typewriters on board.

Wherever men and women work in war industries, wherever soldiers and sailors go to fight, the typewriter must go with them. That is why the Royal Typewriter Company is proud to be called upon to help provide the United States Government with the typewriters needed by an America at war.

ROYAL *World's No. 1* **TYPEWRITER**

Emergency Crafts

(Continued from page 13)

and the tin then rolled out flat before it was cut to the finished shape. The lines creased into the small sconce were made by placing the tin on a piece of cardboard and the design pressed in with an old table knife.

Except for its stiffness tin plate is worked about the same way as paper so that patterns made of paper are always practical in tin.

From the First Vice-President, National Recreation Association Ambassador John G. Winant

PM Photo by Mary Morris

"Abraham Lincoln, like us, hated the tyranny of man over man. He was, as we are, the foe of any doctrine which seeks to enslave one race to another. He, as we do, always insisted that democratic government with all its faults was one form of government ultimately compatible with the dignity of the human spirit. He passed, as we have passed, through the valley of the shadow of death to the victory of a great principle. In these troublous, uncertain days, when all we love and cherish are at stake, this time-swept city of London, which has stood close to two thousand years, gives added anchorage to hope and faith in the future of mankind."

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SAFE, COMFORTABLE SEATING

• Ease of mind with physical comfort will do much to stimulate interest in your recreational program. For over twenty-five years Universal Quality Bleachers have served the leading schools and recreation centers. Investigate their many advantages before you buy.

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UNIVERSAL BLEACHER CO.
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

A Mexican Fiesta

(Continued from page 19)

it is then covered with grated cheese and put into a hot oven till the cheese melts. Served on a bed of chopped lettuce.

Raspada — Shaved ice (for large amounts a special shaving machine is rented) is put into a paper cornucopia. Fruit juices are poured down over this, melting the ice particles together and giving the whole its flavor.

Huapango—Fast foot-rhythm dance often used to announce the coming to town of a peddler.

Jarabe—A dance of which every state has its own version, compiled of simple folk dance tunes and steps.

Sundunga—Type of ritual dance in Southern Mexico. Usually celebrates some occasion close to mother's heart such as marriage, birth.

Atole—A thick chocolate made of the Mexican chocolate bar sweetened with Mexican candies and usually thickened with flour or barley. Often flavored with cinnamon. The result is like thick chocolate sauce.

Bunuelo—A flat, round Mexican cookie about seven inches in diameter and an eighth of an inch thick. Made of flour and eggs, and shaped like a tortilla. It is fried in deep fat as doughnuts are fried, then dipped into powered sugar. (Sometimes flavored with cinnamon.)

Pinata—Made of crepe paper pasted onto an *oya* (thin clay jar) or made of papier-mâché. It may be shaped to represent an animal head, a fruit, the head of an old man or woman, or covered with lovely paper flowers. The size of a pumpkin, it is filled with candy and nuts and used at birthdays, Christmas, and *fiestas* or *jamaicas*. The pinata is suspended from a rope thrown with the other end across a wire or tree limb. At the loose end stands a boy, to raise and lower the pinata and thus make the game more confusing. "It" is blindfolded, given three whirls about, and faced toward the pinata, which he tries to break by striking it with a cane. Broken, the pinata spills its sweetmeats onto the ground.

Rebozo—Long scarf or shawl, usually black or navy blue.

Loteria—Mexican game similar to Bingo. Nine playing cards are pasted onto a cardboard, and each player is given one. The dealers in the center draw from a pack of cards to get the duplicates to be covered by the players at the tables. The three in a row wins the prize, as in Bingo.

A Timely Warning to Wartime America

(Continued from page 6)

in the evenings. Because nobody in the government had worked the thing out beforehand, the government at the war's outbreak suddenly embarked on the wholesale and disastrous policy of commandeering club premises and calling up, or enlisting, the people who had been responsible for running them.

The result is that hundreds of those clubs have gone completely out of action and that thousands of children, who depended upon them for recreation, have had to find it in other ways.

This situation is now being corrected by the development of a great system of youth centers throughout the country. Yet everybody admits that the situation should not ever have arisen, and that it certainly can be prevented from arising in the United States.

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Nature Recreation in Essex County's Parks

(Continued from page 11)

of them was our good fortune in being able to secure the services of Professor John Kovald, a biology major from the New Jersey State Teachers College in Montclair, who was then working for his M.A. degree and is now studying for his doctorate. Professor Kovald, who is a member of the science faculty at Panzer College of Physical Education in East Orange, has proved his value to this department each year not only because of his ability to inspire children and play leaders alike, but because of his willingness to lead nature hikes for adults at all seasons of the year.

Our handcraft activities are correlated with nature exploration, and the handcraft specialist has worked out a plan whereby the activities of the playground season are tied in with nature recreation.

Perhaps one of the things which helps inspire leadership to carry on between visits of the specialists is the fact that, other things being equal, we attempt, in selecting the staff of play leaders, to secure young men and women who have been Scouts and who have spent some time at camp either as campers or junior counselors, or both. We have had several Eagle Scouts on our staff, and by using one or more of these young men it has been possible to supplement Professor Kovald's services in leading hikes for groups other than our own during July and August, as well as at other seasons of the year when there were requests to lead more than one group at the same time. One of these leaders, who had been a Scout master and then went on to major in biology at Columbia, has been especially helpful in this respect and conducted several hikes for this department last year.

In 1940 we read an article in RECREATION telling about a traveling museum. We passed this on to Professor Kovald who assembled and transported to every playground in the system during the first week of the season a collection of minerals, woods, snakes, animals, and birds. This display, much of which was loaned by the Newark Museum, was so enthusiastically received by the children that it was repeated last year and will be a part of the plan this year when we hope to carry just a little further the program of trail games, nature play, and exploration for children and adults.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, February 1942
"Recreation for War Workers" by Paul V. McNutt

Beach and Pool, February 1942
"Availability of Chlorine in the Form of Hypochlorites" by Henry Armbrust. Government priorities for swimming pools and water works
"Points for Consideration in Beach Development" by Capt. T. W. Sheffield

Hobbies (Magazine of the Buffalo Museum of Science), December 1941
"Buy Gadgets at the Five-and-Dime and Set Up a Bird Restaurant" by Heather G. Thorpe

Journal of Health and Physical Education, February 1942
"A Recreational Games Program" by Edna Cole

Monthly Bulletin (Indiana State Board of Health), January 1942
"There Is a Time for Play" by Thurman B. Rice, M.D.

Motive (Methodist Student Magazine), February 1942
"Folk Art and Abundance in Living"

Music Educators Journal, February-March 1942
"Music in the National Effort." Dramatizing community unity and building civilian morale

Musical America, February 10, 1942
"Our Fighting Men Turn to Music" by Jay Walz

The Nation's Schools, February 1942
"Swimming Pools Made Safe" by Raymond C. Harrison

Parks and Recreation, February 1942
"Design for a Bicycle Rack" by Charles Rapp
"Uxbridge Field in Massachusetts" by Herbert J. Kellaway. Planning modern recreation facilities

Scholastic Coach, February 1942
"Making the Badminton Strokes" by Hugh Forgie

School Activities, February 1942
"Development of Six-Player Field Hockey" by Katherine M. Rahl

PAMPHLETS

An Evening of Old Time Social Dancing prepared by Aksel G. Nielsen. Description and music for twelve "popular" old time dances
Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration, 1206 South Santee Street, Los Angeles, California.

Fun in an Air Raid Shelter by elementary staff members and elementary club members
Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, price $.05

Hometown Games and Crafts
Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration, 1206 South Santee Street, Los Angeles, California

There Is a Time for Play

(Continued from page 12)

position of a patient who is going to the hospital tomorrow for a painful operation. We shall be the better ready for the ordeal if we forget tomorrow and get a good night's sleep. Not that we intend to forget tomorrow and another tomorrow, but only that there is nothing that we can do about tomorrow tonight.

So then let us go to the movies — if there is really a good one—and see before our very eyes the way men and women and children should and do live in a world at peace. It will help us to remember what we have lost for the moment. It may keep bright the image of a better world than the one we now live in. Or why not read a book—a good book about the time when there was sense and justice in the world. If one should take a walk in the park or through the woods, it would help him to get back to a sound base away from the distortions of these times. A red hot game of tennis — table, lawn or clay court — will clear the head if anything will. Get acquainted with the kids in the family — or if there are no kids — the dog. How carefree our dog seems these days. He doesn't seem a bit worried with the present situation. He seems to know that there will be dogs on this old earth for a long time yet and that the most important thing in the world is that he may have occasionally a word of praise from the Master who lives in the Big House. Let's have some music—singing, instrumental, radio or phonograph. Some community games or singing would help. What about a home talent play? Let's go to the basketball game and forget everything else this evening. Now that we have worked today, come let us play tonight. If we have worked we have earned the right to play—and besides it will make us better workmen tomorrow.

Editorial note: In regard to the reference to the use of rubber balls, it should be explained that Dr. Rice's editorial was written before the rubber shortage had become as acute as it is today.

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★ A magazine of "how" to handle every phase of the summer camp. Editorial content by persons *doing* the things they write about. Monthly features deal with the dietary, crafts department, personnel, program, maintenance, operation, camp promotion, educational values and a host of other essential topics of assistance to camp leaders in private, organization and institutional camps everywhere.

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 38)

in and out of the museum. Children learning to care for alligators, a stamp collecting club, a Pueblo Indian play, July Jaunters Sea Shore trip, a stamp club, and children gaining tolerance in a Japanese room were some of the activities portrayed.

Kenneth Pike, educational staff of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, has been carrying on a demonstration program in the town forest of Manchester, Massachusetts. The site was selected by the children who spend one school day there every other week.

Dr. L. B. Sharp, Executive Director of Life Camps, Inc.: It may be a Godsend to get along with less rubber. It is putting America on its feet. The more we use our soles the less we use our seats. Everything that faces us (except the loss of life) is a distinct asset. We have to reinterpret values. If it comes to taking down a historic tree, I would say "yes" if necessary. But let us have selective draft in our natural resources. Camping has been too soft. We have been pampered, have gotten into a groove. We have dragged baseball bats to the woods and called it camping. We are in the war. We have no choice. We can't go back to Plymouth Rock and start all over. The kinds of experiences we give now are as important as the fundamentals that we associate with the Pilgrims. Let's see them and let's see them now.

George Sinnicks, State College senior, pointed out that the day's program must be adapted to the needs of the camp visited. The camps which stood out in conservation education were the Salvation Army Camp at Sharon, the Boston Boys' Club Camp Wing at Duxbury, and Camp Tahona for Jewish boys near Great Barrington. He concluded that in each case it was due to fine leadership.

Maurice Sullivan, park naturalist, Acadia National Park, called attention to the President's admonition that relaxation and recreation are absolute necessities. The National Park Service is custodian of outdoor shrines. Few people can visit these shrines without coming away with the belief that the democratic way is best. This is basic in morale. Each year over 20,000,000 visitors come into contact with these benefits. Those who stay long enough often develop an interest in birds, flowers, geology, photography, or forestry that becomes a life hobby. National parks are also refresher areas for enlisted men.

Dr. Richard Weaver, naturalist at Dartmouth College: We cannot go on at the present rate. We need walnut, so we cut down all of the trees. Haste makes waste. States with good conservation departments, such as Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan, started programs in schools. Progressive education departments took the initiative in West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and Florida. States with the most money often have the poorest programs.

Professor George W. Westcott, extension economist, Massachusetts State College: On December 7 Massachusetts towns were streamlined into Rural War Action Committees for the duration. Three hundred towns went into action to work out a program in food production, health, nutrition, and morale. Conservation includes human resources and time, defense recreation, and postwar planning. The Public Work Reserve shelf will include many conservation projects to which we can turn after the war. They should be listed now.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Audubon Guide to Attracting Birds

Edited by John H. Baker. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. $2.50.

"LIFE WOULD be pretty drab without birds," says the author in his introduction, and so this practical and authoritative guide on attracting birds to home surroundings will be a source of help to those who respond to the presence of birds around their homes and seek to conserve their numbers. There are chapters on bird photography and banding, on providing homes and feeding and drinking stations, on bird sanctuaries and watered areas. Some beautiful illustrations accompany the text.

Home Handicraft for Girls

By Ruth M. Hall and A. Neely Hall. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.50.

THERE ARE MORE than four hundred drawings and photographs in this attractive book designed to guide the girl in the use of her hands and in creating her own amusements. The subjects covered include seasonal entertainments, outdoor and indoor gardening, directions for making attractive modern accessories for every room in the house, simple ways of making toys, of carrying out a program of amateur photography, and of making various kinds of Christmas cards.

Weaving for Amateurs

By Helen Coates. The Studio Publications, Inc., New York. $3.50.

ONE OF THE OLDEST and most essential arts of mankind is described in this book, and since weaving can be as simple or as complicated as desired, this presentation of the subject begins with the simplest forms of loom and woven fabric, and leads by stages to the more elaborate form of hand loom, showing how by its use almost every conceivable arrangement of pattern and texture can be achieved. Every phase of weaving is discussed, including spinning and the processes involved in it. The illustrations are very effective.

Handbook of Recreation Areas and Facilities

Prepared with the assistance of the Division of Community Service Programs, WPA. Published by the Florida State Planning Board.

THERE ARE TWO VOLUMES in this publication. Volume One contains working drawings of selected recreation facilities and areas ranging from benches to athletic fields. In Volume Two will be found the bills of materials required for the construction of the areas and facilities which appear in Volume One, together with such pertinent data and information as are considered essential to their design and construction. Individual bills of materials with accompanying working drawings for each of the facilities and areas may be obtained from the Florida State Planning Board, Administration Building, Tallahassee, Florida, at a cost of 20 cents each. A complete set — Volume One and Volume Two — may be secured for $6.00.

Our Songs

Compiled by Mary A. Sanders. Available from author, 39 East 78th Street, New York. $.30.

A COLLECTION OF SONGS prepared for those interested in recreational singing, especially with children from seven to eleven years of age. It is intended for sociable, companionable uses—at clubs, in camps, or on the move. The aim has been to include a song for every mood or occasion. The melody is given for each song. Seven singing games and five songs for dramatization are included in the collection.

Fifty Things to Make for the Home

By Julian Starr, Jr. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.00.

AS IN THE CASE of its companion piece, *Make It Yourself,* this book has been written for the average amateur. Directions are simple and easy to follow, and with few exceptions require the use of hand tools only. In addition to the directions for the projects, there are chapters on "The Value of a Home Workshop," "Common Hand Tools," "The Care of Common Hand Tools," "A Workbench," and "Power Tools."

Footlight Fun

By Sally Coulter. Silver Burdett Company, New York. $2.36.

THIS BOOK OF PLAYS for children in grades six to ten contains four plays with full production notes for each and general suggestions on producing, staging, and costuming plays. The plays are lively and fun to put on.

Outdoors with the Camera

By Paul Grabbe and Joseph E. Sherman. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.50.

THIS BOOK IS UNIQUE in that every common experience in picture taking is illustrated with "right and wrong" snapshots and brief explanatory captions. It records play by play the process of learning to take good pictures. Charts, diagrams, and tables for quick reference supply a ready means for making the most casual snapshots successful and satisfying pictures.

It's Fun to Cook

By Lucy Mary Maltby. The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. $2.00.

A COOK BOOK in story form is an innovation, and the author has achieved something new and different in this gay story in which cookery problems are presented

in true-to-life situations. The author has personally tested all of the recipes and has presented each one in an understandable and simple form. The book is printed in two colors and is profusely illustrated with 206 pictures, of which 141 are photographs and 65 clever drawings by Ruth King.

Walk Your Way to Better Dancing.

By Lawrence A. Hostetler. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

Using the walk as a basis, Mr. Hostetler outlines the fundamentals of successful dancing, developing in logical sequence through body control and correct walking into the dance-walk, and finally leading and following a partner. This foundation technique he applies to all the modern dances. A complete picture of modern social dancing is given from natural elementary movements through advanced dance figures.

Democracy in Action.

By Sarah Morrison and Emily P. Wilson. The Girls' Friendly Society, U.S.A., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. $.25.

In this pamphlet the Girls' Friendly Society offers a program on Christianity and democracy. Divided into two sections, it offers a program for children under fourteen, and activities and discussions for young people and adults. In the booklet will be found the following: *Democracy Begins at Home* (family fun and health); *Who Is An American?; Listen to the People* (propaganda and news); and *Making Things Happen in Our Town* (suggestions for finding out what democracy and the American way mean for people in your town).

Patriotic Songs of America.

A song booklet which is available in limited quantities from the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, and may be secured on request by recreation departments, schools, and similar organizations. Included are the words and music and annotations for eight old songs which are a very part of our history and development as a nation.

Copies of a leaflet giving the correct ways of displaying and saluting the flag are also available on request from this same company.

Famous Quotations.

Chosen and arranged by Eleanor Boykin. Home Institute, 109 West 19th Street, New York City. $.15.

Variety has been the keynote in selecting the quotations included in this booklet, and you may some day find it very useful to have access through it to some of the wit and wisdom of the ages. All of the quotations given are classified under alphabetical subjects such as charm, reading, seasons, travel, youth, and others.

Flower Arranging—A Fascinating Hobby.

By Laura Lee Burroughs. Volume 2. Obtainable from the Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Georgia. $.10.

During the past few years flowers have played an increasing role in the decorative scheme of homes. This attractive pamphlet, with its many colored illustrations, offers many suggestions for combining and arranging flowers in a way which will make for a maximum of beauty.

Checklist of Free and Low-Cost Books and Pamphlets for Use in Adult Education.

American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42nd Street, New York. $.15.

The Association has made available in a twenty-four page pamphlet a list of the books and pamphlets exhibited at its fifteenth annual meeting held in New York City, May 20-23, 1940. Since of the 850 agencies invited to participate 630 submitted materials for the exhibit, the list covers a wide range of subjects.

Inquiries regarding the checklist should be addressed to Harriet Van Wyck, librarian of the Association.

Physical Fitness.

Supplement to *The Research Quarterly*. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. $1.00.

The May 1941 issue of *Supplement to The Research Quarterly* of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation is dedicated to the memory of James Huff McCurdy, M.D. The monograph contains some of the significant selections from the research findings of Springfield College in the field of physical fitness. The purpose has been to evaluate scientific information and help in applying the data to actual situations in the hope that a higher level of physical fitness may be attained. Dr. Thomas K. Cureton was Chairman of the committee which prepared the monograph and George B. Affleck, Secretary-Editor. A number of faculty members of Springfield College contributed chapters.

Dynamic Democracy.

Edited by Harrison M. Sayre. American Education Press, Inc., 400 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio. $.25.

A booklet which tells how American youth through their own organizations are working to strengthen America. It outlines educational objectives of some of the leading youth organizations and shows how these can supplement existing school programs.

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War 1942

WE MUST move fast.

But we must think where we are going.

We are in the Army now.

We are under the Federal Government.

We must accept our assignments in our field.

No grousing.

No hanging back.

All out for Victory for freedom.

Service to neighborhood and community now becomes a major recreation leisure-time activity.

Can we gather clean paper, tin; can we help train mothers for home recreation; can we help in church recreation; can we gather books for men in camps?

Can we help the schools make model aircraft?

Can we help all boys nearing draft age to learn to swim in our swimming pools?

Can we plan our children's gardens in our recreation systems so that they will help?

Can we bring more young boys who are nearing draft age into our hiking clubs?

Is there gain in our recreation centers in having more of our boys learn about cooking simple food?

Can we make the rooms in our neighborhood centers available for all kinds of training classes for war volunteers?

Can we help all our people, old and young, to know well the words and music of the Star Spangled Banner and a few other songs?

Is there not need here and now for greater resourcefulness, creativeness, initiative, in adapting our playground work this coming summer?

If there be a shortage of rubber, of steel, of certain other equipment, do we not have much of other material in our homes and in our neighborhoods? Are there not many arts and crafts materials which we still have in plenty right about us on which we may try our skill with our hands? May we not have a stronger program of music, of drama?

May we not develop a much greater enjoyment of the beauties of nature on the part of the children? May not our children come to know the birds and much of wild life in a way they may not have had time for before?

Can we help our boys and girls and young people to carry back from the neighborhood center to their homes a deep feeling for their city and its government, and for their country?

Boys, girls, young people want definite practical service. What can you give them to do in their homes, their neighborhoods? And this without overlapping what anyone else is doing. Is there a chance for us on the playground to help certain of the young people to go out into the country to assist in harvesting certain crops when there is a shortage of labor?

Is it not possible this year for certain youngsters themselves to serve as volunteer assistants and can the children and we who work for them commandeer volunteers as never before?

Very much we are doing and will continue to do that is immediate, practical, definite, and that helps to win the war.

Howard Braucher

MAY, 1942

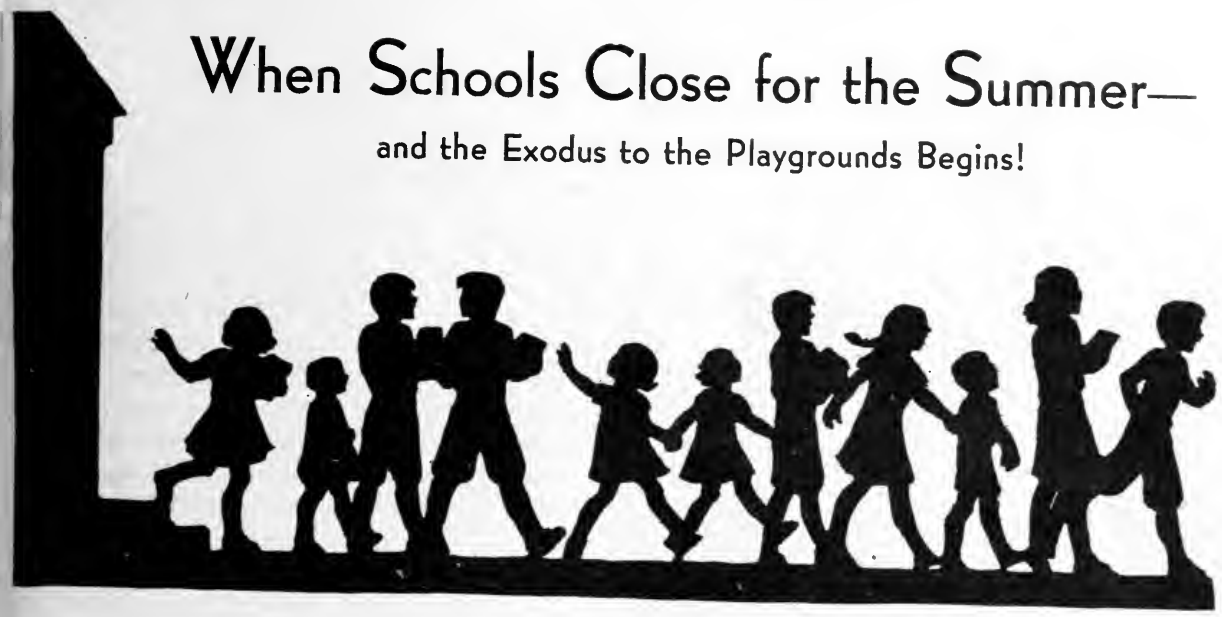
May

Photo by Donald

"To be able to create a story, to make it live during the moment of the telling, to arouse emotions—wonder, laughter, joy, amazement—this is the only goal a storyteller may have."—*Ruth Sawyer* in *The Way of the Storyteller.*

When Schools Close for the Summer—

and the Exodus to the Playgrounds Begins!



By Gedge Harmon

Another year has passed and once more we take you on a tour of America's playgrounds. You will see little children happily at play in the sand box and in the swings. You will catch a glimpse of older boys and girls enjoying games, taking part in festivals and circuses, making things in craft shops. And you will see men and women, too, tired from their day's work, coming to the playground for relaxation. It is America at play.

Nature on Wheels

By NEAL MACDONALD

"LOOK AT THE LIZARD! It's got long toes and a tail like a dragon and it can run across the water without sinking!" The excited playground children crowded around the "nature man" to watch a little reptile eating insects from his hand. These boys and girls were learning things about nature they had never known before. They were discovering that this busy little lizard runs on its hind feet very much like a human, that a toad never drinks but absorbs water through its skin, that snakes are not wet and slimy!

As the young audience stood wide-eyed, the speaker brought out other members of his nature family—turtles, insects, stuffed birds, frogs, toads, and snakes. With each one he had some story to tell, some lesson to teach. Then after the last eager question was answered and the last frog tucked away, the nature man and his exhibit would move on to the next playground.

More than 3,600 children in Westchester County's playgrounds made the acquaintance of the stuffed and living animals in this traveling nature exhibit sponsored by the Upstate New York Recreation Division of WPA. During the summer of 1941 the big sedan with its precious cargo visited fifty-four playgrounds and numbered 830 adults among its widespread audiences. The program proved to be one of the most popular features of the county playground schedule.

Whenever possible, live specimens were used and new ones were constantly added to the collection during the summer. Many of the exhibits were loaned by the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx, Bear Mt. Nature Museum, Mr. Charles Benedict of Ardsley, New York, and Mr. Fred Ackerman of White Plains, New York.

Specimens were kept in specially made cages and transported in a large sedan. The cages were carried in the rear of the car, with the trunk space used for mounted and box specimens.

Playgrounds were notified in advance when to expect the exhibit so that children and interested adults could plan to attend. When the big sedan drove up, the children helped the nature leader set up his boxes and cages on a large handcraft table. Then boys and girls settled themselves in a semicircle on benches or on the ground, and when all

was quiet the playground director introduced the nature man.

At each session the speaker explained the importance of nature in our daily lives, its benefits as a recreation and as a tonic to the mind. He asked the group several "Do you know what" questions and told them a few "Believe it or not" amazers to create an immediate interest in the exhibit. Since everyone was anxious to see the snakes, these were kept until the last of the program.

First the stuffed birds were brought out and shown to the group. The audience learned many bird habits by answering such questions as—What bird makes absolutely no sound when it is flying? What bird lays its eggs in another bird's nest to avoid raising its own young? What bird hangs a shed snakeskin from its nest to frighten away its enemies?

Bird charts helped to illustrate the stories and the children were told where they could get colored bird and nature cards free. The speaker stressed the value of bird conservation and told his young audience how to look for birds in fields and woods. The children handled the specimen nests very carefully, and after the lecture they were allowed to study the Audubon bird bulletin board with its colored pictures and photographs and information about bird and nature clubs.

The next stars in the show were the turtles. Out of the cases came a wood turtle, two box turtles, a musk, snapping, painted, and spotted turtle. The boys and girls were warned not to touch the snapping turtle which is kept in a separate cage to protect the other turtles from being nipped.

Mr. MacDonald, who is associated with the Recreation Division of the Upstate WPA, conceived the idea of the exhibit described here and planned and executed it

Each turtle was identified by differences in shell colors, shapes and size. Again the conservation value was pointed out and the children were urged never to harm turtles. Next came some interesting turtle stories. The audience was asked to guess the reason for some of the odd habits and strange shapes of these animals — Why does the box turtle have a hinged shell? Why is the shell so hard? Do all turtles live in water? What are the natural enemies of the turtle?

This last question created some fun when the children were told that they would find one of the turtle's worst enemies in a small cardboard box. When a child opened the box and looked in, he saw his own reflection for a mirror had been glued in the bottom of the box.

The insects were then introduced as the most interesting and least understood of all animals. They are so small that people often pass by this most interesting chapter in nature. Again questions were asked and answered — Is a spider an insect? What insect buries the dead? What insect always walks backwards? Do

Reversing the process followed in Westchester County, the children of Wheeling, West Virginia, travel in buses to Oglebay Park where they make the acquaintance of birds and animals in their native habitat.

PLAYGROUND.. CHILDREN
LITTLE CHILDREN IN THE CITY IN PLAYGROUNDS
ARE TAKEN IN GROUPS TO THE PARK..
ONE GROUP IS TAKEN EACH DAY . . .
THEY RECEIVE
A FREE BUS RIDE TO THE PARK
A FREE SWIM
SOME FORM OF GROUP ACTIVITY
and
HOME
A FREE BUS RIDE TO THEIR HOMES

earthworms have eyes? What insect has ears on its front legs?

Live specimens of insects were exhibited in quart jars with cheesecloth tops: a locust borer beetle, praying mantis, spotted chafer beetles, sexton beetle, katydid, cricket, lubber grasshopper from Florida, caterpillar hunter beetle, grasshoppers, mud dauber wasp, earthworms, cockroach, an ant colony, a crab and garden spider and half a dozen caterpillars.

The audience was shown large specimen boxes of mounted butterflies and moths, and the construction of a mounting board was explained. Charts of life histories and enlarged pictures helped to demonstrate the habits of insects. The live specimens climbed on small branches stuck in the sand and were carefully observed through magnifying glasses placed over the tops of the jars.

The children especially enjoyed watching the insects eat. Sometimes there would be great excitement when an ant lion caught an ant in his funnel-shaped trap or when a mantis captured a grasshopper with a quick strike and devoured it. The boys and girls soon discovered that they need not go far from home to see new and curious things.

Reptiles were always the most amusing and entertaining exhibits in the show. First came lizards from many parts of the country. The audience learned that some lizards can escape danger by losing their tails and then growing new ones. Others camouflage themselves by changing the color of their skin to the color of the environment. A jar containing some wet moss, three red efts, and a marbled salamander was passed around and then came the prize lizard, the little basilisk which runs like a human.

Frogs and toads provided fun for the audience and food for the snakes. Most of them were collected by boys at the various playgrounds and usually the exhibit included leopard frogs, wood frogs, green bull frogs and common toads.

The baby alligator provided an excuse for explaining the differences between an alligator and a crocodile. Children at all the playgrounds became very fond of Stumpy, the little alligator who had lost his tail. They watched the leader turn him on his back and hypnotize him by rubbing his stomach from throat to tail. Stumpy always slept very soundly until awakened by a sudden tap on the stump that had been his tail.

Hardy hunters from the playgrounds of Union County "bring 'em back alive"!

The most exciting actors were the snakes. A little ribbon snake was introducd first so that the children would learn not to be afraid. The snake was carried around among the children by the speaker who pointed out its distinguishing marks and told of its habits and conservation value. Even the timid children finally ventured to hold the snake and were surprised to find that it wasn't slimy. Most of them had also been under the impression that all snakes are poisonous and that they sting with the tongue which constantly darts in and out, but these ideas were soon corrected.

Later the other snakes came out — two garter snakes and a litter of eighteen young ones, a milk snake, king snake, and black snake, a brown water snake, a puff adder, an indigo and a chicken snake. On several occasions the children saw a snake catch a toad for dinner.

Many fallacies about snakes were discredited and the audience learned that milk snakes

In 1941 the Park Commission of Union County, New Jersey, enjoyed its most successful summer playground season, from the point of view of participation, since 1932. Fifteen playgrounds in communities throughout the county were conducted during July and August and parts of June and September.

do not milk cows, that snakes do not necessarily live to sundown when killed, that they cannot break themselves into pieces and then grow back together again, and that there is no truth in the "hoop snake" story.

After the lesson about harmless snakes, the speaker produced a jar containing the preserved head of a piosonous fer de lance snake. This specimen distinctly showed the poison fangs and the location of the tongue. Then came a diamond back rattlesnake mounted in a coiled position and the skull of a rattlesnake showing the bone structure and fangs. The treatment for poison snake bite was explained and the difference beween the bite of poisonous and non-poisonous snakes pointed out. This was especially interesting to adult groups.

After the talk the children filed up to the table to examine the specimens. With the adults they played the nature electric game of correctly matching animal names and habits with colored pictures. The response to this type of nature learning was immediate and satisfying.

On some of the playgrounds the children held a turtle race. Each chose a turtle and placed it in the center of a ten foot circle. A small turtle from the five and dime store was given as a prize to the child whose entry first crossed the line.

The care of a nature exhibit during its summer on tour is important and exacting. Live specimens must be fed and watered at intervals during the week and proper food must be provided for each one. Most of the animals need at least an hour of sunshine a day, and the location where they are kept should be carefully selected.

From the response given the nature exhibit in Westchester County it is evident that this type of recreation should be stressed more and more in our community recreation programs. Adults as well as children will be amazed to learn that they need not go beyond their own backyards to study nature.

Last year the Raleigh, North Carolina, Park and Recreation Commission, according to Miss Mamie Jordan, Supervisor of Playgrounds, conducted a playground at the State Fair. The main purpose was to furnish a resting place for parents with small children and to provide play activities for the children. Play equipment made in the Department's workshop was installed under tents near the main entrance to the grounds. Benches were provided here and around the edge of the playground. A recreation leader was in charge from 10 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Approximately 52,000 children and adults used the facilities.

With the Union County Park Commission

WOODWORK, leather craft, beadwork, and basketry proved to be the most popular handcraft activities last summer on the playgrounds conducted by the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission. Clay modeling sewing and knitting, crepe paper and newspaper work followed close behind these leaders. Some of the articles made by boys and girls included model airplanes, puppets, door stops, ring-nose pig games, birdhouses, dolls, macaroni and other types of beads, clay masks, handles for bags, napkin holders, wall plaques, jigsaw puzzles, leather purses and billfolds, belts, aprons, table scarves, book ends, tie racks, towel holders, monogram pins, baskets, beach sandals, bracelets, checker games, and vases made of painted glass jars.

The games and contests which met with highest favor included in the order of popularity baseball and softball, horseshoe pitching, paddle tennis, tether ball, bocce, shuffleboard, jackstones, washers, volleyball, checkers, dodge ball, jackknife, basketball, foul shooting, and ring tennis. Quiet games and activities which were leaders in popularity were spud, anagrams, humbug, charades, storytelling hour, bingo, black magic, and ghost.

Among the outstanding special activities were the Joseph Lee Day celebrations, doll shows, baby parades, pet shows, "unalive" pet shows, pie and watermelon eating contests, treasure hunts, hobby shows, hat parades, Mardi gras, Knot Hole Gang Days, field meets, movies, amateur nights, community sings, the publication of playground newspapers, balloon races, scavenger hunts, salmagundi parties, swing band sessions, circuses, puppet shows, flag recognition contests, quiz contests, music memory contests, folk dancing festivals, handcraft exhibits, nature study programs, and final night pageants.

Clubs aroused much interest in last summer's program. Outstanding among them were athletic, press and safety patrol groups, and clubs in drama, nature activities, sewing, folk dancing, poster making, harmonica playing, and woodworking. Clean-up squads, too, were popular.

New activities and contests introduced into the 1941 program included lassoing contests, broom balancing, horse and rider, animal basketball, broom polo, bombardier contests, hit the chips, nine men mill, fox hunts, parachutes and skee ball. These activities were effective in adding new interest to the playground program.

Around the Clock on a City Playground

By MARION STOLL SCHRECK

Miss Schreck, who is Assistant Superintendent, Division of Recreation, Louisville, Kentucky, tells how a playground demonstration, staged in a huge tent, made it possible for the citizens of Louisville to have a picture of what goes on "around the clock" at the summer playgrounds.

PLAYGROUND ACTIVITIES in Louisville, Kentucky, went "into the big top" for three days last summer during the annual exhibition of the Recreation Division. In and around an immense tent set up in a park facing the city's main street, five hundred children and adults from neighborhood playgrounds demonstrated the summer play program for local citizens.

The tent and near-by sports area transformed Lincoln Park into a compact model playground where unrehearsed groups played games, worked at handcraft and told stories from nine in the morning until nine at night. Family groups from many parts of the city, housewives on shopping tours, and even business men and store clerks out for lunch visited the big tent, many of them to discover for the first time what goes on "around the clock" at the summer playgrounds.

Near the tent, which faced Fourth Street, a giant clock with movable hands announced the program from hour to hour and listed coming attractions. Inside the canvas walls tall panels depicted children, young people and adults at play. Around the arena small platforms, puppet theaters, game and handcraft tables set the stage for the regular activities, while the center was left clear for featured game and dance groups.

Outside a large yard had been improvised for use as a sports area with a volleyball court, jumping pit, paddle tennis court, goal-hi and accuracy pitching target set up for demonstration games.

Promptly at nine o'clock on July 16th, the service bureau in the big tent opened and the program demonstration was under way. In one corner a group of young craftsmen were already busy cutting and pasting and carving. Behind their table, shelves of craft articles made in playground classes gave the booth a professional air. At one of the miniature theaters several girls were setting the stage for a marionette show, while a boys' rhythm band tuned up for its 9:30 performance. Early visitors were already crowding around the games table, and others would soon be eavesdropping in the storytelling corner.

And thus the day went—one program after another in a many-ringed circus of activity. Bubble blowers, rope jumpers and game players competed for the attention of the visitors. At mid-afternoon a band of playground thespians held the center of the stage; in the evening the big top resounded with specialty music numbers and rounds of community singing, with everyone joining.

Courtesy Division of Recreation, Louisville, Kentucky

Outside the canvas play center a constant volley of excited cheers accompanied the day's program of games and sports. Paddle tennis, volleyball and goal-hi courts were kept busy until dark. In the jumping pits playground boys practiced the broad and high jump, while others lined up with some of the braver spectators at the accuracy pitching target. Hard fought baseball and softball games climaxed the first day's program.

For three days the tent and yard hummed with activity. The second day featured a first aid demonstration, radio broadcast, folk dance session, and doll buggy parade. A play, progressive game party, and picnic events brought the third day to a close.

More than seventy-five hundred people filed through the tent or stopped to watch the sports activities in the yard during the three day exhibit. Some of the visitors joined in the games and crafts, others came only to watch. But so enthusiastic was the reception by Louisville's citizens that playground leaders of the Recreation Division are planning a much more extensive program for the 1942 "around the clock" demonstration.

The National Recreation Association is urging the importance for communities everywhere of such Learn-to-Swim campaigns as Newark is conducting. "Isn't this year a particularly good year for a Learn-to-Swim campaign in every local recreation system?" the Association asks. "Shouldn't every man who is likely to be called up under the draft know how to swim and swim well? And shouldn't each one know some of the basic life saving techniques?" These are timely questions. How will your city answer them?

Some Timely Activities

By ERNEST H. SEIBERT
Supervisor of Recreation
Newark Board of Education

FOR MANY SUMMERS Newark, New Jersey, has conducted a Learn-to-Swim campaign. Originally it was directed by the Y.M.C.A. in cooperation with the Department of Public Works, under whose auspices the two indoor pools were maintained. A few years ago, because of its community-wide scope, the Y.M.C.A. and the Newark Recreation Department agreed that the Learn-to-Swim campaign should be a function of the Recreation Department. With the concurrence of Dr. Rolfe, Superintendent of Schools, the activity was incorporated in the summer program of the Recreation Department. A budget was provided by the Board of Education, and qualified men and women recreation teachers from the Department were employed in the morning as swimming teachers.

The American Red Cross cooperated with the Department, and courses covering instructor and water safety certificates were held. A number of teachers had previously qualified. About twenty-five additional teachers passed the test and from this group twenty were selected.

From the beginning the campaign has been successfully conducted for six weeks during July and August. Last summer, with the opening of four large outdoor pools, the campaign lost some of its effectiveness. However, with the increased stress on the importance of knowing how to swim because of war conditions, it is expected that there will be increased interest this year.

In preparing for the campaign, an announcement is sent early in June by the Superintendent of Schools to all schools, public and private, as well as to youth service organizations. This letter announces the campaign and urges that the matter be brought to the attention of pupils. Printed entry blanks, sent to the schools, are taken home and filled out by parents. After collection at each school, they are sent to the headquarters of the Recreation Department.

The blank which is sent to parents for their signatures reads as follows:

Please detach and fill in this application and return to your Principal on or before June 23rd. The Recreation Department will notify you when and where to appear for instructions.

NAME..... AGE .....
Please print full name

ADDRESS ..... CITY .....

BOY OR GIRL.....SCHOOL.....

My child has my permission to take part in the "Learn-to-Swim Campaign" and I assume full responsibility for his or her doing so and I hereby agree to indemnify and save harmless the school, the teacher, the Board of Education and the City of Newark from any and all liability arising out of any accident as a result of said activity.

PARENT'S SIGNATURE.....

Playground Luncheons

One of the new activities undertaken by the Recreation Department, a carry-over from the school luncheon project sponsored by the Board of Education in cooperation with the WPA and the Surplus Food Commodity Division, has been the serving of food to playground children. Qualified workers from the WPA were assigned to

prepare and distribute the food (hot luncheons and cold items such as fresh fruits, nuts, dried and canned fruits) in the school kitchen. The project was supervised by the playground staff as part of the playground program.

Staff members at the playgrounds in congested areas where the program was carried on have reported favorably on the response from the children. In almost all cases a noticeable increase in weight has been evidenced. Groups of from one hundred to two hundred children have profited by this service.

First Aid Instruction

Another timely activity on the Newark playgrounds is an instructor's first aid course conducted in cooperation with the American Red Cross, as a result of which thirty-one teachers in the Recreation Department's staff of eighty were qualified to teach the many groups asking for instruction. Facilities of the recreation centers are being used, and more than 3,000 adults have received their Red Cross first aid certificates. Almost every week additional classes are being formed. In one recreation center alone there are nine first aid classes with a teacher assigned to each from the qualified list. This activity comes under the supervision of the recreation teachers assigned to the playgrounds.

"An American Panorama"

By GENEVIEVE L. BRAUN

"An American Panorama," the pageant climaxing the 1941 playground season in Racine, Wisconsin, portrayed the visits of a group of playground children on a good will tour of North and South America. Developed from ideas contributed by members of the playground staff, the pageant helped carry out the general theme emphasized on all playgrounds during the summer — that of promoting American ideals and activities. Miss Braun of the Racine Recreation Department, who tells the story, is a member of the staff of the Department of Physical Education for Women, University of Minnesota.

LAST SUMMER the Recreation Department of Racine, Wisconsin, presented a type of pageant which may be given with a minimum of properties and by any number of children, and with acts and script possible of variation to suit the particular situation and occasion. As it was presented in Racine, many of the acts of "An American Panorama," were dances, taught by a leader who visited eight of the playgrounds regularly. Children whose home playgrounds were not visited by this worker were given the opportunity of attending lessons at some other playground or of participating in another part of the performance. Many of the dances were taught at several playgrounds, the children then combining their efforts at the final performance. This simplified the costume problem since girls of the same height could be grouped together.

Dancing classes were held during the entire eight weeks of the season, and children were required to be present at a minimum number of practices before being allowed to participate in the pageant. Other acts not involving dancing were under the supervision of various play leaders who scheduled practices at their own discretion.

The pageant was held at one of the largest playgrounds of the city. On the day before the performance, play leaders brought their groups to this place for the one and only complete rehearsal. Children gathered in the gymnasium of the community center building on the playground, and this served as a dressing room. Signs were placed at the spaces where children in the various acts were to meet. Once there, the play leader sent her charges to their groups and then supervised all the children of one particular act for the entire show. Thus, everyone knew where to go, and each play leader had a specific job.

The stage was a grassy area 150 feet long and 100 feet wide, well defined by ropes and illuminated by lights from surrounding baseball diamonds. While this may seem rather large for a stage, previous experience showed that an audience as large as 4,000 people could not be adequately handled around a smaller space. Bleacher seats for 3,000 people surrounded two sides of the stage, while the remaining audience sat on the grass or stood on the third side.

The backdrop, a canvas fifty feet long and ten feet high, showed a panoramic view of several of the American scenes later portrayed in the pageant. Performers sat on low benches in front of this scenery during the complete show. Since this enabled each of the two hundred actors to see everything, everyone was satisfied and no problems of discipline arose.

All costumes were provided by the Recreation Department. For several years this department has been building a supply of costumes, each year adding a few more. Thus, many of the old

costumes were used and some new ones were made by NYA and WPA workers. The costumes worn in this pageant may easily be made of either crepe paper or cloth, and can be designed to fit the size of the budget.

Music was provided by a small orchestra aided by a good amplifying system. This was also used in reading the script which provided the necessary continuity during the performance.

It may be emphasized that any number of children may participate in each act, the larger the number, the more effective the act. Solo acts are not good, and very often they are not representative of things learned on the playground. Duplication of children in two or more acts should not be allowed.

The Pageant Program

After the introduction, the travelers appeared in short yellow dresses with tams to match. Since this was a tap dance, and the stage a grassy surface, they carried small wooden boxes as suitcases and danced on them. The bears danced in brown and white suits, leftovers from a previous playground circus. Eskimo costumes were white, complete with parka hoods and mittens. (Snow suits could be substituted.)

The starlets' act was a simple dance involving thirty small performers aged five to seven. Their costumes consisted of halter tops and ruffled skirts made of crepe paper. A band with a silver star on it was worn around the head.

The cowboy act was worked out entirely by a group of boys on one playground, who were supplied with wooden stick horses and large hats, but provided their own costumes. The scene involved songs around a campfire, followed by a mock battle wth cattle rustlers.

The Indian and Spanish dances were typical, the Indians with tom-toms, and the Spanish with tambourines. The bull fight which followed was worked out by a group of boys.

The New Orleans Mardi gras provided a setting for several miscellaneous acts. In the parade, the king and queen were carried by ten boys on a platform made from a ping-pong table top. Large masks similar to those of the dwarfs from Snow White were worn by seven of the boys. Clowns added comedy to the parade with their antics. Since stilt walking was a popular playground activity, twenty children dressed in red, white and blue walked in the parade on stilts wound with crepe paper of the same colors.

Immediately after the parade the clowns did their tumbling act on mats which were easily carried on and off the stage.

The polka dancers comprised the largest single groups, being nearly forty in number. Though the dance was simple, the formations and varicolored peasant dresses made it interesting.

The Roman ladder act included both girls and boys, and was supervised by a play leader who was an expert in this type of work. The ballet and scarf dance done by girls in traditional ballet dresses climaxed the Mardi gras portion of the program.

Since the sailors and cotton-pickers required a wooden floor, nine ping-pong table tops were carried on the stage by assisting boys. The minuet dancers performed behind this part of the stage.

Baton twirling, a fad among school children at this time, provided a spectacular climax to the show. While these children were performing, all other people in the pageant slowly walked out behind them for the final song in which the audience also participated.

Championship Day

By GEORGE A. FAIRHEAD
Superintendent of Recreation
Danville, Illinois

IN MAKING THE PLANS for last summer's playground program, it was decided to keep to a minimum the number of activities calling for competition between different playgrounds. The reasons for this decision were the dangers involved in children's traveling; the absence of leaders from their playgrounds, leaving too many children without guidance; the neglect of regular playground activities in order to prepare for the interplayground events; and, finally, the advantages involved in conducting the same competitive events on each playground with a larger total of participation.

It was decided to concentrate on a Championship Day and to make this the outstanding day of the summer. The event was scheduled near the end of the season to permit plenty of time for practicing the various events. It was also thought that such a plan would result in maintaining interest throughout the season. Playground leaders were encouraged to plan a picnic on that day to eliminate travel at noon and to give greater oppor-

tunity for children from all grounds to renew old friendships and make new acquaintances.

The winners of events on this day were to be officially recognized as city champions for the year and to receive a ribbon to the effect if they placed first, second, or third. The events for boys and girls up to thirteen years of age were croquet, paddle tennis, tether ball, dart throwing, and bean bag throwing. The events for boys and girls thirteen through sixteen years included paddle tennis, tether ball, table tennis, archery, horseshoes (boys), and croquet (girls). These events were concluded by three o'clock in the afternoon, and the balance of the day was given over to special events and events for the champions of various playgrounds.

One of these was the storytelling contest which brought together the various playground champions of a similar contest held at each location. The rules for both playground and Championship Day contests were as follows:

There was one age group with both boys and girls eligible. No story could be over ten minutes in length. Contestants were permitted to use any materials they desired for illustration, emphasis, and showmanship. They were judged in the following manner: voice, 25 points; interest, 50 points; presentation and costume, 25 points.

Another event in this group was the sand modeling contest for the champion and runner-up of each playground. The sand around the wading pool was used for this event, and each child had approximately 100 square feet of space. The sand was all prepared for use ahead of time. Rules for both playground and Championship Day contests were as follows: There was just one age classification including boys and girls. The contestants might model anything they desired and they could use tools, equipment, and other articles for looks and ease of modeling. The maximum time allotted was two hours. Judging was on the following basis: difficulty of design (characteristics expressed, proportion,and action), 50 points; craftsmanship (attention to detail), 25 points; neatness, 15 points; implements used, 10 points.

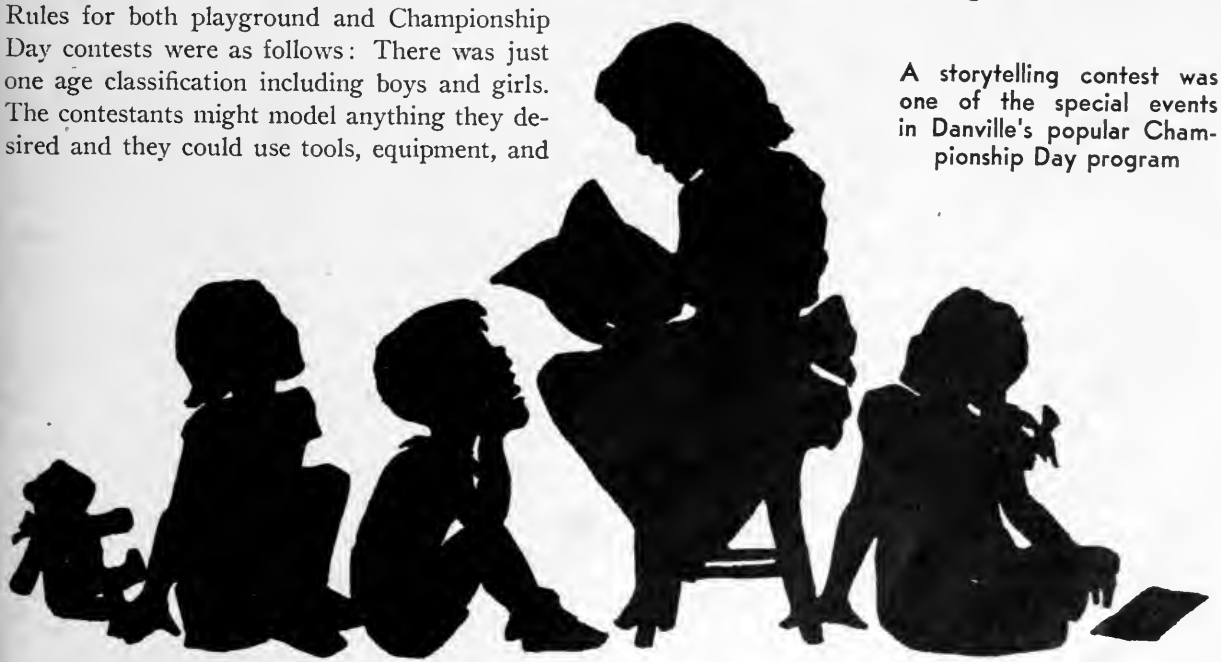
From the craft department of the various playgrounds the following items were entered in the exhibit and judged on design, workmanship, and originality: two lanterns from their lantern parade, and two articles from each of the following — tin craft, leather craft, woodcraft, cloth craft, and glass.

Championship Day in 1941 was a huge success not only from the standpoint of participation on that day, but as a factor in keeping up enthusiasm throughout the summer and enabling the leaders to promote and conduct more activities on their home playgrounds instead of spending time on a number of interplayground competitions.

An Adventure in Nature Lore

By TELURA SWIM
Superintendent
Recreation Department
Piedmont, California

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a small recreation department which had large ambitions, high ideals and recreation neighbors older in years and experience and with greater resources on



A storytelling contest was one of the special events in Danville's popular Championship Day program

which to call. This situation constituted a real challenge to the new recreation "infant" to develop a program which would meet the needs of the community and be a unique contribution.

Since the department was serving a community where appreciation of the fine arts was high, the plan was conceived of stressing handcraft, nature lore, dramatics, and pageantry. All these activities over a period of years have developed into an outstanding program for so small a department. The popularity of the May Festival, for example, has made it traditional, and an eagerly anticipated event.

In the beginning nature lore was an uncertain adventure. With the department limited in the number of its leaders, the question of why, where and how seemed to present unsurmountable obstacles. Why should the playground be left to serve small groups outside? Where could the children go to find material, and how could they proceed with so few facilities?

Wildwood playground adjacent to beautiful Piedmont Park proved to be the solution. The first trips were taken to the park on Saturday afternoons under the supervision of the Wildwood leader. Collections were made and brought to the playground where the mounting of leaves and the making of spatter prints and nature books aroused the interest of other children. Then the groups grew in numbers and interest.

The next step involved all-day hikes with picnic lunches. These groups were composed of both boys and girls.

After a hiking season of experimentation and increasing enjoyment, someone suggested staying overnight. The regional parks were being developed in the Berkeley Hills. They seemed to offer the logical camping site. Then our present camping system came into being.

These first camps were nature camps only and were organized on separate dates for boys and for girls. The maximum number allowed to a camp was twenty-five, under three leaders, men for boys and women for girls, with a long-suffering father added to the girls' camps for physical safety in the lonely wilds.

The camps were primitive; bed rolls and open fires were the sole luxuries. The first was a girls' trip and a humorous and gayly illustrated log was kept from which the following excerpts were taken.

From the nature lore activities sponsored by the Piedmont Recreation Department has grown one of the most unique camps in the recreation field.

"The Tale of the Gypsy Trail"

"The chosen camp site seemed welcome after the long journey and lunch was quickly devoured, after which occurred an afternoon of exploring and discovery, resulting in the capture of two salamanders. These lizards were immediately crowned mascots of the camp.

"Just as the sun must rise, so the night must fall: and it did in all its glory. Never had the moon shone brighter nor more mellow; never had the eventide seemed more peaceful. Life was truly worth living. Hilarious laughter and joyous songs rang from the congenial campfire gathering. Topped with a generous watermelon feed and marshmallows, the program was completed and everyone prepared for bed.

"True to tradition sleep did not reign for a long time. When it did a few of the more observant noticed a slight fog gathering overhead and a complete disappearance of nature's light bulb. Without warning, the almighty heavens opened up as if letting forth a century of pent up anger and thrust a bolt of lightning at us in sheer impudence. Simultaneously thunder and rain presented themselves without discretion.

"Shelter being immediately necessary, two members of the party broke the latch of a near-by storage hut with the cooperative efforts of the frying pan handle, hatchet and muscle, staging the rescue of six small cherubs and their damp blankets."

This is a fragmentary picture of our early beginnings in nature camping. As the years pass, the nature work and camps grow in interest and expanded programs. Camps still stress nature lore, but divide interest with swimming and athletics, stunts and dramatics. They are still primitive, well organized and supervised, and are shifting in location.

The best balanced meals by nutrition experts are served for the least cost on record. The transportation is furnished by parents; the supplies are carried by city trucks. The time limit has been extended from one night to three days and two nights; the distance from five and six miles to thirty-five and forty miles, and the number limit for groups is forty-five.

Mohomet and a Playground

By PATRICK A. TORK
Superintendent of Playgrounds
Fairmont, West Virginia

DURING MOST of last summer we conducted a search for a more effective way than we had yet discovered of bringing the people of our city into closer contact with the playground program and of giving them a more comprehensive picture of its true scope and activities. During this period we recalled the ancient saying, "If the mountain will not come to Mohomet, Mohomet must go to the mountain," and out of this came an idea of building a complete playground on the courthouse lawn in the heart of our city.

We first approached the commissioners of the Marion County Court for permission to place the playground on the lawn. We told them that if contributions for our playground program were to be made to the Community Chest, through which the playgrounds are financed, the movement in Fairmont must be "sold" each year to the general public. Court members listened attentively as we explained further that many hundreds of our citizens had probably never seen a playground and knew very little of its operation. At the end of our presentation the Court voiced its approval and we set about the task of making our idea a reality.

Senator Rosier, President of the Fairmont Playground Association, takes a hand in the demonstration

Our Demonstration Playground

Saturday, August 16th, was the day selected for the demonstration. This particular day was pay day for the industries of the county and city, and as large crowds were in town all day long many had the opportunity of seeing the playground and the children in action.

The courthouse is situated in the heart of the business district at the intersection of the town's two busiest streets, Adams and Jefferson. The lawn is bordered by Adams Street on the left and Jefferson Street on the right. It has a small fence around it about waist high, making it ideal for a show place.

On Friday evening the following facilities, equipment, and apparatus were installed: a twelve foot slide, two swing units, a volleyball court, a badminton court, a horseshoe court, one see-saw unit, two tether units, one sand box, a ring toss board, and a toss ball set. A shuffleboard court was laid out just outside the lawn areas on the sidewalk, and croquet was played in the space between the badminton court and the fence. Handcraft and quiet game tables were placed near the fence, and a display of completed handcraft items was set up on the grass near by. Most of the equipment and apparatus used for the exhibition was made by workers of the Playground Association.

A regular program of playground activities was conducted from 9:00 A.M. Saturday until 8:30 P.M. All of the city playground workers served in their regular capacities during designated periods. The playgrounds were organized in groups of twos, and each group had charge of the program for a two hour period. The children were brought in from the regular playgrounds for their scheduled play period on the courthouse lawn. The schedule for the playgrounds was as follows:

Morris Park and State Street playgrounds, 10:00 A.M. until 12:00 noon; Dunbar and Brickyard, Negro playgrounds, 12:00 until 2:00; Fleming and East Hi playgrounds, 2:00 until 4:00; Shaw and Speedway playgrounds, 4:00 until 6:00; Miller and Barnes, 6:00 until 8:30 P.M.

The program of activities consisted of swinging, sliding, see-sawing, badminton, volleyball, tether

tennis, shuffleboard, toss ball, ring toss, horseshoes; table games of checkers, dominoes, Chinese checkers, jacks, and others. A table was conveniently arranged showing children at work on handcraft projects under the leadership of the instructor. On cards near-by were displayed completed craft objects consisting of model planes, needlework, sponge rubber, wood, leather, and various other types. As a featured part of each group's activity, a fifteen minute program of entertainment was provided consisting of singing, stunts, music, and acrobatics. This was enthusiastically received by the large audience that looked on.

Many new games were demonstrated which were unfamiliar to the public. One prominent attorney, after watching the children play badminton, asked where he might get a set for himself. Several adults were moved to participate in the various activities in spite of the fact that they were for children. Among the older checker players who took part were a number of men ranging in age from fifty-five to eighty years.

We were gratified to find that the children played with little regard for the fact that they were constantly being watched. Their enjoyment was complete and their participation free from restraint and self-consciousness. Several children on the sidewalks who inquired whether there was any charge for playing were cordially invited to take part. A number of mothers brought their children into the playground and watched them play. Others left their children and returned for them later.

Many favorable comments were offered by county and city officials, representatives of private agencies, and other citizens.

National Ballads in Song and Story

By RUTH SWEZEY
Executive Director
Playground and Recreation Association
of Wyoming Valley, Pa.

Wilkes-Barre's playground pageant, which was based on stories of our national ballads, was simple but effective. Any number of children may take part in it, and it lends itself really to adaptation. The reader's part was arranged from C. A. Brown's "The Story of Our National Ballads" by Miss Ruth Swezey, who states that the arrangement may be secured from the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for the cost of mimeographing the script.

THREE THOUSAND CHILDREN took part in the pageant which climaxed the 1941 playground program in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—a program which had proved particularly colorful and patriotic in theme.

The pageant was based on the book, *The Story of Our National Ballads,* by C. A. Brown and permission was given by the publisher, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, to use any part of the script of the book.

The ballads told of the historical development of our country, beginning with "Yankee Doodle," the war song of the Revolution. As the reader told the story of each ballad over the microphone, the children, of whom there were 150 in each group, came forward to the strains of the music of the ballad in costumes appropriate to the period. The "Yankee Doodle" episode was headed by a group representing the Spirit of '76. The verses were sung by one voice over the microphone, the children joining in the chorus with gestures. A dance to "Yankee Doodle" followed.

When the National Anthem was played by the band, everyone stood at attention and a large flag, the flag with the fifteen stars and stripes which flew over Fort McHenry in the War of 1812, was carried down the field in a horizontal position with the children surrounding it. This proved very effective.

"Home, Sweet Home," the greatest of peace songs, was particularly well adapted to pageantry. The reader told the story. When the band on the northern bank had played the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia" or some other national air, the boys in blue cheered lustily, and when the band on the southern bank played "Dixie," "Bonnie Blue Flag" or some other southern melody, the boys in gray signified their appreciation with the old Confederate yell. But when taps were sounded, one of the bands struck up the notes of "Home, Sweet Home." There was a moment of silence and then the other band took up the strain which swelled into one great anthem.

Some of the other tunes used were "Marching Through Georgia" to which the children did a square dance. Roosevelt's Rough Riders held the attention of the audience when "A Hot Time in the Old Town" was played.

"The Yanks Are Coming" ushered in the spirit of the first World War. Then came "God Bless

(Continued on page 112)

Somersaults and circuses! There's a combination that never fails to suit the most fastidious taste!

Print by Gedge Harmon

The Circus Comes to the Playground

A Playground Circus in Wilmette

By DANIEL M. DAVIS
Director
Playground and Recreation Board

TWELVE HUNDRED residents of Wilmette, Illinois, enthusiastically applauded the playground circus which preceded by a week the final closing of the village's two playgrounds.

In planning the performance, it was decided that the main show would be the responsibility of one playground, while the other would take charge of the side shows and concession stand.

Materials used were inexpensive and simple. The children wore costumes of the "hand-me-down" or made-over variety, or inexpensive creations made by parents or by the children themselves with the help of staff members. The equipment, such as circus animals, ambulance, and a covered wagon, were constructed on the playgrounds. The children decorated their bicycles and wagons for the circus and the parade. Northwestern University provided the old tarpaulin which was used to conceal the side show.

Publicity was given the circus through the community's weekly and the distribution by the children of notices left at homes in the neighborhoods surrounding the playgrounds. On the day of the circus the playgrounds did their most effective advertising when circus performers paraded through various sections of the village.

All of the children registered at the playgrounds were invited to take part in the circus. The entire

(Continued on page 116)

A Circus and Variety Show for Painesville

By STANLEY PRAGUE
Director of Recreation
Painesville, Ohio

RESIDENTS OF Painesville, Ohio, who chanced to be on Main Street in the early evening hours of August 8th last were astonished to see coming down the street behind a motorcycle escort a number of clowns and a wagon containing a bull, two elephants, and a skunk.

The second street parade of the Painesville Playground Circus was on the road! Four years ago the Recreation Department organized a show which attracted more than a thousand spectators. This was followed the next year by a second successful show. The third year the Department added a small circus number which was so popular that in 1941 half the program was made up of circus numbers.

Problems galore beset the promoters of the circus, but all were surmounted by the cooperation of individuals and groups.

First of all came the problem of a platform or stage. In former shows a small platform borrowed from the high school had been adequate, but with animals as performers it was a different story. A local builder, approached for the use of cement blocks, consented to loan some but asked remuneration for all blocks damaged. When we went to collect the blocks, he had ready for us a pile of good seconds with which he presented us.

(Continued on page 115)

"Keep in Tune with the Times"

By THOMAS W. LANTZ
Superintendent of Public Recreation
City of Reading, Pennsylvania

It is generally agreed that the summer playground program, as well as the community-wide recreation program, must be subject to some changes and adaptations to meet wartime conditions and demands. There will no doubt be some differences of opinion as to the extent and character of the changes. It is, however, a problem which all recreation workers are facing, and a free discussion of the subject is urged. Mr. Lantz has "started the ball rolling" in this article. Let us have your comments and suggestions.

IN DEVELOPING summer playground programs this year, recreation leaders have a real opportunity to "keep in tune with the times." Perhaps many of us will continue to have pet and doll shows and certainly we shall not eliminate softball and volleyball, but how can we enrich the program so that children will be learning activities which will be helpful in the war effort?

Every child should have a fairly good knowledge of first aid. Instead of teaching first aid to children in the usual manner, why not instruct them through the play method? For example, the use of the triangle bandage could be taught by having a relay race between two groups; how to drag an insensible man might well approximate the game of the human wheel barrow race.

To add glamour to your program, use the neighborhood fire company to teach boys, particularly between the ages of fourteen and nineteen years of age, how to connect a hose between a fire engine and a fire hydrant; how to extinguish incendiary bombs. Who knows when these boys may be called upon for this service?

By using the Athletic Badge Tests for Boys and Girls, you will surely be "keeping in tune with the times." Every boy ought to be physically efficient and every girl should have poise and control over her body. Whether the nation's health has been getting better or worse is still a controversial issue. An excerpt from the *New York Times Magazine,* February 22, 1942, states "Out of the first 2,000,000 young men who walked up to the selective service and army induction boards for examination, 900,000 walked away rejected for military service because of disease or physical defects. That statement alone should make us enthusiastic to better America's physical efficiency rating.

For every soldier at the front, eight men are needed behind the lines in industry; consequently it behooves us to teach the proper manipulation and respect for tools through our handcraft program. If practical, the traveling theater might well be converted into a traveling machine shop with a competent mechanic in charge. Knitting and sewing among girls should be stressed. Model airplane building will make the boys more airplane conscious. We should not neglect to exercise, through the handcraft program, an appreciation of the finer things in our everyday living which will contribute to a happier life.

The storytelling hour might well have a patriotic theme. Prepare a long list of stories such as "The Rescue of Old Glory," "The Log Cabin Boy," and "Their Flag." Ask your public library to set aside story books so that they will always be on the reserved list for your leaders during the summer playground season. A city-wide storytelling contest might be held and the winners could repeat their stories over the radio.

Instead of the customary "end of the season" pageant, why not organize a patriotic parade, using the children who come to the playground, neighborhood associations, athletic leagues and other recreation groups? President Roosevelt has already said "we need more parades." You will be doing a good public relations job by showing the thousands of participants in your program and at the same time contributing to the morale of your community.

Dramatic stunts need not be eliminated. There are many good ones with a patriotic flavor, such as, "On the Eve of the Fourth," "America, We Love Thee," "Columbus Discovers America." *Good Times for All Times* by Nina B. Lamkin will be a helpful book in developing a Fourth of July program. On this holiday there is an opportunity to use much simple dramatics which will be in keeping with the times. Your public library will be useful to you in locating dramatic materials.

Because music helps to maintain morale, creates an atmosphere of sympathetic understanding, comradeship, accord and unity, it should have a very

(Continued on page 110)

Some Novel Play Equipment

By MARGUERITE ICKIS

These suggestions are for play leaders in all fields of leisure-time activities who have the imagination to see that the war emergency demands adaptations in their program and a new crop of ideas! If you are a leader in a playground for little children or a recreation director at an institution; if you are a camp counselor or a club leader; if you are a mother whose backyard is the neighborhood gathering place; or if you are a part of any of the many services concerned with meeting recreational needs of groups of people, we believe that there is something here for you and your program!

THIS SUMMER at camps and at play centers everywhere physical fitness will be stressed throughout the program. The importance of this emphasis, made necessary by the war emergency, must not blind us, however, to the value of arts and crafts, music, drama, and similar activities.

It is true that many phases of the recreation program will be affected to some degree by war needs. Because of priorities it may be increasingly difficult to secure rubber balls and other athletic equipment in which rubber is used; certain supplies will be lacking for the arts and crafts program. This presents a real challenge to the play leader and camp director and calls upon all his resourcefulness in making adaptations and substitutions.

So why not direct the interest of the children into new fields? Here is one suggestion: There are novel pieces of equipment whose construction and use in new situations will stimulate the imagination of the children in devising activities which may result in developing new interests and skills. A few of them are described in the following pages:

A Three-Paneled Screen

One of the most useful pieces of equipment that can be devised is a three-paneled screen. (See Fig. 1.) It may be made in any size but each panel should always be one-half as wide as it is high. For instance, if you wish to make a screen six feet high each panel should be three feet wide. This will give it good balance for placing it in different positions.

To make the screen. Each panel is made from five pieces of dressed pine seven-eighths inch thick and two inches wide. The two upright pieces called "stiles" run the full length of the panel. The three pieces running crosswise are called "battens," They should be cut the width of the panel minus the width of the two stiles. The battens are placed at each end and in the middle, as shown in the illustration. If you have the proper machinery, dovetail the pieces of wood together at the corners and in the middle. Otherwise fasten the battens to the stiles with glue and re-enforce them by adding a piece of three-ply veneer wood as shown in Fig. 2.

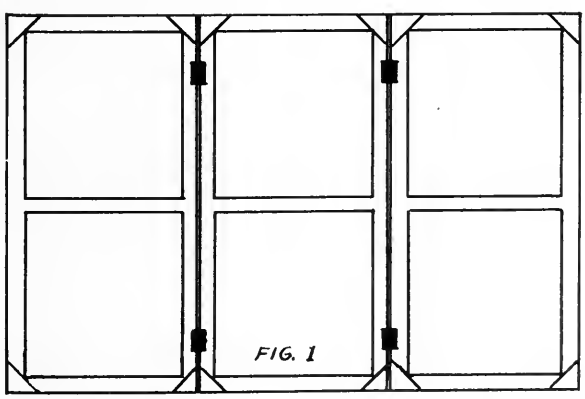


FIG. 1

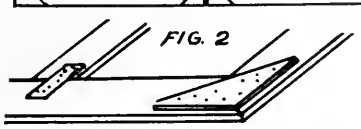


FIG. 2

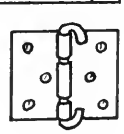


FIG. 3

To enable you to take the screen apart and make it more flexible, the panels should be fastened together with the type of hinge that is held together at the center with a loose pin, as shown in Fig. 3. A large nail or piece of wire may be substituted for the pin if you wish to make your own hinge.

You may cover the screen with almost any material, but before making your selection you may wish to consider using corrugated cardboard as a base. It is inexpensive (you may secure it from packing boxes), light in weight, and the surface is smooth enough to be painted or covered with cloth. If no expense is involved you will be able to cover the screen oftener.

Possible Uses for the Screen

Bulletin Board. When the screen is not needed for a special event, it makes an excellent bulletin board. If you have only a few notices to post, fold the two sides of the screen back and use the center panel for a small board. If you wish to use the entire screen for bulletin pur-

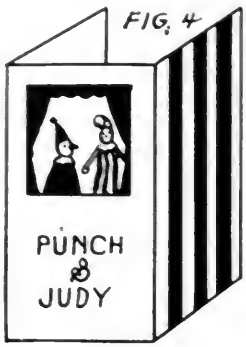


FIG. 4

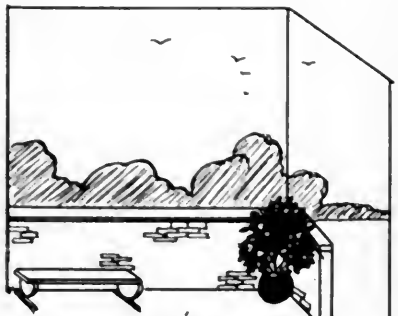


FIG. 5

poses, the board will be more effective if you paint a border along the top and bottom or decorate it in some way. One advantage of using a screen for a bulletin board is that it can be easily moved from place to place.

Puppet Stage. By covering the frame (with the exception of the upper middle screen) with some gay material, it becomes a puppet stage. (Fig. 4.) If it is to be used for a real Punch and Judy show, cover it with a Roman striped material. A cloth curtain should be hung at the opening to screen the stage.

Drama Sets. If you are giving a play out of doors or in a room which has no stage, no matter how simple the play or skit may be a little scenery will add to the importance of the production. Just remember that sometimes suggestion is more effective than reality in the theater, and that simplicity lends more charm than studied effects. The screen will give you an opportunity to bring a portion of a garden wall to the stage for an outdoor setting—see Fig. 5—or a picture of a door or window will suggest a room scene. For this purpose the screen may be covered with wrapping paper fastened to the frame with thumb tacks. Scenes may be painted with tempera paint (the powdered paints are even cheaper) or they may be drawn in with pastel chalk or crayon. Make your designs and colors bold so they may be seen from a distance.

Bazaar Booths. With a little imagination and ingenuity the screen may be turned into a bazaar booth. This can be done in a number of ways. Figure 6 shows a novel way of adding a roof. If you do not want a roof, you may reverse the upper scallops to give it an interesting line along the top.

Room Decoration. The screen may also be used as a room decoration. If you have material that must be piled against the wall because of lack of closet space place the screen in front of it and decorate it to blend with other furniture in the room. A screen will also give you an opportunity to supply an additional note to your color scheme, and it can be easily changed if you want to vary it according to the different seasons.

By folding back the two sides of the screen it is possible to attach a large silhouette of an animal, a figure dressed in a folk costume, or anything else that suggests a theme for your party (See Fig. 7.) If you are charging admission to your function, the screen may be used as a change booth by cutting an opening somewhere near the center for use as a window by the person receiving the tickets.

An All-Purpose Cart

A cart such as the one shown in the illustration on the following page is simple to make, and if painted in bright colors will have a special appeal for the children. The cart merits new lumber for its construction, but if funds are not available for the purpose it can be built very inexpensively by utilizing scrap lumber found around the carpenter's shop and adding wheels such as are used on a child's wagon. In fact, if you want to make a temporary cart for only one season's use, the body of the cart may be made from a large wooden packing box of the same general shape, arranged so the open end becomes the cupboard. The box at the top and the shelves at the sides may be made from scrap lumber.

No attempt is made here to work out dimensions for the cart as the size will depend on the use you expect to make of it. If it is to be used for crafts, it should be the right height for the

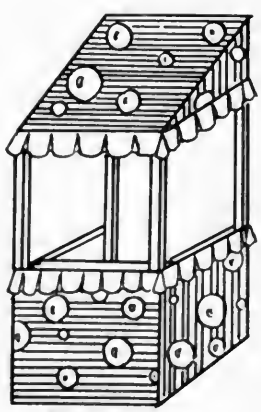


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

craftsman who is working while seated at the table. If the cart is to be handled by children, keep the size to a minimum as you must allow for added weight after it is loaded with materials.

You will find the box arrangement at the top very serviceable, and the design can be easily changed according to the way it is to be utilized. For example, if the cart is to be used by craft groups, you may want to put glass doors on each side of the box to provide a show case for finished articles. A more utilitarian purpose for the box would be as a container for tools or small craft materials such as nails, screws, needles, thread and thimbles. The lids of the box should be hinged at the bottom so that the box can remain uncovered while the group is working at the table. A small canopy for the top will lend color to the cart and make possible its use on unshaded sections of the play area. Notice the four poles held in place by metal hooks along the side of the cart when it is not in use. (See Fig. 8.) To arrange for the canopy, drill four holes in each corner of the table top at an outward slant, taking care that the holes do not go all the way through the board. If the canopy poles fit into the table holes securely, they will stand without support and hold the cloth taut.

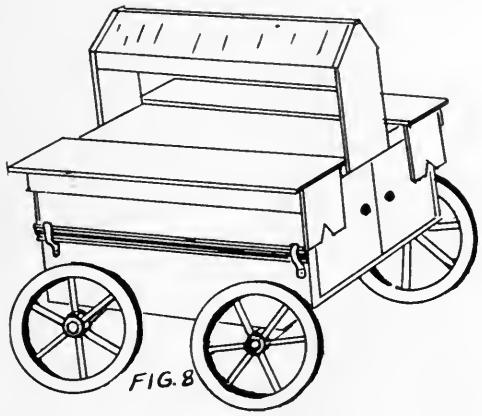


FIG. 8

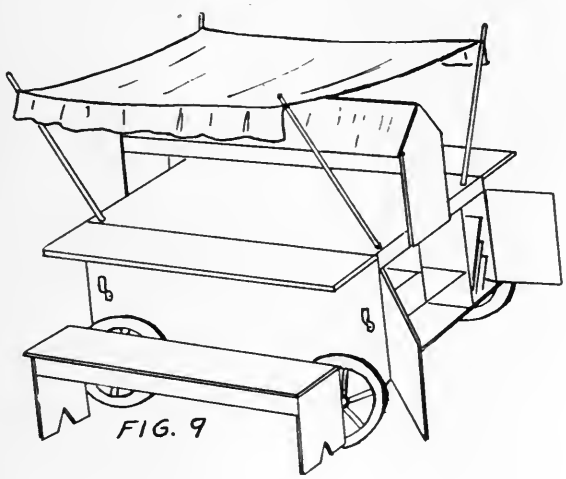


FIG. 9

The body of the cart becomes a storage box by inserting shelves of three-ply fir and adding doors at both ends. A partition should be placed down the center of the cupboard, otherwise the shelves will be too deep for convenience. By adding a hinge and hasp on the doors at the center, it will be possible to use a padlock to lock up your material between sessions. (Fig.9.)

Suggested Uses

Craft Table. Suggestions have already been offered for adapting the cart to the use of craft groups. These groups should be encouraged to keep it in repair, decorate it between seasons, and be responsible for it when it is not in use by other groups. A canopy decorated with appliqued figures or designs stenciled on heavy muslin or canvas should be a popular project for any craftsman.

Traveling Puppet Show. Like the wandering entertainers of old, the puppeteers can load their puppets and stage properties in the cupboards underneath the cart and go to different parts of the camp or from street to street to present their shows. The box across the top makes an excellent opening for a stage, particularly if finger or hand puppets are used. If you have a curtain at the window and arrange the benches in front of it on one side of the cart, it will not take much imagination for the audience to realize that a show is about to begin.

For Foods. If a group is planning to cook a meal out of doors, a cart should be very handy. All of the food can be stored in the cupboard underneath and the breakable things in the box at the top where they are easily packed. After the food has been cooked, the cart may become a serving table.

At Bazaars. The cart may also be used at bazaars or other special occasions for displaying foods and various articles on sale. With a little imagination and resourcefulness it can be decorated to fit into any theme you have in mind for the day.

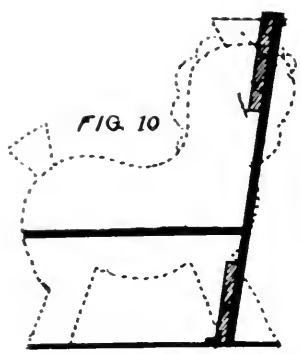
Combination Table and Settee

This piece of furniture will not only lend a gay note to a backyard or a play area, but it can be used a number of ways by very small children. Very little skill is required to draw up a working plan for this project, and even an amateur at handling tools should be able to fit the pieces together.

The main body is made from four large pieces of wood: the two hobby horses for the sides and two rectangular pieces—one for the top of the table and the other to be placed underneath about twelve inches from the ground.

Two shelves, six inches in width, are attached to each side of the table top by hinges. When the table is in use, they are held upright by swinging outward a small board from underneath. The table leaves must be raised to allow room for the children's knees while the table is in use.

The lower shelf is used for storing materials when the table is being used by craft groups, or if it is to be used as a lunch table the dishes may be placed there between courses. When the table is not in use, the leaves may be dropped to cover the shelf on each side, and by adding a padlock it is possible to lock up materials over night.



Another reason for adding the under shelf is that it makes it possible to convert the table into a settee should you need it for that purpose. By swinging the table top upward and to the back, it becomes a back rest and the shelf becomes a seat. The side shelves attached to the table top will not interfere as one will fall down and remain flat along the top, while the other will fold up at the back. (See Fig. 10.) The principle involved is the same as that used in the making of the combination bench and table formerly used on farm porches and now sought after by the antique shops.

The table may be made in any size, but we might suggest that one 4′ long, 18″ wide and 18″ high would be a convenient size for moving it about. The width of the side shelves should be kept to the minimum if you are making a combination table and settee so they will not interfere when the table top is used in an upright position for a back rest.

You will find that five-ply fir is the most economical wood to use for the construction. Besides it comes in panels large enough to allow you to cut the various parts from a single piece of wood, thus saving the trouble of gluing the pieces together. If the ends are covered well with paint or varnish, it will not warp as readily as other woods if left out of doors.

Since the features of the hobby horses will be more effective if painted on in different colors, you will want to use a quick drying enamel as a finish for the wood. The canopy may be made from canvas or denim and designs stenciled on with oil paint or printer's ink. The cover is stretched over a wooden frame and tacked in place as shown in Fig. 11.

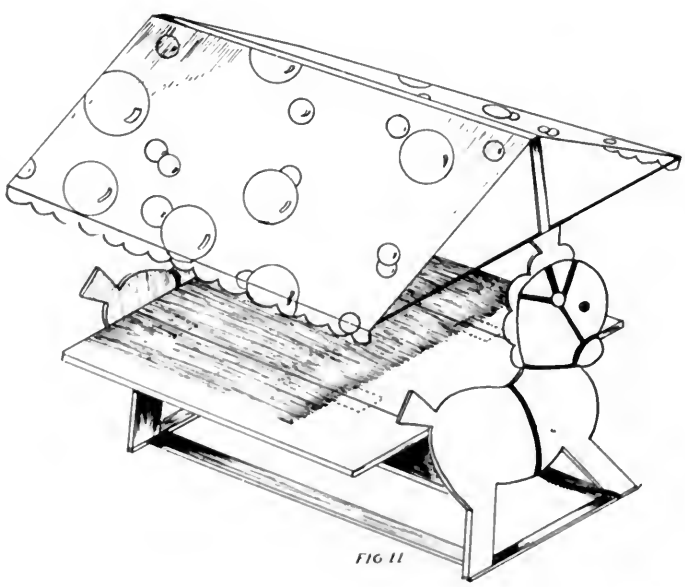


FIG 11

Wooden Cabinet

A cabinet such as the one shown in Fig. 12 on the following page is not only a useful but a necessary piece of equipment in camp and parents may find it a convenience for use in the backyard as a tool cabinet or as a storage closet for supplies.

You can keep the children's unfinished articles in it between sessions. If you have only one cabinet in your craft room, it may be used for both purposes. Put your tools in the upper part (it is easier to check them) and make a supply closet underneath.

As a practical suggestion, it is urged that a definite place for each item be set aside on the shelves and that labels be tacked underneath. If you use the back of the door or the wall of the cabinet for tools, paint an outline or silhouette of each tool in red to designate its proper position. This will enable you to check missing tools at a glance. A small label bearing the name of the tool and pasted beneath its place in the cabinet will familiarize

the craftsman with the proper names. Pegs, straps or hooks can be utilized in helping to keep the material in order.

It is much less expensive to build a cabinet than it is to buy one ready-made, and for this reason we are presenting a list of materials necessary for the cabinet shown in the illustration. This particular cabinet measures two feet eight inches by one foot two inches by five feet eight inches. The materials necessary include the following:

Ponderosa white pine—19′ x 12″ x 1″

White pine — 30′ x 2″ x ½″

3-ply fir—2 panels —72″ x 36″ x ½″

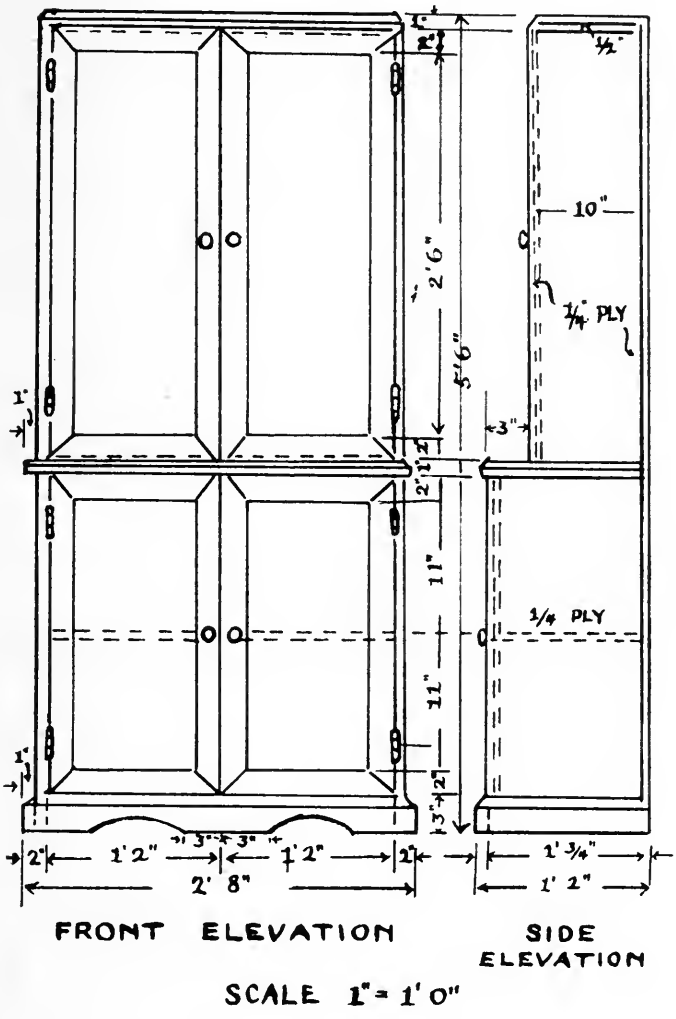
8 hinges—2½″

4 wooden knobs—1″

If you want to make only one section to hang on the wall, divide the quantity of material by two or if you want to make a cabinet of a different size you may work out the ratio according to the dimensions in the illustration.

WOODEN CABINET

FIG. 12



Small wooden standards are always useful as they can be made to serve in many different ways. By placing them in rows and threading a heavy cord or rope through the holes in them, they are useful for blocking off areas or keeping a pathway open in a crowd. They may also be used at bazaars or exhibits to control the crowd and to keep them far enough away from the articles being shown to prevent their being soiled by handling.

It is not necessary to fill the base with cement for indoor use. A solid block of wood will give enough support to the post if it is not over two or three feet in height.

Standards

If it is necessary to replace your metal standards this year, a wooden standard such as that shown in Fig. 13 may be substituted by using some other material as a base to give it added weight. This can be done by using a hollow box for the base, filling it with cement after the center post has been inserted and fastened securely underneath. If the standard is to be used outside, it should be treated with several coats of weather-proof varnish or clear lacquer as added protection.

FIG. 13

Bulletin Board

A nature bulletin board which may be used for a variety of purposes is useful at camp and playground. The background should be made of soft wood or covered with material into which thumbtacks can be easily forced. It is important to have the displays changed often, and it is more interesting when living plants are included in the exhibit rather than printed matter. There may be small shelves for holding rock specimens, seed pods, pine cones, or anything the group may wish to display. A small test tube attached to each side of the board will hold water to keep plants or flowers alive for several days. Hooks inserted at the top may be used in various ways. Ample space should be allowed for weather charts, and announcements of coming events.

Summit's Trailer Theater

By H. S. KENNEDY
Director of Recreation
Summit, New Jersey

WHEN IT'S CURTAIN time on the playgrounds of Summit, New Jersey, the stage and scenery arrive on wheels. A little white-walled theater hitched to a mowing machine tractor comes rumbling into the playground just before a play is scheduled to begin. There is a sudden flurry as children and leaders rush out to anchor the stage and set up the portable wings. One final checking of cues, one last work of warning to the cast, and the show is on!

But summer productions in Summit were not always as easy to stage. For several years leaders on every playground faced the same difficulties. When dramatic shows and pageants had been worked out, there would be the annual search for an appropriate stage setting and scenery.

Then last year Margaret Swartz, Supervisor of Playgrounds, suggested the construction of a traveling theater which could provide stage and scenery for dramatic groups on all the playgrounds. The Board of Recreation Commissioners approved the suggestion and authorized Miss Swartz and the Director of Recreation to go ahead with plans. Fifty dollars was set aside for the project.

Elmer Furth, Supervisor of Manual Training for the senior high school, revised the tentative plans which had been made originally from a traveling theater built for the playgrounds of York, Pennsylvania. With his help working plans were drawn up and the required amount of lumber calculated.

An old automobile chassis complete with tires was found at one of Summit's auto wrecking places and purchased for $5.00. On this base the foreman of the maintenance department and his assistant constructed a platform of 1″ by 3″ fir flooring. Back, sides and front of the theater were built of ¼″ U.S.G. weatherboard which was found to be more economical than ⅜″ plywood. The walls were hinged so that they are collapsible. The completed theater measures 6′ by 9′ on the platform and 10′ in height.

The supervisor of handcrafts designed and

(Continued on page 110)

Joseph Lee Junior Leaders

This year Joseph Lee Day will be held on July thirty-first. Are you making plans for an observance of the day?

A GOOD MANY of the recreation departments throughout the country will face this summer real shortages in playground leaders. College students will in large numbers be going to school as part of the college and university "speed-up" programs. The draft is taking many men, and war industries are calling on both men and women. Even volunteer helpers of former years may have been drawn in to other volunteer work. Evidence seems to point to the possibility that in at least some communities the supply of emergency leadership may be affected.

In the face of these shortages careful planning must be made so that workers who do remain available can be most effective.

In memory of Joseph Lee it is suggested that each recreation department organize a group of boys and girls for volunteer service on the playgrounds and that these boys and girls be known as "Joseph Lee Junior Leaders." Many of the children on the playgrounds are probably already acquainted with the many years of service which Joseph Lee gave to the cause of recreation. This service began even before he became President of the National Recreation Association in 1910 and extended until his death on July 28, 1937.

Junior playground leadership is not a new idea. Experience in many cities shows that there are ways in which children can help in leadership and service functions. To the extent that boys and girls can help, every effort should be made to use them.

This summer is a particularly good time to begin such a program if one is not already under way in your department or on your playground. Boys and girls who in other summers might not have wanted to give up some of their own playtime are now anxious to have an active part in helping in the war program.

But what are the kinds of services which Joseph Lee Junior Leaders can give on the playgrounds? The following are a few of the things that boys and girls are already doing in some cities: leading groups of younger children in activities in which the junior leader is already proficient; telling stories to younger children; counting attendance; marking off game courts; helping keep the playground clean and protecting trees, shrubs and flowers from carelessness of others; protecting game equipment from damage; setting up and taking down apparatus, nets and standards; checking out and checking in equipment and supplies; assisting with first aid; serving as guards at places on the playgrounds such as at swings or at the wading pool where accidents might otherwise occur; ushering on special occasions; officiating at games, contests and tournaments; and managing teams.

Some of these suggested activities demand less of young people than others do and some young people can take more responsibility than others. There is a question as to how old a boy or girl must be before he or she can undertake even minor responsibilities. A frequently cited rule holds that boys or girls

This "Joseph Lee Junior Leader" program is a new suggestion this year. The National Recreation Association will very much appreciate knowing how widely it is adopted. If there is rather general acceptance of the idea, would it be worth while considering a simple national insignia and some minimum standards for selection, training, and hours of service which will make the program even more attractive to young people and give it real meaning? Won't you share your suggestions with us and give us the benefit of your experience?

Another suggestion for the Joseph Lee Day program has to do with the making of simple articles by the children in their craft program which may be sent to contributors of the National Recreation Association. It is thought that in this way the children will come to appreciate more keenly the contribution made by Joseph Lee and by the individuals who are making possible the expansion of the movement he did so much to establish. Write the National Recreation Association for more information.

should be at least four years older than the children for whom they have some responsibility and that in any case the junior leader should be at least twelve or thirteen years old.

These are certainly not all the opportunities there are for boys and girls to help. A resourceful recreation worker should be able to find some job for almost any boy or girl who really wants to help.

We must remember at the same time that we are dealing with boys and girls and that there are always limitations on things that can be expected of them. Even the most dependable boy, for instance, may be taken away by his parents on a

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General Clarence Ransom Edwards, after World War I, conferring on Joseph Lee the Distinguished Service Medal for his service as a member of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities

King Arthur Rides Again

Use of a motivating theme has brought gratifying results at many a camp

By WILLIAM F. TEMPLE, JR.

ATMOSPHERE is a difficult thing to write about. It's hard to pin down, hard to describe, when found. Sometimes conscious efforts are made to create atmosphere. Often it is created by circumstance.

Both conscious effort and circumstances conspired at Doddridge Farm to produce the desired result. The conscious effort was made on the part of those in charge of the camp to develop a theme that had a religious significance, with emphasis on the great adventure awaiting those who would follow the Grail. King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table offered the solution.

The circumstance in this particular case was the acquiring of a beautifully wooded ninety acre tract north of Libertyville, Illinois, by the Catholic Youth Organization of Chicago. There are nineteen buildings on the grounds, a swimming pool, and ample woods for a great variety of activity. Through His Excellency, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Founder and National Director of the C.Y.O., an excellent staff of counselors was recruited from the ranks of recent college graduates. During the summer of 1941, one hundred girls from the poorer sections of Chicago were transported to the camp every two weeks. All nationalities and backgrounds, Negroes and Chinese girls, and girls from several non-Catholic denominations were represented. Selection for the camp was made by pastors and by Chicago welfare agencies.

The physical aspects of the camp had to be considered in producing the desired effect. The part that the activities themselves played, and the names given to them, also received consideration. Place names and staff names were brought into the picture. No detail that would contribute to creating an impression of story book beauty was omitted.

The Effect of Color

The exteriors of the buildings were the first to be built into the pattern. Whereas many camps paint their buildings the same color, each building at Doddridge is painted a different color or combination of colors. Shades that blend well, both with each other and with the trees, cover each building so that a person standing at the center of the grounds catches a rainbow view as he turns his head. Small details, window frames, door jambs, steps, are painted in contrasting reds, blues or yellows.

This has its effect. Business and industry in recent years have noted the psychological effect that color has on the customer. Similarly, the new arrival at camp immediately senses the atmosphere of the camp through the color scheme. A distinct feeling of pleasure seems to come with entrance to the grounds; it must be no less a part of the first impression of the children who attend, many of whom have not previously been exposed to such beauty.

Camp Theme Important

Those experienced with camps know the value of the camp setting in affecting the teaching situation. While the same teacher may teach the same craft in an in-town settlement, that craft, if taught at camp, often presents a more valuable experience to the child. The camp itself is part of the adventure. And the more the camp can become an adventurous story set apart from everyday life, yet associated with it, the more lasting is the impression on the child's mind. And so the underlying theme comes into action. It acts as an integrating force in the various parts of the program. Thus a camp theme, with as many segments as possible related to the general theme, can produce a wholesome situation in which the child wants to participate.

The search for the Holy Grail became the central theme at Doddridge Farm. Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* furnished not only the story structure but also place names, titles for camp staff, and incidents around which the program was built. The lives and characters of the Knights of the Round Table were brought into sharp focus not only by storytelling and dramatics, but by small, everyday occurrences that built up into a pyramid of experience and memory for the child.

Place names were carefully chosen. In almost every camp there are spots associated with some favorite story of the children. At Doddridge such associations were carried out in smallest detail. There was a constant stimulus to the imagination, a constant invitation to be a part of the story of the Grail.

Take, for example, the names of the dormitory-cottages. "Sir Galahad," "Sir Gawain," "Sir Percival" and "Sir Gareth," bold knights all, and strong in their Quest. But Galahad, "whose strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure" — Galahad came closest to the Grail. And the cottage bearing his name stands nearest to the Chapel.

And Camelot. Why call a playground a playground when the story has a Camelot? That was the place that the jousts were held; where the finest flower of chivalrous knighthood came; where courage and strength and endurance were continually put to the test. So Camelot became a reality.

Through the whole camp this place-naming went on. "King Arthur" was the caretaker's cottage. "Excalibur" (the magic sword) was the tool shed. "Merlin" (the wizard and mixer of potions) was the nurse's cottage. Even the camp goat—beyond doubt a queenly creature—bore the proud name of Guinevere!

In every camp, the quality of the staff in large part determines the quality of the program. Staff members at Doddridge Farm were carefully selected for their ability to contribute to the program. And they, too, became a part of the story. Each dormitory had two leaders who did little else but care for and advise the children when the regular scheduled activities were not being conducted. Theirs was the duty of putting the children to bed each night and getting the camp quiet. And under their guidance the waking and going to sleep periods became entrances and exits to another storied day. Who could better serve these needs than pages? As in the days of old, the knights had pages to serve their personal needs, so in this modern Quest, the pages lived to serve.

And once upon a time, the story goes, the jesters of the court provided the joy and liveliness. That remained their function. Perhaps arts and crafts programs are fun in all camps. But with the jester in charge—a person skilled in leather, wood and metal work, or embroidery and weaving—a trip to the Magic Grove becomes more delightful. Each activity of the program, taught by a trained teacher, was thus given an added ingredient. Nature study, music and dancing, swimming at the Swan, games, indoors and out, puppetry and dramatics, and gardening, became not only exciting fun in themselves, but related to all phases of camp life.

Participation in the work of the camp is sometimes the cause of misunderstanding. The problem, too, was deftly handled. The after-breakfast clean-up was called "Slaying the Dragon"— although this and some other titles put a little strain on Tennyson—and the dragon of dirt was vanquished in short order, so that when the time came for the morning inspection each cottage was liter-

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Summer Playground Crafts in Indianapolis

By NORMA KOSTER
Department of Public Parks
Indianapolis, Indiana

GAY COLORED FLAGS unfurling over sixty-three playgrounds will herald the opening of this year's summer play season in Indianapolis. Symbols of playground work and fun, the flags were made by boys and girls in craft classes last summer.

At a staff meeting of women play leaders early in the season it was suggested that the making of a flag be discussed with the children on each ground since they would want to bring in ideas for their own banners. Boys and girls suggested many themes for the flags—special features, playground names, facilities, and in some instances even the history of the playground. A deadline for suggestions was set and each ground selected its favorite theme.

The popular crayonex method was chosen for designing the flags. This craft, well liked by boys and girls, may be adapted to any age group. It may be simple or detailed according to the ability of the individual and permits free expression of the creative instinct of the child. Crayonex is an excellent method of teaching color harmony and design to children in playground craft classes.

One yard of closely woven unbleached muslin was furnished each playground group. After the theme had been decided upon, boys and girls were selected to block in and color the design, and to hem, fringe or finish the flag in any manner chosen. All the work was supervised by the play leaders.

Twenty children from Hawthorne Playground worked on a border of green hawthorn leaves to put around their flag. Another group at George Washington Playground depicted a scene of Indian and pioneer tradings which had taken place on that ground. The fountains and sunken gardens at Garfield Park became the design of that flag. Some playground artists drew sports pictures for their banners, others chose different summer activities. The variety was endless, the designs expressive, and the workmanship excellent.

All flags were brought to a staff meeting of play leaders and exhibited in a colorful parade. Winners were selected in each of the five districts into which the playgrounds of Indianapolis are divided. A former supervisor of art and a member of the

Playground children of Indianapolis last summer took part in a huge aluminum parade. Young citizens of Andover, Massachusetts, also worked to help their government cope with the aluminum shortage.

Photo by Donald Look

Mayor's Advisory Committee on Recreation served as judges.

Children in the craft classes also made boys' shirt insignia and girls' arm bands for which each playground had its own original design. These projects not only provided good crafts but aroused the interest of the children who frequently used the articles on festival and sports occasions.

The flags provided an incentive to playground loyalty. Children who had worked on the banners were proud of the playgrounds for which they stood. Boys and girls themselves planned simple but impressive ceremonies for the raising and lowering of the flags each day.

Playground children, proudly wearing their insignia and carrying old aluminum pots and pans, marched behind their playground flags in the huge aluminum parade led by the governor of Indiana and the mayor. Later, at the sectional and final track meets playground flags were set up as meeting stations for the various teams. The arm bands worn at the meets helped play leaders keep groups and teams together and enabled judges to determine winners more quickly and accurately.

Playground Log Books

Several years ago, the Indianapolis Recreation Department operated its playgrounds on a very small budget, so small that no funds were available for craft materials. As a result, the playground craft program depended on utilizing salvage materials and whatever castaways the children could furnish.

Then three years ago, through the interest and cooperation of the Indianapolis Foundation, $1,000 was provided for a summer craft program on forty-nine playgrounds.

The need of submitting a detailed report of craft activities and expenditures of this money has resulted in another outstanding craft project—the making of playground log books. Limited at first to a review of the craft program, these beautifully constructed and decorated logs now contain pictorial accounts of all playground activities.

During the first year each playground was asked to keep a record of all articles made, the number and ages of children in the classes, and the general scope and worth-whileness of the activity. Since long typewritten reports are often left unread, the booklet report was substituted as a craft project for each playground.

Still working with salvage craft materials, boys and girls made the first books of cardboard covered with wallpaper, punched and laced with twisted crepe paper. The filler was cut from paper bags brought from grocery stores.

In some instances, the books were nothing more than written records because of lack of interest or imagination and failure on the part of leaders to inspire the children. On other playgrounds the young craftsmen eagerly employed all their creative instinct for color, design, and ingenuity. At one center where children like to draw, colored pictures of all articles were made. Photographs of craft displays and classes helped to illustrate other books. One of the most unique logs contained miniature samples of craft projects.

Now that the books include a review of all summer playground activities, they are usually divided into chapters: physical activities, craft, drama, storytelling, safety patrol, pageants and special events. The latter may include parades, family nites, doll shows, or hobby shows. There is no limit to the variety of material in the logs which often resemble huge scrap books bulging with newspaper clippings, magazines, and snapshots of activities and leaders.

There is no longer a standard type of log, except that it must be handmade. At one playground each child tooled a design in a scrap of leather and these were laced together with gimp into an attractive cover. Another group of boys and girls tapped a design with hammer and nails in their heavy tin cover. Many beautiful books have been made with wood — carved, burned, painted, or cut out.

A spirit of friendly rivalry between the playgrounds keeps the children busy with novel and artistic projects. When the books are put on display at the end of the season, each playground is determined to have the most complete, unique, and artistic log.

Play leaders use the books extensively in planning summer programs and new leaders find them invaluable sources of information—what activities have been tried and found popular or unpopular, what programs have never been tried, how problems are faced and solved, who are the neighborhood volunteers and the child leaders.

The books are dramatic helps for the supervisor in compiling a report, and serve as eye-catching advertisements for the playground program. These logs are more than a craft project — they tell a graphic story of the playgrounds of Indianapolis and help to lay the ground work for each new season.

Our Neighbors to the South

Last summer a number of cities adopted the "Good Neighbor" theme for their summer playground programs, and through such varied activities as handcraft, games, music, dances and pageantry, paid their tribute to the bonds of fellowship and culture which unite all the Americas.

"Know Your Neighbors"

By JOSEPHINE BLACKSTOCK
Director of Playgrounds
Oak Park, Illinois

WE HAVE MADE the discovery that a neighbor is not so much one who lives next door as someone traveling in the same direction as you are, someone who believes in the same way of making the journey. "Know Your Neighbors," the theme of the Pan-American Pantomime, occurred to us last fall, long before America entered the war or the Pan-American pact was signed. But the events of December 7th only served to heighten the meaning of the word neighbor.

Giving the program turned out to be a rich and exciting experience. It might have been that the warmth and gaiety of the Latin music and dances were contagious. We are not sure; all we know is that the planning and producing of the festival proved to be a matter of opening up surprising new vistas, both to the children and the staff. We found ourselves exploring Argentina, Columbia, Mexico, and Canada, to say nothing of our own country which formed the fifth unit, when we designed Aztec costumes, made wooden jewelry, tried out old music forms and delved into ancient legends.

Everyone seemed to want to help us, and did. We had the Pan-American Council of Chicago furnishing data and giving publicity in its bulletins. We had the president of The Friends of Mexico, Mrs. Edith Kelly of Hull House, supplying the material for the vivid and moving legend of Papantzin, never before dramatized. We had the Los Angeles Recreation Department offering sugges-

"The Magic Ball," a legend of Columbia, presented by Eugene Field Playground

Courtesy Chicago Tribune

tions for Mexican dances. A noted student of Pan-American dances in Washington, D. C., offered her aid, as did the Pan-American Library there. The curator of ethnology at the Field Museum of Natural History supplied material on ancient Aztec costumes. Our own public library gave suggestions for some of the stories from which the legends were dramatized. High School teachers living seventy-five miles away gave our staff lessons in Columbian dances. A native Argentinian provided the dance numbers for that country. A native Mexican boy came to Oak Park to teach some thrilling and ancient traditional dances. The consuls of the five countries represented took a keen interest in the program and were our guests of honor on the evening of the presentation.

One of the most interesting features was the designing of the sets. A member of our staff did an exceptionally outstanding job on the Aztec scenery. This was in brilliant reds and golds with authentic Aztec designs. The children, in the majority of cases, made their own costumes.

The numbers were interspersed with Latin American music as well as Canadian and North American numbers played and sung by two orchestras and a men's glee club that are part of our playground program. We had a narrator between numbers, since the action outside the dances was all in pantomime. The finale proved especially dramatic. There was a large illuminated "V" with the figure of Liberty standing on a platform behind. The house was darkened and a drum and bugle corp marched up the two aisles playing the Marines' marching song, and across the stage in salute to Liberty. The spotlight, of course, was on Liberty and the "V."

The Argentine number was an original; the Columbian, Mexican, and Canadian dramatizations were take n from old legends; and "The Old Miner's Tale" was adapted from a number in *The Book of Ballet* by Gerald Goode. In all, about three hundred took part in the program.

The motifs of the national dances were interesting and varied. For instance, the Aztec danced for two reasons: to glorify warfare and to propitiate his diety. He loved and praised flowers, feathers, emeralds, jade. He celebrated planting season and the coming of rain. For music the Aztec used drums, horns, cowbells, shells, and bells. He was also fond of burning incense. Shell horns and grotesque masks were used. The dancing was never gay. It was either religious or warlike.

"The Magic Ball"

The scene is a forest. A group of children are dancing. As they dance the witch enters with her magic ball. She stands watching them stealthily. As the dance ends she laughs. The children, terrified, look up and see her and run away. The witch, muttering an incantation, places her magic ball on the ground. Then, at the sound of voices, she runs off laughing wickedly.

Natalia and her brother, Luis, Pachito with his goose, and other children run in. They play a game with the goose. Then five of the children perform an acrobatic number. The merriment increases as Natalia calls on Dolores and asks her to sing. When she has finished the other children dance.

Everyone leaves except Natalia and Luis. Suddenly Natalia sees the magic ball. Delighted, she gives chase, but every time her hands touch the ball it eludes her. Suddenly there is the sound of wind. The forest grows darker. Natalia stumbles and falls. The witch comes in to watch as Luis runs to help his sister, but he is powerless. Her hair is caught under a stump and she can not release it. Luis too is bewitched. When Natalia calls for help he can not find her. The witch laughs evilly, picks up her ball and leaves.

The forest grows blacker. Natalia cowers there, cold and terrified. Suddenly there is the sound of an owl's voice in the distance. "Whoooooo. Fire will conquer frosted death; only it will save her breath." Startled, the children listen. Natalia begs Luis to find a firebrand before she freezes to death.

Suddenly, Luis sees in a dim corner of the forest an old man huddled over a fire. Luis begs him for help but the old man tells him his fire is almost out. Luis in despair points towards Natalia. Suddenly the old man has an idea. He calls in the flamingo and places a firebrand in its beak, telling it to carry the brand to Natalia.

Bewildered and lost, Luis and the flamingo finally find Natalia. The flamingo drops the firebrand at Natalia's feet and she is saved. Joyfully, she springs up, but she sees that the firebrand has burned the flamingo's throat. As she touches him the burns are healed, all except the crimson spot on his breast, which forever the flamingo will bear.

Now the old witch creeps in again, but she sees that she is defeated and her power gone. As she stumbles out, from the other direction come the merry shouts of the children's playmates. They are overjoyed at finding Natalia and Luis, and the curtain falls at the end of their dance.

An "All-American" Playground Pageant

By ELIZABETH H. HANLEY

IN PHILADELPHIA the presentation of a pageant typifying the "Good Neighbor" theme was the logical culmination of a nine-year playground program showing chronologically the settlement of the city by different nationality groups. This was found to be a very graphic way of impressing the children with the rich contributions all their neighbors had made to the development of their community — arts and crafts, manners and customs, games and dances, costumes, music, songs, and general history. They came to expect such a continuity, and their first question at the opening of the playground season was: "What is the pageant going to show about Philadelphia this year?" Sometimes there was a pertinent suggestion, such as: "Why don't we have a pageant with the Chinese in it? We never have had them." (That will be attended to in this summer's pageant.)

It was significant that the children were beginning to notice who was left out, and to be curious, if no more, as to why this was done. It was not surprising, then, that several of the older children had the All-American idea before it was presented to them. It developed that nearly all of them had neighbors from Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and other countries, and had seen the possibilities for better relationships by including them in the pageant. This personal contact simplified the selection of the countries to be presented in complete episodes, for of course the entire number could not be so treated. The size and importance of the country were considered, too, but prominence was given the remainder in a parade of musicians, vendors, jugglers, street entertainers and the like. Then all were brought together in the "Grouping of the Flags" and in the finale of the program.

Preparing for the Pageant

Each of our nine tot lots and standard playgrounds was assigned an episode, and this was decided by the number of participants required, the ability of the performers in the parts, and the training and talent of the teachers. One tot lot, for example, was assigned the main speaking and singing characters because the voices of the children were better there and both teachers had considerable knowledge of dramatics and music. Two of the large playgrounds were given episodes that required a variety of rather difficult dancing or extensive mass movements, since the teachers in these grounds taught dancing in their school physical education work and had carried it on somewhat in their summer programs. By this method the work was simplified for every one and there was less strain and "plugging" for children and teachers. All had what they liked and could do best, and therefore the preparations for the pageant were recreational in the fullest sense.

Mrs. Hanley, Associate Director, Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia, wrote the script of the pageant through which, last summer, children of that city gave expression to their spirit of friendliness for the children of the other Americas.

The initial research was done by the director, but the children and teachers made selections from the material given them, working out designs from pictures of costumes, properties, and musical instruments. The Children's Department of the Public Library was the source for most of this material, such as articles and pictures from National Geographic Magazines; programs, festivals, pageants and specific bibliography from the Pan-American Union; a "Pan-American Carnival," by Joy Higgins, issued by the National Recreation Association; "The Other Americas," edited and illustrated by Xavier Cugat; and special bulletins from the National Recreation Association.

According to our usual custom, the theme of the pageant was carried through all the cultural activities of the summer—arts, crafts, songs, music, stories, dramatizations, and even some of the low-organized games. These were not allowed to monopolize the regular program but were consciously used to color it in order to create atmosphere. At least one story of every country was told every week, and the children were given the names of the books in which these could be found. The librarian of the Children's Department cooperated in this, and even went further by having appropriate pictures and illustrations arranged.

The songs, dances and games, of course, were rehearsed every day, but not for too long, and the same method was followed with the costuming, arts and crafts. Mothers, grandmothers, older sisters, friends, and even fathers helped with the sewing, cutting and fitting. (There were some tailors and dressmakers whose children were participating, and they did good service in the evenings at

their homes.) All the designing, however, and the bulk of the making was the work of the children under direction of the teachers. Even cold water dyeing was done, and crayons and paints galore were used for all sorts of decorations on garments, shawls, scarfs, and the like. Pottery was made of bakeless clay and decorated by the same methods.

All these things were ready when the actual rehearsal of the pageant was begun, three weeks before the date of the production. Of course there were a few "last minute" odds and ends to be done, but they were mainly finishing touches that individuals thought might be an addition to their costumes.

The Day Arrives!

Then all was finally ready! The day for the pageant had come. Most of the participants wore their costumes, as they were to go in school buses and would not be seen until they appeared on the stage in the Outdoor Theater in Pastorius Park, placed at our disposal by the Fairmount Park Commission. These good friends also loaned us their traveling amplifier and a man to operate it. We had bought records put out by Decca and Victor, and one of the teachers played guitar accompaniments to some of the songs.

There could not have been a more perfect setting—the natural cyclorama of evergreen trees; the little brook between the audience and the actors; the miniature lake just glimpsed through the background of shrubs and plants; the blue sky stretched wide above it all. No wonder the children were eager to begin and reluctant to stop! Just to be in such an environment was thrilling, and they delighted in watching each other's acts.

The children were keener about this pageant than any they had ever been in, for it was of a different kind—more "grown-up," with something more of sophistication and a sense of impersonating real people. They themselves voiced this feeling: "This is not a fairy tale pageant or about dead-and-gone people," one expressed it. "This is about real people living now."

That concept was obvious throughout the entire pageant and made it, as some said, the best we had ever given. The children acted as if they really were "Good Neighbors," and glad to be together as All-Americans.

For this year we are planning a continuation of the pageant to be called "United We Stand," with democracy as the theme. There will be the same All-American cast, but presented as democracies banded together for the defense of their "way of life." This will still be done by singing, dancing, dramatization, but with stress on their freedom to do these things in their own way. The possibilities are limited only by the scope of the imagination!

The Pageant Script

PART ONE—*"Other Americas."*

FIRST EPISODE: Minstrel enters playing "God Bless America." Groups of children from United States come on from right and left and sing stanza and chorus.

Bard enters, followed by groups of children from the "Other Americas," and speaks:

Good sir, we beg your pardon, but we heard
The song you played, "God Bless America,"
And we come to sing it with you here;
For we, too, are Americans and true
As any on this blessed continent.

MINSTREL *(Extending his hand)*

We know, and we are glad to welcome you
To join with us in singing this great prayer
For blessings on our loved America,
For there is no dividing line in all
The things we cherish and would keep as now:
Our heritage of Freedom and the right
To choose the way in which we best can live,
To honor God, ourselves, and fellow man.
Thus shall it be between us now and all
Of those who follow us in future times.
So, All-American we are—all you
Who dwell beneath the Southern Cross, and these
Who have their home beneath the Polar Star.

Minstrel strikes a chord of the song, and the Bard stands beside him while all sing. At the end of the song a girl steps out from the South American group and speaks:

GIRL *(Turning to Minstrel and Bard)*

Good sirs, your pardons, but would it not be
A proper thing for us to join in play
Together, too? In games and dances as
We each are wont to do in our own lands?

CHORUS OF CHILDREN

Yes! Yes! Si! Si!

MINSTREL

So shall it be! And by the alphabet it shall be done!
Come now—the Fiesta starts!

(He, the Bard and the Girl stand up center and the groups perform in alphabetical order.)

First Feature: ARGENTINA

Singing Game: "Allooz Con Leche."
Peasant Dance: "La Companita."

Second Feature: BOLIVIA

Native Dance: "Couple Circle."

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Barnum Returns—To the Playground

THE GREATEST Show on Earth has come out of winter quarters again and with it many ideas for a season's playground activities. War may have tightened the grins of the clowns and put red, white and blue sawdust under the big top, but the circus is much the same—always bigger and better than ever. Acrobats still perform over the heads of the crowd and the elephants amble into the ring—this year with a ballet in their repertoire.

But the best source for program material is P. T. Barnum himself, greatest showman of all times and master of the superlative. He lived when our country was developing and expanding into a great power, but long before his death in 1891 at eighty-one, he had become a legendary figure. Today he is as much a part of our Americana as Bunker Hill and Daniel Boone. His experiences as a purveyor of entertainment provide a veritable gold mine for the imaginative playground director.

Phineas Taylor Barnum was a real Connecticut Yankee, born in Bethel, July 5, 1810. He was as typical as he was unique; a paradoxical character, shrewd and sharp, not above a bit of humbug on the one hand, yet in many ways baldly honest, and simple to the point of naivete.

From small boyhood he displayed true Yankee enterprise. Traveling "exhibitions," in the idiom of the 1820's, which covered anything from an elephant to a medicine man, had begun to be popular while he was still less than school age. Vendors of sweets and trinkets were always part of the itinerant shows, and it didn't take young Barnum long to see the possibilities of this sort of business. He started peddling molasses candy and gingerbread while still in knee breeches, and this taste of being in business on his own spoiled him for the less exciting and less satisfying routine of working for other people. His career began officially with chores on his father's farm. He worked in country stores. Then he tried his luck in the big city, and, after many changes and chances, not all of them prosperous by any means, he started in "show business"—his own term; perhaps he invented it. Right here let it be said that not least among his gifts was that of literary expression. We recommend his memoirs as extraordinarily interesting and well told, and also for the picture he gives of the American scene during those important, growing years of the young Republic.

"Breathes there a man" who can see a circus program without a thrill? The sight of this year's first poster brought to an anonymous playground worker not only memories of happy hours spent at circuses but ideas for a summer playground program permeated with circus joys!

For fifty-six years Barnum was a showman. During these years the telegraph became practical for everyday use. Barnum, from the beginning, used it extensively, sending news of his latest features as far as the wires reached, always in glamorous exaggerated style calculated to rouse the curiosity of his potential customers, the human race—and never mind the cost! When railroads took the place of horse-and-wagon transportation, he immediately seized the opportunity to get around faster and visit more places. When the ocean cable began to operate, Barnum utilized it to send for whole menageries and all manner of wonders from strange lands. Every fledgling newspaper he employed as a new advertising medium. As printing processes improved, his

posters became gaudier and more arresting. In these he did well from the start!

Here is a modest quotation from an early dodger:

PHINEAS T. BARNUM
PHINEAS T. BARNUM
Here he is, here he is, Phineas T. Barnum—A name destined to encircle the globe
A name ordained to be upon the tongues of Kings and Queens and
ORIENTAL POTENTATES.

Just skimming over his fabulous record gives one a sense of the man's tremendous vitality and energy, his zest for doing something new. There is about him that timelessness and universal appeal that marks the genius, and children are quick to appreciate this.

Barnum always gave the public a little more than they expected, although quite frequently he hoaxed them, and what's more, made them like it. Although his entertainments were always strictly moral and included something of an educational nature, he never allowed people to become bored. He kept his prices low, too, side attractions catching up with their pocketbooks.

Circuses in themselves are not new to the playground program. Many a recreation department has climaxed its summer playground season with a circus. But perhaps, through lack of information about the men who established the "Greatest Show on Earth," we've been missing out on some ideas which would enhance interest not only in the circus itself but in the entire program.

"Barnumizing" the Playground Program

There are endless possibilities in the story of this amazing American figure for the playground program. In the first place, both boys and girls of every age would be interested. The older children could be enlisted to do some research. *Here Comes Barnum,** which gives P. T. Barnum's own story, collected from his books and introduced by Helen Ferris, contains excellent source material for research by young people. It is interesting to note that in the 1888 edition of his autobiography Barnum wrote: "This book is not copyrighted. Any and all persons are at liberty to publish all or any parts of it." Where it would not seem practical to build a whole season's program around Barnum's adventures, there will be parts of his varied doings that could be used for special occasions.

A progressive pageant could be worked out culminating at the end of the season in a three-ring circus where separate stunts and features could be brought together, with extravaganza touches added for a splendid closing spectacle. There is something in the Barnum story that could be related to practically every activity and project within the playground range. A good way to get the cooperation of the larger boys in promoting the program would be to have them impersonate Barnum, turn about.

Barnum's first large-scale venture was the promotion of the American Museum, situated on lower Broadway in New York City, across from Saint Paul's Church. This had been established as an exhibit of rarities and curios the year our hero was born, but because of inability to keep the public's interest, its patronage had fallen off. Barnum made a shrewd deal and began at once a campaign of "notoriety"—his own word. He realized the unproductiveness of mild appeal and so he startled and stung public curiosity to the box office point.

The boys and girls could get together an exhibition of their hobbies and then, as a group project, contrive some absurdities like the Niagara Falls replica with real water. It can be as hodgepodge as you like, for that is in the spirit of the original. Posters can be done ad lib, and a hoax to match Barnum's introduced to make way for new visitors, for the early enthusiasts used to come with their families and their lunches. Equal to the occasion, Barnum had one of his men paint a large canvas with the inscription, "To the Egress." This was nailed over the door leading to the back stairs, opening into Ann Street, and the "Egress," which proved to be the elephant.

At the American Museum originated some of the events that have become part and parcel of the American year: baby shows, poultry shows, flower shows, and all manner of exhibits and contests in which young people were interested and could take part. However, Barnum never overlooked the gentry for they always figured as judges. Carillons and carilloneurs, which of late years have been delighting people in many cities, are the epitome of the bell-ringers that he brought over almost a hundred years ago.

One of the most successful and remunerative of all the enterprises was General Tom Thumb, the midget. This suggests a character show, with some stock folk and as many others as the group wants to include. With Tom Thumb, Phineas Taylor Barnum made good on the poster quoted above, for he did indeed go to England with him, visit the Queen and at least one Oriental official, not to mention making a considerable stir throughout English society and later on the Continent.

* Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York City.

The story of how he brought Jenny Lind to America, sight unseen, voice unheard, makes publicity stunts of our day seem pallid. Very few people in America had heard of her, yet Barnum paved the way for her coming so skillfully that up to that time—1850—New York never had turned itself upside down so completely for any visiting celebrity. And Barnum had a hard time raising the money to bring her over!

Since the Aquarium — originally Castle Garden, where Jenny Lind made her American debut—has been removed, it would be doubly interesting to have a program built around the place and the event.

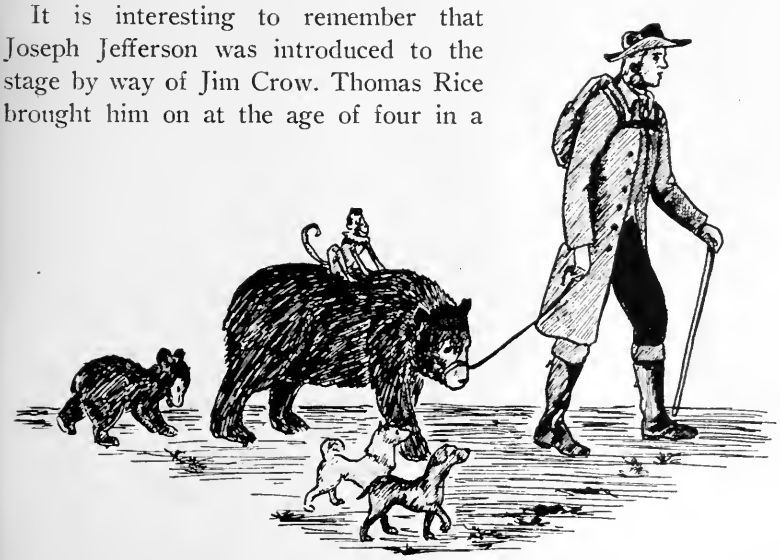
Minstrel shows flourished in the years from 1840 to 1850, and since these were a native product thoroughly American in spirit, it would be highly appropriate to fit one into the Barnum scheme of things. This would be for the boys only, if faithful to the pattern, for there were no women in the casts of the minstrels. There is ample material available that will help you to get together an authentic show. Walk arounds, sentimental ballads, tall stories, shrewd, topical jokes, all these were part and parcel of the minstrel show.

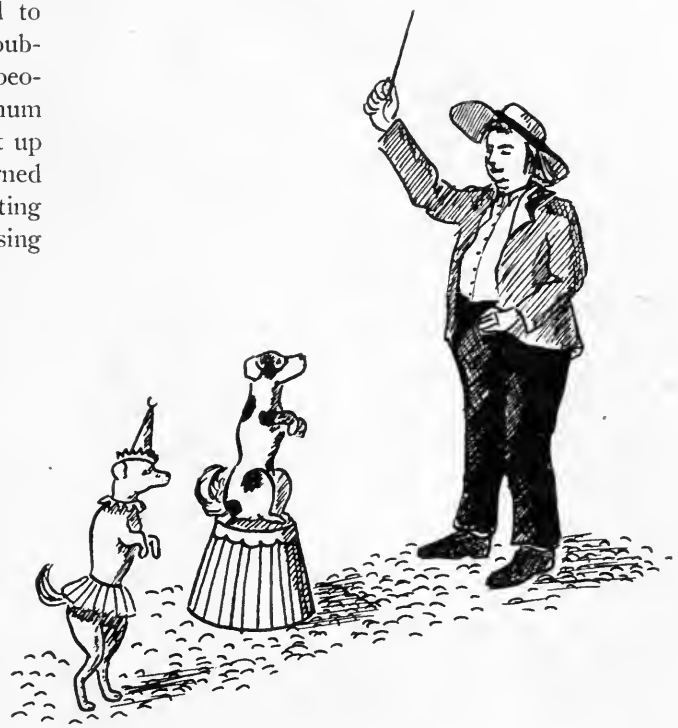
The most popular act of the first show of this kind was "Jim Crow." There are singing games still in use in which this old favorite figures and Fred Stone had a song about him in one of his well-known shows. One of the original verses runs like this —

Wheel about, turn about,
Do jis so;
And ebery time I wheel about
I jump Jim Crow.

It is interesting to remember that Joseph Jefferson was introduced to the stage by way of Jim Crow. Thomas Rice brought him on at the age of four in a bag which he dumped on the floor as he song —

Ladies and Gentlemen,
I'd have for you to know
I'se got a little darky here
To jump Jim Crow.





Barnum, not overlooking anything with as much appeal as the minstrel show, organized the Ethiopian Serenaders. Mistah Tambo and Mistah Bones, of the his invention, were favorite characters with their timely jokes. In addition, wherever the Serenaders traveled, the local celebrities heard their names mentioned during the show. Jigs, fancy dance steps, tambourines, and castanets were introduced, and they should be a part of the playground production.

It was for the minstrels that Stephen Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe," "Old Folks at Home," and "O Susanna," so they should by all means be sung, preceded by a brief talk about their author.

"Dixie" was written for a minstrel show walk around by Dan Emmett. Lincoln heard it at a performance in 1860 and shouted from his box, "Let's have it again!" .

All these, and many more items

garnered from this great American success story, will of course lead up to the final three-ring circus performance.

When it comes to circus time, you will find that any group of lively youngsters will probably have more ideas than you can cram into an afternoon's entertainment. In Barnum's circus, however, you must not forget Jumbo, his celebrated elephant. So important was this pachyderm that he was perpetuated as a stuffed toy, and was probably the progenitor of them all.

Reckoned in the innocent delight he distributed so widely and that is still bestowed by his successors, Barnum richly deserves to be remembered as patron saint of entertainment. And surely he worked his miracles!

Some Interesting Documents

We quote here two documents from his memoirs—the first proclamation of the firm of Barnum and Bailey, and Mr. Bailey's note concerning the partnership. Both are delightful and extraordinary in the annals of American enterprise.

Bridgeport, Conn., December 1, 1887.

Rising, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of my fifth great fire, which only served to illuminate my path of duty as the American people's champion amusement provider, I have taken into equal partnership my energetic and experienced friend and former associate, James A. Bailey. We have enlarged and vastly improved The Greatest Show on Earth, which we propose to establish as a permanence, with a reserve capital of several million dollars. We also intend at an early date to establish in all our principal cities great museums of natural and artificial curiosities, to which will be added a spacious lecture room for scientific experiments and historical lectures, panoramas, pantomimes and light entertainments of a pleasing and general nature. The Barnum and Bailey Show will present to this and future generations a World's Fair and a Moral School of Object Teaching, of unexampled variety and superior excellence, more amusing, instructive, comprehensive and vast than was ever before seen or dreamed of. It is the pride of my declining years that I am able to give, as the result of my long life of experience and determined effort, that innocent and educational diversion which every one concedes that human nature imperatively demands.

The public's Obedient servant,

PHINEAS T. BARNUM.

Mr. Bailey's Policy

In reentering the amusement field by becoming Mr. P. T. Barnum's equal and sole partner, and assuming the personal management of the great combined exhibitions bearing our names, I respectfully avail myself of the opportunity afforded to briefly and plainly state the basis upon which they are organized, the principles on which they will be conducted, and the policy that will, under all circumstances, be rigidly enforced and adhered to.

I have returned to the show business to stay, so long as my health and life are spared, and to do my full share in not only placing and maintaining the Great Barnum and Bailey World's Fair of Wonders upon a far higher, broader and more liberal plane than was ever attained by any similar enterprise, but to continually enlarge its possessions and strengthen its popularity.

The partnership is not a temporary, but a permanent one, equally binding upon both partners, their heirs, administrators, executors, or assigns; and the death of either of them will in no wise affect the existence and continuation of the show.

It is not an experiment, but a solid, established business enterprise, whose name and character are continuous and permanent.

It will never, under any circumstances, or at any time or place, be divided, and the malicious circulators of libels or slanders to the contrary will be prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law.

It will be honestly advertised.

The whole of it will always be exhibited in every place, large or small, wherever it is advertised to appear and in no place will a single feature or act be omitted.

The magnificent free street pageant will never anywhere be curtailed by the omission of a single attraction.

Its menageries and museum tent will never be taken down at night, until after the conclusion of both the circus and hippodrome performances.

The afternoon and evening performances will invariably be equally complete, perfect and satisfactory, and under no circumstances will the evening performance be, in the slightest degree, abbreviated, cut or neglected, but each and every act thereof will be presented according to the printed program.

The convenience and pleasure of its patrons will be specially considered. It will be a place which an unattended child can visit with perfect safety. Its employees will be required to deal fairly and courteously with all, and to answer all proper questions intelligently and politely.

No peddling will be permitted under its tents.

No camp-followers, street fakirs, gamblers or disreputable or intoxicated persons will be tolerated on its grounds.

Everything in the slightest degree calculated to offend or annoy its patrons will be absolutely prohibited. Morality, purity and refinement will be the rule without exception.

I shall always be present to investigate any complaints and to strictly enforce the above regulations, and all others that may be necessary to protect both the public and our own good name.

JAMES A. BAILEY.

Speechcraft in the Playground Program

By MARTHA MAY BOYER
Supervisor of Speechcraft
Public School Playgrounds
St. Louis, Missouri

IN ITS NEWLY ORGANIZED "speechcraft" program for the public school playgrounds, St. Louis has, it is believed, found in one of the oldest of the arts something new for the recreation program. Not to be confused with the dramatic activities which have long had a place in the recreation curriculum, speechcraft aims at developing on each playground a number of children who can take over the speaking at special events and exhibits and make the routine announcements formerly made by members of the playground staff. In short, the course seeks to develop qualities of leadership.

In addition to being immediately useful on the playground in connection with previously established activities, speechcraft aims at helping the children achieve mastery of a type of self-expression. The playgrounds, with their atmosphere of freedom from restraint and their emphasis upon bodily activities, provide an ideal background for speech development, for good speech requires both mental well-being and bodily control.

When the new program was first considered a number of important questions demanded answers. Probably the one most persistently raised was "How are we going to convince children that speech is fun?" After all, the playgrounds cannot force children to study, nor would it be desirable. Any new course must pass the test of recreation standards.

In seeking an answer to that question, which threatened for a while to eliminate speechcraft before it had been tried, a hasty examination of established playground activities indicated that they all involved effort. They all depended for motivation upon the enthusiasm of the instructor, the pleasure experienced by the children in the accomplishment of something of which they could be proud, and finally upon the pleasant relationships established with others in the cooperative effort required. Games, handcrafts, music — all require effort and concentration. They have sur-

Members of the Speechcraft Club of Laclede Playground discussing fire prevention at one of their meetings

In the February issue of *Recreation* there appeared an article entitled "The Speech Arts in the Recreation Program" which told how oral speech, written speech, and dramatics may function in the program. In this article Miss Boyer tells how some of the principles outlined are being applied on the public school playgrounds of St. Louis. If any other city has initiated a similar plan, may we not have information about it?

vived the difficulties of playground initiation. Why not speech?

With these things in mind, speechcraft was established. Its survival depended upon instructors not specifically trained for the work. They were provided with mimeographed material offering practical suggestions. Speech theory was reduced to a minimum. Speech must be visible and audible and must develop coherently a centralized thought. Classes, held weekly for those instructors who could attend, were given over to the discussion of mutual problems and the introduction of plans for the new course.

At two successive Saturday staff meetings speech clubs gave demonstrations of simple activities. These served to develop interest and to give directors a starting place.

Selecting Themes

At the beginning of the season it was decided that a good central theme for the speech activities would provide a background of material for groups which would otherwise be unable to find anything to talk about—the most common complaint of the novice. "Selling St. Louis" was chosen as a theme, and the speech classes were designated as "Sell St. Louis" clubs. Many city agencies gave excellent material to the new clubs. The Chamber of Commerce provided pamphlets on St. Louis history, industries, and even weather. A department store cooperated by furnishing a hundred illustrated pamphlets on the city; and the City Hall was the donor of a beautiful set of recently published "Good Government Institute" books.

Clubs concentrated on the history and geography of their own neighborhoods. Examination of place and family names yielded interesting stories. Children arranged interviews with those who might furnish them with information they were seeking. The interviews were important for they put the children "on their own" in a real life situation. Some good programs entertaining to the entire playground developed from these activities. One club conducted an imaginary bus tour of the city with stops at major centers of interest.

Boys' clubs seemed to enjoy most practice in parliamentary procedure. In emulation of the national conventions in session, speeches of nomination and acceptance were attempted.

Popular among the girls was a "courtesy project" in which introductions were made and behavior in social situations discussed and demonstrated.

To stimulate interest in beauty of speech, choral reading was used; and as a conclusion to the work in choral speech, five clubs united to form a verse choir of seventy-five.

Since children, as well as adults, look forward to some reward for work, proficiency certificates were given to members of the "Sell St. Louis" clubs who had completed a number of speech projects commendably.

Climaxing the Program

As a climax to the summer's program, some thirty clubs met at the Board of Education and, after a short meeting handled by the children at which six administrative officers of the Board of Education were guests, marched with a police escort to the City Hall where heads of the various departments of city government spoke briefly about their duties. A high spot of the morning was a visit to the Mayor's rooms.

In evaluating the summer's work in speech one should not ignore the fact that many errors were made. Instructors, as well as pupils, have much to learn. At the same time, the kindly reception given the new work by instructors and pupils alike was most encouraging.

One can almost dare to look ahead to the time when many children, now painfully inarticulate, will be able to stand erectly and looking the audience in the eye say what they have to say in simple effective language, and say it so distinctly that it can be easily understood. In helping them to learn to do so, the playground is not violating its principles but only enlarging its program to make room for an activity in complete harmony with principles long accepted.

" 'Language,' said Ben Johnson, 'shows the man; speak that I may see thee.' Children are eager to meet their teachers more than half way in every sincere effort to enable our future men and women to reveal their true selves through their speech."—*Dorothy Stone White* in *The High School Thespian.*

A Night of Knights

The Department of Municipal Recreation of Milwaukee has been a pioneer in the teaching of chess playing. For nine years, on the city's 72 playgrounds and in its 28 social centers, chess playing has occupied a place of prominence and 38,000 individuals, both children and adults, have discovered, through expert instruction in the fine points of the game, how fascinating it can be.

CHESS FOR YEARS has been one of the most popular quiet game play and tournament activities of the Milwaukee playground season. In 1942, for the second year, the annual tournament was glamorized into a magnificent *Night of Knights*. Under the floodlights of the Marquette University football stadium, 866 children played their matches while 6,500 spectators divided attention between them and a fast-moving, colorful program. The event marked a splendid high in interplayground and community cooperation. Promoted by the Department of Municipal Recreation in cooperation with the Milwaukee *Journal*, it received wide newspaper, radio and placard publicity. The program was the result of the enthusiasm and effort of hundreds of people. It began with an impressive parade of the contestants marching two by two through an avenue of flags, starred a colorful live chess game, and featured, in three-ring circus fashion, playground and social center activities — bands, choruses, folk dances, tumbling and bar work, matches in badminton, casting, volleyball, table tennis, and playground games. The grand finale to both the matches and the program numbers brought the audience to its feet in the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" while a huge tableau, "Americans All" centered about the American flag.

Dad's Day on the Playground

By
JAMES MASIK
Franksville, Wisconsin

Courtesy Cook County Forest Preserve District

All-City Playground Dad's Day in Racine was dedicated to the fathers of the community. It offered each father the opportunity to watch his son participate in the recreation program, and he saw the dividends his taxes were paying.

IN PLANNING for a Dad's Day in Racine we were first confronted with the problem of devising a program that would be of maximum attraction to the fathers and yet be of interest to the boys of the playground. Most playground programs, no doubt, contain softball leagues, so that championship games between the sectional league winners would be ideal for Dad's Day. We next had to meet the problem of the choice of the date and the time of day. Early afternoons would be out of the question, but late afternoons seemed more satisfactory, with Saturday afternoon providing a time when most of the fathers could come to the playground.

Eventually the second to last Saturday of the playground season was selected for Dad's Day. By that time the softball leagues had finished their scheduled games. With the sectional championships decided, everything was ready for playing the city championship game. The four classes of softball leagues consisted of the cubs (under eleven years of age), midgets (under thirteen years of age), cadets (under fifteen years of age), and juniors (under seventeen years of age). All the age limits are prior to May 1st. The sectional champions were scheduled to play their first two out of three games series.

To insure a good attendance, the local newspaper informed the adults of the occasion, while the newly instituted playground newspaper and the playground bulletin kept up the interest of the children. Invitations to dads, mimeographed on slips and taken home by the boys, read as follows:

DEAR DAD:

You are invited to attend the All-City Playground Dad's Day Program at Lewis Field on Saturday, August 12th, at 1:30 P. M.

Softball championships will be decided between north and south side champions in four boys' divisions. Bicycle races, mixed volleyball, table tennis and horseshoe tournaments will be demonstrated by youth of the city.

The big feature of the afternoon is reserved for you, for there will be a slowpitch ball game between the dads from the north and south sides.

Knowing that you will have a good time, I remain,

Your son,

.....

When a father arrived at the celebration, he was first attracted by the colorful "Welcome, Dads" sign prominently displayed at the playground, and then his attention was caught by a large printed program of the afternoon's activities:

1:30 SOFTBALL
- North side Cub champions vs. south side Cub champions
- North side Cadet champions vs. south side Cadet champions

2:00 BICYCLE RACES
- Midget one-half mile races
- Junior one-half mile races

2:30 SOFTBALL
- North side Midget champions vs. south side Midget champions
- North side Junior champions vs. south side Junior champions

3:00 BICYCLE RACES
- Cub one-half mile races
- Cadet one-half mile races

(Continued on page 111)

Health Clubs on Cleveland's Playgrounds

By MARGARET MULAC
Division of Recreation
Cleveland, Ohio

More than 3,500 children participated in Cleveland's health clubs during the first season, and membership increased considerably during the summer of 1941. This year, with the increasing emphasis on physical fitness and general civilian health, the playground health clubs are expected to play an even larger part in Cleveland's junior wartime program.

PLAYGROUND health clubs in Cleveland are a tribute to the interdepartmental cooperation of the nation's sixth city. In June 1940, a committee of health officials from the Board of Education, the Health Department, and the Health Council met with the director of the Cleveland District Dairy Council and with playground officials from the Board of Education and the Division of Recreation to discuss a health club program for the city's playgrounds.

The general plan which was worked out by the committee involved four steps:

1. Each playground would organize a health club of boys and girls from eight to fourteen years of age. The clubs would meet regularly during a six week period.

2. At the end of that period a boy and girl would be selected on the basis of interest and progress to represent each playground in a city-wide contest.

3. Each of the winners would be given a thorough physical examination and rated on the basis of 1,000 points by members of the Cleveland Dental Society and Academy of Medicine. The names of the two children scoring highest would be withheld until Fair Day.

4. All winners would be given a trip to the County Fair where they would be presented with "Champion" ribbons. The "Grand Champion" winners were to receive their ribbons from the Mayor of Cleveland.

Children were given blanks to be signed by their parents in an effort to enlist the aid of fathers and mothers in improving the health habits of the children. In some neighborhoods the parents, ever suspicious of forms and blanks, not only refused to sign the blanks but forbade their children to participate in the activity. The program was explained to parents, and the difficulty was cleared up.

Each club member was given a bright red and white celluloid button, labeled "Health Club," which served as advance advertising for the coming meetings. Small printed pamphlets following the general outline of the program were distributed among the children at each club meeting. *Teeth, This is What They Are Made Of* made dental

hygiene sound like fun, while *Picnicking and Hiking* included hiking hints and recipes for outdoor cooking. A third pamphlet, *Get Out*, was divided into three sections: summertime health, good sportsmanship, and bits of history about familiar games. A personal score sheet to be filled in by each child asked such questions as "Do you eat at regular hours?" and "Did you brush your teeth twice today?"

The program followed by the health clubs was designed to be interesting, even amusing, and many a valuable health fact was driven home with a funny story. Much of the material used in the clubs could be put into scrapbooks and kept by the children for future reference.

Weekly meeting plans were prepared in advance to help play leaders set up their programs. Before long, interested little club members were holding informal discussion on health problems, making scrapbooks, and playing exciting health games. They visited near-by dairies, worked out Red Cross projects, and took health tests.

Health Games

These are some of the games which kept the children thinking and learning about health while they were having fun:

Ten Questions. One child leaves the group while the others decide upon the name of a fruit, milk product, vegetable, or other healthy food. The child then returns to the group and begins asking questions of the others in an attempt to identify the chosen food. All questions must be worded to be answered "yes" or "no," and the one who is It must guess the word after ten questions.

Dairy Product, Fruit, or Vegetable? The players stand in a circle with one of them in the center. It points to a person and says "Fruit" (or "Vegetable" or "Dairy Product") and immediately tosses a ball high in the air. The person called on must name a food in the group called before the ball drops to be caught by him. If the player fails to answer before he catches the ball, he must take the place of the thrower. No one may name a food mentioned before.

In a variation of this game It throws a bean bag or soft ball at the chosen player who must then call out the name of his food before It can count to ten.

I Am Thinking. The leader says, "I am thinking of a green vegetable beginning with the letter C." The player who guesses the correct answer asks the next question. To familiarize children with vitamins the question may be, "What vegetable am I thinking of that is rich in vitamin C and begins with the letter T?" Variation: "My grandfather owns a dairy (fruit or meat) store. In it he sells something beginning with I." Encourage the children to name only protective foods.

Alphabet. The leader has a set of cards each containing a letter of the alphabet at least two inches high. The group decides what the letters are to represent—fruits, vegetables, milk products. The leader shuffles the cards and shows them to the players one at a time. The child first naming a food beginning with the letter shown is given the card. At the end of the game the child with the most cards is teacher for the next game.

I Am Planning a Meal. The leader begins, "I am planning a well-balanced meal, and the first thing I would have would be tomato juice." The second player adds another food to the list after repeating the food first mentioned. This continues with each child repeating the previous listing and adding a new food. Any child who gives the list incorrectly is eliminated or must pay a forfeit.

Another version: "I am planning the foods I should have today. First I shall buy a quart of milk." The next child adds another food group that should be in the daily meal pattern. Play until they learn these food groups well: one quart milk, two vegetables, two fruits, an egg, some meat or cheese or fish, cereal or bread, two tablespoons of butter. After these general groups are learned, repeat the game adding the names of individual vegetables, fruits, and other foods.

Other Activities

The study of milk proved especially popular with the club members since local dairies furnished a bottle of milk to each child so that he could get first-hand information about this food.

The nationally popular quiz contest became a favorite with the clubs. Children, like their parents, want to show "how much they know"! Tests were carefully prepared so that they were informative as well as interrogative. Sometimes multiple-choice questions like the following were included:

1. We should have fresh air
(Check one answer)

(Continued on page 118)

The National Recreation Association has prepared a bibliography of health plays, pageants, and songs, with information regarding the sources of such material. This may be secured on request.

Totem Poles and Tepees

By MABEL MADDEN
Supervisor of Community Activities
Public Recreation Commission
Cincinnati, Ohio

SOUTHEAST of Cincinnati near the town of California, Ohio, is an old salt lick, once famed meeting ground of the Miami and Shawnee Indians. Here, in tribal days, animals came many miles to the salt spring, and rival tribes battled for this made-to-order hunting ground.

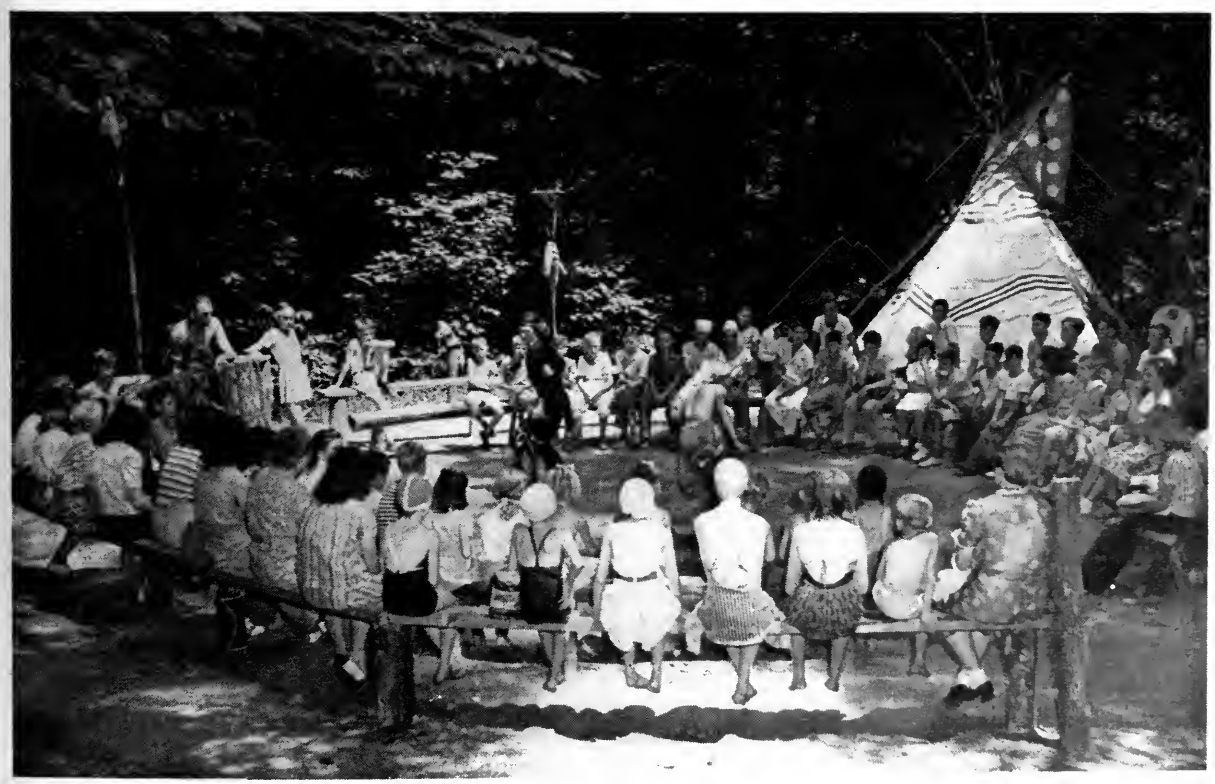
There is still a council ring at the old salt lick, but the forest drums beat only on summer camp days and the "warriors" who gather at the conclave are children from Cincinnati's downtown playgrounds. Solemn-faced totem poles stand guard over this modern day camp whose historic setting makes it ideal for Indian lore and handcraft programs. In the surrounding woods high poled tepees provide game and craft rooms as well as Indian "atmosphere."

The Recreation Department's day camp was made available to more than 1,200 Cincinnati children last year through a contribution from Charles F. Williams, president of the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company. Mr. Williams provided transportation, food, and extra supervision at camp for seventy-five children daily. A bus called for the would-be Indians at the playgrounds each day at 9 o'clock. One hour later they disembarked at camp and trailed off into the woods for a nature hike and games. At noon the troop of hungry hikers came back for a hot lunch. Then with due ceremony the city-bred "braves" filed into their council ring to watch the dancing, games, and ceremonials demonstrated by White Eagle, half-Indian specialist.

When the ancient rites were over and the last drum beat had died away, boys and girls hurried out through the grotesque totem poles for a dip in their modern swimming pool. At 4 P. M. the bus was ready again and at five they were back at the playground.

In addition to his day camp contribution, Mr. Williams also arranged for several thousand children to visit the Cincinnati Zoological Garden last

(Continued on page 108)



Recreation Training for Volunteers

By LOUISE LYNNE
Manager
WPA Recreation Project
New York City

FROM ITS INCEPTION, the WPA Recreation Project for New York City has made available to all its leaders opportunities for continuous professional development. Since Pearl Harbor, however, a militant desire on the part of the public for active participation in the all-out war effort has resulted in a broadening of the training to include recreation courses for volunteers.

The Volunteer Training Project, under the sponsorship of the Police Department, has two major purposes; one, the placing of trained volunteers with agencies indicating a need for their services; the other, that of building citizen morale and equipping volunteers to be of assistance in emergency situations.

In forming an advisory committee composed of individuals representing the various or allied fields of recreation in which the training is to be given, every effort has been made to select only those people having sufficient interest and time to devote to the careful planning required, as well as to assist in preparing background lectures for the various courses.

Responsibility for recruiting volunteers and publicizing the training is shared by the sponsors, the agencies represented on the advisory committee, and the Project itself.

In order that volunteers may make a maximum contribution, the agencies, in many instances, first interview the applicants to determine their interests and aptitudes before referring them to the courses.

To avoid duplication of effort between the agencies and the project, the course outline, together with a request for endorsement, is sent to the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office. Informative fliers, prepared by the Project and approved by the committee, are distributed through the cooperating agencies. These fliers carry an application blank which is used for referral by the agency or institution recommending the volunteer.

Courses emphasizing civilian morale and emergency assistance have been set up for a five-week period, meeting once each week for two hours. Refresher courses for volunteer placement have been organized for an eight-week period, meeting in three-hour sessions once each week, or for a six-week period, meeting in two-hour sessions twice each week.

While some of the courses are given at the WPA Recreation Training School, much of the training is conducted in Police Athletic League locations, community centers, churches, American Legion halls, and other agency buildings.

Registration takes place during the first session. A simplified but comprehensive record of the applicant's experience, training, and hobbies serves as a guide in placing those who volunteer their services. A copy of this record is sent to the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office upon request.

Each session of the course is divided into two periods, the first being given over to lecture and demonstration, the second dealing with a practical application of the work.

Eight to ten skills are offered during the laboratory period. According to his desires and ability, the applicant may either concentrate on one or select a combination of allied skills.

During the training period, progress records are kept for each volunteer. A transcript indicating the completed course, together with the hours of training, is given to the volunteer and to the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office.

If the volunteer serves with an agency in which the Recreation Project operates a program, continued training and supervision is assumed by a WPA supervisor.

The need for volunteer workers has been greatly stimulated by the war situation, and organizations giving courses training for recreation leadership are redoubling their efforts along this line. The WPA Recreation Project for New York City has given training courses for junior hostesses and for home recreation in emergencies, and is planning a course in recreation for hospitals. The preliminary outline for a course in camp leadership presented here will show something of the setup and techniques used in the courses.

Outline of Course for Camp Leadership Training

The following preliminary outline was designed as a working plan by a committee and used as a basis for further development of the individual outlines for camp leadership training.

Topics for Presentation and Discussion

I. Camping and the Present Emergency

This presentation will cover the adjustments in camping progress made necessary by the war situation, as follows:

A. Emotional reaction of children to present day conditions and what the camp can do to balance them.
B. Counselor attitude toward each other and toward campers.
C. Building attitudes in the future.
D. Planning for camp evacuation.

II. Types and Purposes of Camp Organizations

A. The period of beginning.
B. The period of expansion, 1900-1920.
C. Summary of growth to 1930.
D. Types of camping; directors, counselors.

III. Relationship Between the Sending and the Camp Agencies

A. The value and use of the social and health history of the child.
B. Pre-camp health examination and remedial treatment.
C. The use of above records in camp.
D. Other camp records and reports —
1. Infirmary
2. Daily Clean-up
3. Activities, etc.
4. Counselor reports

IV. Group Work and Individual Approaches in Camping

A. Group needs and outcomes.
B. Individual interests, abilities and problems.

V. Selection of Activities in Programming

A. Environment and camp progress
Types of Environments:
1. Fixed—(River, mountain, woods)
2. Mobile — (Camp facilities, camp equipment and camp leadership. Adjacent community, current events)
B. Steps in program planning.
C. Program activities in relation to war effort.

VI. Responsibilities of Camp Directors and Camp Counselors

(Panel discussion of directors and counselors)

VII. Health and Safety in Camp

A. Pre-camp health examination.
B. Health program at camp.
C. Hazards and hurdles —
1. First Aid
2. Clothing
3. Daily habits
4. Kitchen cleanliness
D. Waterfront.
E. Camp sanitation.

VIII. Spiritual Value in Camping

A. Children's attitudes toward present day social problems.
B. Counselor's responsibility in promoting ethical, social and moral standards.
C. Nature as a medium for developing spiritual values.
D. Carry over value of camp experiences.

Laboratory and Demonstration

I. Nature in Camping

A. Methods of motivating interest.
B. Methods of teaching.
C. Coordination of nature with other camp activities.
D. Nature notebooks —
1. Types, uses, organization
2. Making the nature notebook

II. Photography in Camping

A. Review of general principles of photography.
B. Setting up the darkroom.
C. Use of photography with —
1. Nature activities
2. Hikes
3. Crafts
4. Sports
5. Social activities
6. Bulletin boards
7. Records and reports

III. Leathercraft

A. Types and uses of leather.
B. Basic tools and techniques.
C. Project selection —
1. Belts
2. Buttons
3. Hike bags
4. Tie slides
5. Novelty jewelry
6. Book covers
7. First Aid kits
8. Writing cases, etc.

IV. Tin Craft

A. Sources and adaptation to projects.
B. Handmade basic tools.
C. Demonstration of techniques —
1. Cutting
2. Forming
3. Joining
4. Finishing
D. Selection of projects —
1. Rhythm instruments
2. Stage sound effects
3. Wind and sand toys
4. Table decorations
5. Lanterns
6. Cooking equipment

V. Weaving

A. Demonstration of —
1. Hungarian loom
2. Cardboard loom
3. Navajo loom
4. Barrel hoop loom
5. Square knotting
6. Netting
7. Swedish bias weave
8. Carrick bend weave
B. Selection of projects —
1. Purse
2. Belt
3. Headband
4. Mat
5. Bag
6. Scarf

VI. Pottery

A. Care, conditioning and uses of clay for primitive pottery.
B. Tools and techniques adapted to age groups.
C. Simple decoration.
D. Homemade kilns.
E. Selection of projects.

VII. Whittling

A. Care, safety and handling of a knife.
B. Selection of wood and uses for scrap material.

c. Selection of projects—
1. Totem poles
2. Animal figures
3. Puzzles
4. Tops
5. Game equipment
6. Knives and forks

VIII. Woodwork

A. Use of rustic wood and scrap lumber.
B. Basic and supplementary tools.
C. Basic techniques —
1. Cutting 3. Joining
2. Forming 4. Finishing
D. Selection of projects —
1. Bird houses
2. Percussion instruments
3. Foot stools
4. Notebooks
5. Housekeeping equipment
6. Cabin games
7. Bulletin boards
8. Waterfront equipment

IX. Drama

A. Simple techniques and participation in —
1. Skits
2. Pantomimes
3. Dramatized stories
4. Action songs
5. Shadowgraphs
6. Ceremonials
7. Improvizations
8. Plays and pageants
B. Problems in —
1. Choice of materials
2. Age group interest
3. Casting
4. Original scripts
5. Rehearsals
6. Committees
C. Production —
1. Simple stage sets
2. Property
3. Costumes and make-up
4. Lighting
D. Puppetry and Shadow Puppets.

X. Dance

A. Demonstration and participation in —
1. Folk dances
2. Square dances
3. Reels
4. Line dances
5. Social dance
6. Modern dance

XI. Music

A. General principles in group singing.
B. Simplified group leading.
C. Selection of material for —
1. Campfires
2. Vespers
3. Hikes
4. Assemblies
5. Grace
6. Special events
D. Age group interests in types of songs —
1. Patriotic
2. Folk
3. Historical
4. Work songs
5. Spirituals
6. Cowboy songs
7. Sea chanteys
8. Religious songs
9. Rounds and novelty songs
10. Action songs
E. Rhythm Bands.
F. Novelty musical instruments.
G. Musical games.

XII. Storytelling

A. Selection of material for age groups.
B. Techniques —
1. Relating
2. Illustrating
3. Dramatizing
4. Creating

To help meet the increasing demand for information on recreation training courses, the National Recreation Association has issued a booklet entitled "Training Volunteers for Recreation Service," prepared by George D. Butler, which should serve as a practical guide for groups offering such courses. The subjects discussed include Types of Training Courses, Preliminary Organization, and the Course — content, organization, and method. The latter part of the booklet contains outlines of a number of typical courses recently given in various communities. Copies are now available at fifty cents each.

XIII. Rainy Day Programs

A. Cabin games —
1. Table games
2. Puzzles
3. Pencil and paper games
4 Guessing games
5. Tongue twisters
6. Stunts and tricks
7. Quizzes and bees
8. "Telegraph" tournaments
B. Outdoor activities —
1. Rain hikes
2. Weather observation
C. Camp Improvement Projects.

XIV. Campfire Suggestions

A. Significance, values and purposes of campfire.
B. Planning of campfire themes and committees —
1. Initiation
2. Farewell
3. Merit and award
4. Amateur talent opportunity
5. Educational
6. Cultural
7. Inspirational
8. Ceremonial

XV. Hiking

A. Organization.
B. Trail signs.
C. Hiking themes —
1. Nature appreciation
2. Treasure hunting
3. Collecting
4. Historical-exploratory
5. Overnight experience
6. Trail blazing
D. Hiking games —
1. Roadside cribbage
2. Challenges
3. Signalling
4. Compass games
5. Nature games
E. Equipment —
1. Preparation of overnight kits
2. Bed rolling
3. First Aid kits
4. Utensils
5. Clothing
F. Safety and Health —
1. Roadside safety
2. Poisonous plants
3. Drinking water
4. Pack carrying

XVI. Outdoor Cooking and Firebuilding

A. Organization of games.
B. Firebuilding and apparatus for cooking —
1. Boiling
2. Toasting
3. Baking
C. Kinds and uses of firewood.
D. Selection of menus.
E. Outdoor etiquette.
F. Safety precautions.

XVII. Pioneering (to be given outdoors)

A. History and adaptation to camp sites.
B. Pioneering projects —
1. Cache
2. Incinerator
3. Drains
4. Shelter
5. Cranes
6. Kitchen equipment
7. Sanitation
8. Lashing and knotting
C. Advanced and trick cooking.
D. Safety.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

ASTRONOMY. "Earth, Moon and Planets," Fred L. Whipple. Blakiston Publishers, Philadelphia. 293 pp. illus. $2.50. Latest information. Non-technical language. Planet finder and star charts.

Birds. "American Water Birds, Also Hawks, Owls and Game Birds," Maitland A. Edey. Random House, New York, 72 pp. illus. $1. Almost half the pages are Fuertes color plates from the New York State Museum.

"Birds in Your Backyard," Virginia S. Eifert. Illinois State Museum. 238 pp. illus. 60 cents. Native birds in their haunts with a check list for Sangamon County. Useful in many communities.

"Bluebird Housing Project," T. E. Musselman. Audubon Society of Missouri, Sullivan, 1941. 75 pp. mimeographed. The author has distributed leaflets of plans for houses and for placing them. In good years he has "better than 90 per cent occupancy."

Camp Woodholm, nature training school of the Worcester Natural History Society, West Boylston, Massachusetts, reports for its first season, 1941. There was an adult leader's camp and three groups of children leaders each for a three-week period. A nature trail, a wild flower and fern garden, and maintaining a flower table were some of the projects. Volunteers assisted Robert T. Cossaboom, the director.

Camps. The following statistics were recently gathered from camp directors, Connecticut Valley Camping Association. Fifty per cent expect a larger enrollment, 33 per cent plan to expand activities, 33 per cent are inclined to take more children, both paying and charity, 50 per cent anticipate a shortage of men leaders, 4-H camps do not expect older members, 60 per cent have offered their facilities for evacuation uses. This may be suggestive as to the camping situation in your area.

"Community Camps Manual." Work Projects Administration, 49 Fourth Street, San Francisco. 36 pp.

Conservation. The New Hampshire Conservation Federation, formed at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, comprises all state and local organizations interested in conservation. The Federation aims to promote conservation education at all school levels and to promote legislation favorable to the cause.

"Fish Cookery in the Open," W. T. Conn. U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. 25 pp. From fish cakes to oyster stew.

"Fishing, Complete Handbook," Don Carpenter. Canfield Publishing Company, Washington, 42 pp. 35 cents. New tricks for old timers by a scoutmaster.

Forest Fires, Sabotage by. A new Massachusetts law compels towns with forest lands to patrol their forest during periods of fire hazard. The weather is divided into five classes. On rainy or damp days there is no hazard. The number of patrolmen in the average town ranges from one to four.

"Forest Recreation in Alaska." A mimeographed pamphlet on the recreational facilities of the Kenai Division of Chugach National Forest, S. W. Alaska. Write to Reginal Forester, U. S. Forest Service, Juneau, Alaska.

Girl Guide Camps are considered important enough to be financed by the British government. The objectives are safety, release of nerve tension, education, recreation, democratic procedure, international friendship.

Hotel Nature Service. Maurice Brown, naturalist for the Treadway System of Hotels, is stationed at Long Trail Lodge, Rutland, Vermont, in the summer. It took him four years to develop a bog garden of four hundred plants. He calls a nature trail an "outdoor museum." The Treadway System must believe that walks and talks about nature pay dividends.

Lanier, Sidney (1842-1881). A peak in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park has just been named for this great southern poet and flutist who served in the Civil War as a Confederate soldier, and later became a member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University. Do you know his *Song of the Chattahoochee* or *The Marshes of*

Glynn? Tiger Lilies, his first novel, depicts the Great Smokies.

Museum Workshop has recently been completed at Trailside Museum, Cook County Forest Preserve District. Preparation of microscopic slides, minerals mounted in colored plaster of Paris, preparation of skeletons, bird models, and the ancient art of "makeshift" when money is scarce are some of the activities. The laboratory-workshop is the headquarters of work clubs.

"National-Forest Vacations," fifty-four page, illustrated pamphlet on outdoor recreation in 160 national forests. U.S. Forest Service, Washington.

National Parks. Great Smoky Mountain National Park with 1,247,019 visitors was the "most visited" national park during the 1941 travel season. Shenandoah was second. Fort McHenry and the Statue of Liberty led in national monuments. All of which shows that there should be superlative outdoor areas reserved from the Appalachians eastward.

Nature Books. The Boston Public Library and the twenty-seven branches in which there are children's departments have loan boxes from the Children's Museum. The loan box contains exhibit material closely related to some recent book for children and stimulates reading. "Loan Exhibits of Boston's Children's Museum" is an article in *The Museum News.*

Park Museums are interpretive facilities rather than biological morgues. They usually contain libraries, lecture halls, and graphic devices. The museum interprets the real exhibit which is the park. To see "in a nutshell" the rock layers of the Grand Canyon which are one mile thick, the story of a military campaign, the migratory routes of birds, or the kitchen at Washington's headquarters, or to hear local bird songs by a good whistler is one thing. To view trees on a nature trail, to see a wild flower garden arranged in natural settings, to read an historic site marker, to visit an observation point and orientation station, and to go on a hike or motor caravan tour is also good technique. The interpretation of a park must be based on sound policies and a broadly conceived interpretive system.

Picnics have always been a kind of people's college among farm families. At picnics the women trade ideas and the men swap information. (From *Consumers' Guide,* December 1941.) Other activities are described in *The Picnic Book* available from the National Recreation Association. Price $1.25.

"Plants, House," Farmers' Bulletin 1872. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 1941. 30 pp. 5 cents.

"Projects for Scouts." Rural Scouting Service, New York. 30 pp. 10 cents. Practical for individual or group work.

Recreation Museum is the name given by San Francisco's Recreation Department to its children's museum. The policy is broad enough to allow the child to use "his leisure time doing the things he likes to do." The museum exhibits are a background for guidance and inspiration.

Terrarium. Are your plants moldy? Too much water. Weak and spindly? Too much heat. Check mold development by dusting tank lightly with powdered sulphur. Treat badly damaged plant stems with powdered charcoal.—*Arnold Blaufuss,* Turtox News, February, 1942.

Travel. The 1942 Travel Planning Conference, second of the Western State Promotion Council, was devoted to a "See the Old West" campaign. The preserving of customs and physical remains of the early days is commendable and also good business. "Travel is the freedom of movement, the basis of all forms of freedom," according to Percy Montgomery of the *San Francisco Chronicle.*

Trees. Starting a tree club this spring? If so, get out your nature-grams on trees and forests. By the end of January, 1942, there had been eleven nature-grams on trees and twenty-two nature-grams on forests. What we have said about trees might be about such items as stars, birds, flowers, or radio. Nature-grams are more useful when pasted on library cards and arranged alphabetically by subject. Make them work for you the year round.

True to nature stories, books on science for the layman, and books which embody the translation of technical findings into language that was simple but not childish were, within the memory of your chief nature-gramer, as scarce as hen's teeth. Today it is not a question of finding new books to be announced as a nature-gram—it is a question of which ones to announce. If a fellow had money enough, what a library on nature recreation he could accumulate! Science hobbies alone would fill a twelve foot shelf. Trust that you are keeping "tabs" on these announcements for your next book order.

A Study of the Park and Recreation Problem of the United States

This attractively illustrated and informative report of approximately 300 pages should be in the library of every park and recreation worker and official. Copies are obtainable at $1.25 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

THIS VOLUME, prepared by the National Park Service, represents a significant contribution to park and recreation literature. To a large extent it is based upon the findings in the Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study conducted by the Service under authority of an act of Congress. The introduction to the volume states: "Its purpose is to present an over-all picture of recreational needs and of the methods by which it appears that public agencies must move to meet them if they are to be met satisfactorily."

The volume is roughly divided into two sections: one dealing with various aspects of park and recreation planning, facilities, administration, and related problems, and the other, with a record of existing major park and recreation facilities in each of the states. The entire volume merits careful study by all who are concerned with or interested in parks and recreation. The following are a few references to statements of unusual significance.

Following an interesting statement of recreational habits and needs of people, a number of outdoor recreational trends are indicated with special consideration to such activities as touring, picnicking, water sports, hunting and fishing, and other activities primarily carried on out of doors. An attempt is made to set down certain principles that should be followed in meeting man's needs for recreation, yet it is recognized that "any standard yardstick on the acreage and number of areas necessary is impossible. The great need is for open public space in and near the urban centers. These open spaces should bring the country into and through the urban area in the form of wide parkways, tying together a system of large open areas."

A study of land and water areas reveals interesting data such as "from about fifty-five per cent of the land the needs of the prospective population of the United States for food, wearing apparel, shelter and commodities for export, except forest products, can be met for an indefinite period. . . . With only about six tenths of one per cent of the total area now occupied by urban populations, it is unlikely that more than one per cent—including the playgrounds, playfields, parks, and parkways within urban limits, will ever be required for our cities." In the consideration of planning by regions, the conclusion is reached "that the great bulk of the recreational requirements of its inhabitants, including all strictly day-use recreation, must be met within it in spite of the improved means of transportation and increased leisure time."

Although "the planning of recreational systems and areas is not an exact science" and "there is no standard pattern for such planning," the following major factors require consideration in it: "(1) Recreational requirements for the population to be served, by kind and quantity; (2) The kind and quantity of land needed to meet those requirements; (3) The lands available and suitable for the kinds of recreation to be supplied and not more valuable for uses other than recreation." Much consideration is given in the report to practical problems involved in the planning of park and recreation areas.

Following a brief analysis of the present public outdoor recreation facilities under various governmental auspices, consideration is given to the various factors involved in their administration. Existing policies of park authorities and practical suggestions for more effective operation are given. For example, in considering the problem of personnel it is suggested: "From a long range viewpoint it appears desirable as a general practice to make original selections of administrative and technical personnel for park and recreational work from among the top ranking graduates of American educational institutions and to confine original

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Do You Know How to Walk?

By JAMES H. HOCKING

In the January 1942 issue of *Recreation* we published a note about Mr. Hocking who, a few years ago, accompanied Dr. Finley on his birthday walk around New York City, and who celebrated his own eighty-fifth birthday by taking a fifty-five mile walk. In this issue Mr. Hocking gives us some hints on how to walk.

SINCE WALKING is a main activity of life, it would seem that everyone would learn to move correctly, whatever his size or age. Just watch your step now, and see if you do it correctly.

To really walk, you must use a heel and toe stride. The heel should touch the ground first, then the ball and the toes, to give the final spring to the foot. The feet must point straight ahead, not to the sides. The body should be carried erect, the arms swinging naturally, the lips closed, and the lungs taking the air through the nostrils.

Perhaps you have been coming down on the balls of your feet with the toes pointing to the sides. This is a common error and is responsible for fallen arches and feet and hip trouble. Misfit shoes, too tight laces, and poor fitting socks are other faults that prevent smooth navigation over Mother Earth — little things, but they all figure in the total against walking.

Walking, to the average man and woman, is really one of the lost arts. They fail to realize the miracle they are performing in lifting up their feet and putting them down again, and they do not appreciate the fact that throughout miles and hours of travel, the body is supported on one leg at a time.

The muscles and nerves of the entire body are stimulated. The sun shines on you — when it shines anywhere—and you breathe and inhale an extra volume of life-giving oxygen. Your heart action is quickened and the blood is sent with greater force to all parts of the body to nourish it, while it also carries off with greater energy the wastes of the tissues.

There is no better form of exercise for any person than walking. You don't need a caddy for it, nor a tennis racket, nor a bathing suit. It is the cheapest and the best thing in the way of natural tonic that God has provided. How many ills to which our flesh is heir would vanish like the morning mists, if we would walk several miles in the open every day.

The consistent pedestrian will score to his credit every week twenty miles of vigorous tramping. A thousand miles a year makes an impressive showing; it goes far to "slam the door on the doctor's nose." No other recreation is comparable to this. It is a pleasure to walk in fair, mild weather; but there is also a pleasure on gray, cold, snowy days.

To exert the body; to put one's strength against the winds; to cause the sluggish blood to stream warm against a nipping cold; to feel the sting of sleet on one's face; to bring all one's being to hearty, healthful activity — by such means one comes to the end, bringing to his refreshment, satisfaction; to his repose, contentment.

Do you remember the story of the man who was told that a certain rare herb that grew in the woodlands surrounding his village had healing virtue that would restore his health? He searched every day for months and months, going farther and farther afield each time. At the end of many months the herb had not been discovered, but the man found himself vigorous and perfect. The virtue was not in the plant, but in the search, which necessitated walking.

Time was when five or six miles a day were a mere jaunt to the post office, the general store, or the next door neighbor's, but many of us, in this motorized age, have almost forgotten walking as a pleasure and an adventure now that it is no longer a necessity.

Explore your community and its environs on foot and you will find many things to interest you that you have probably never been aware of. In planning your leisure hours, save some time for a walk. Start walking for exercise with open eyes and ears and an expectant mood, and you will soon find yourself walking for the joy of it. A famous school of philosophers had all of their

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The lost American art of walking may be revived, it has been suggested, if the rationing of automobile tires continues and if the American people retain the health-conscious attitude that has gained such impetus the last year or so.

World at Play

Victory Gardens for Cleveland, Ohio

PAUL R. YOUNG, School Garden Supervisor, Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio, states that last year over 17,000 children were enrolled in the school-home garden program. This is the eleventh year for the home program in Cleveland. The keynote of the program is sounded in the statement which appears in connection with the printed announcement: "Vegetable and flower gardening has been recognized by our government as a desirable wartime activity. Let us all do our part by joining the 'Gardening for Victory' movement."

Courtesy Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio

Photography Is Hobby of Playground Boy

DONALD LOOK, a playground boy of Andover, Massachusetts, took the picture used as this month's frontispiece when he was about sixteen years of age. The picture was taken under the story tree at Central Playground where stories are read or told every afternoon at three o'clock. Even the leader did not know the picture was being taken.

National Cooperative Recreation School

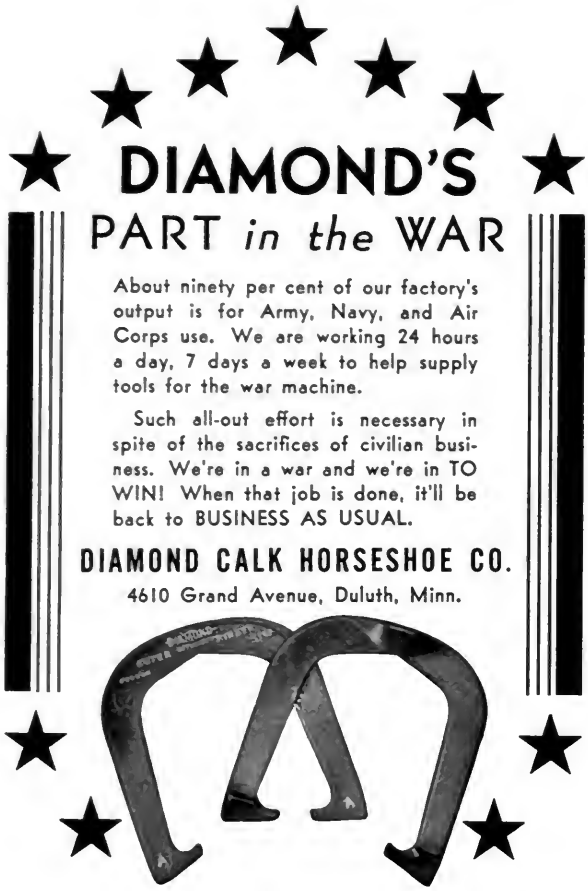
THE Cooperative League of the United States of America announces its seventh annual National Cooperative Recreation School to be held on the campus of Mission House College, Plymouth, Wisconsin, June 13 to 26, 1942. The emphasis this year, as in previous years, will be on those types of recreation in which everyone participates—the kind of recreation which will help build stronger social bonds. Instruction will be given in social recreation leadership and play party games will be stressed. There will also be courses in group singing and instrumental music, in simple forms of dramatics, and in acting and directing. Complete information regarding the School may be secured from Miss Ellen Edwards, The Cooperative League, 167 West 12th Street, New York City.

Training Courses in Long Beach

THE Recreation Commission of Long Beach, California, is conducting two four-week training courses on games, pastimes, stunts, and frolics for members of the recreation staff and their wives. The first four-week course, held on Mondays from 7:30 to 9:30, is to be followed by a similar course for volunteer recreation workers serving in municipal and school centers, churches, and industrial establishments.

"Home By Midnight" Their Slogan

THE Girls' Cabinet at Heights High School, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, has a new club known as "Cinderella's Home-by-Midnight Club." This club is an outgrowth of the present emergency. Since gas, tires, and other essentials must be conserved, the Girls' Cabinet has decided on this club as a means of encouraging students on dates to be at home by twelve o'clock not only for the conservation of war materials, but to promote better health among the students.


DIAMOND'S
PART in the WAR
About ninety per cent of our factory's output is for Army, Navy, and Air Corps use. We are working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to help supply tools for the war machine.
Such all-out effort is necessary in spite of the sacrifices of civilian business. We're in a war and we're in TO WIN! When that job is done, it'll be back to BUSINESS AS USUAL.
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

"Forests and People," An Annual Report—Under this title the Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has submitted his annual report for 1941. There is much of interest to all citizens in this discussion of the place of forests in the world crisis and the contributions they have to make to economic and social well-being. On June 30, 1941, the national forests alone with their purchase units included 177,497,531 acres owned or in process of acquisition by the federal government within forty-two states and two territories. Included in the recreation facilities developed in forest areas are 2,300 camp grounds, 572 picnic areas, 1,381 combination camp and picnic areas, 201 swimming areas, 254 winter sports areas, fifty-four organization camps, and eleven resorts developed for the enjoyment and convenience of the public.

"Games for Yanks"—This booklet represents a very interesting project conducted by the Industrial Arts Laboratories of the Chicago Public Schools under the leadership of Dr. Louis V. Newkirk. Pupils of the schools constructed games of various kinds, a number of which have been brought together in an attractive booklet entitled "Games for Yanks" printed by the Washburne Trade School of Chicago through the cooperation of Philip L. McNamee, Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

Directions for making and playing about fifteen games, such as dart ball, table tennis and shuffleboard, will be found in this booklet, which is designed to be used in helping to provide recreation for the armed forces. In reply to a question as to how this booklet might be secured, Dr. Newkirk writes: "The book is being presented free to schools that may wish to make some recreational equipment for use in the armed forces." Since Dr. Newkirk has written that he will be glad to have it mentioned in RECREATION, we assume that requests from recreation groups for a copy of the booklet would be favorably considered.

Recreation Centers in Railroad Stations—At the Union Station in St. Paul, Minnesota, there is a Terminal Recreation Center operated as a commercial enterprise which provides an opportunity for travelers to bowl, to play ping pong, cards, and to practice golf under professional instruction. In addition to attracting travelers who have free time between trains, the center is attracting residents of St. Paul as well. The center is located on the second floor of the Union Station building and occupies an area of about 24,000 square feet. There are a soda fountain, a luncheon counter, lounge room, and locker room for the convenience of those using the center. A false ceiling helps to absorb the noise in the room. According to information from St. Paul, the center is an attractive place and the fees are nominal.

Visitors to New York who come through Grand Central Station know of the moving picture theater which caters there to those with time between trains.

Totem Poles and Tepees

(Continued from page 99)

summer. The city was divided into six sections and 2,000 children from each section were taken to the Garden every Monday. At the Zoo they were entertained by Susie, the famous gorilla, and two performing chimpanzees. The rest of the day was spent watching the other animals and riding on the park concessions.

Before the summer was over more than 13,000 boys and girls in Ohio's second city had shared in Mr. Williams' recreation programs.

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Summit's Trailer Theater

(Continued from page 78)

painted the theater with the help of some of the older boys from the playgrounds. The floor is gray and the walls white. Over the archway topsy-turvy letters announce that this is a Children's Theater. Circus figures cavort along the sides of the arch and two fiery-breathed dragons watch over the little playhouse from the portable wings.

A discarded curtain from one of the Chatham Township schools was redesigned into a stage curtain and draperies for the exits. Fortunately the curtains blended with the color scheme of the theater decorations.

The next problem for the dramatics department was transportation. The tractor which ordinarily pulls the grass mowing machine was borrowed for the purpose and hitched to the theater with a trailer hitch and bumper connection. Liability insurance has been taken out to protect the Board of Commissioners while the theater is in use on the playgrounds or on the road.

Every dramatics group is asked to provide the cast for one play during the summer and the theater travels to each of the playgrounds in turn according to a prearranged schedule.

The cost of constructing the Children's Theater was comparatively small, since the maintenance department personnel, playground workers and children provided the labor. Summit's recreation commissioners consider the $73.69 spent for materials a good long-term investment, since young playground Thespians will be playing their parts on this trailer stage for many years to come.

Our Neighbors to the South

(Continued from page 88)

Third Feature: BRAZIL
Dance: "Zomba."
Game: "Pass the Rattle."

Fourth Feature: CUBA AND HAITI
Dance: "La Conga."
Game: "Balloon Juggling."

Fifth Feature: HAWAII
Dance: "Aloha."
Song: "Yoki-Hula Hoki-Doola."

Sixth Feature: MEXICO
Song: "Fiesta."
Dance: "Mexican Regional."

Seventh Feature: PERU
Dance: "Inca."
Specialty: "Street Players and Vendors."

Eighth Feature: Procession of other countries in characteristic specialties.

PART TWO—The United States

SECOND EPISODE: Typical American Folk Games, Dances and Songs.

First Feature: Dance: "Jitterbugs."

Second Feature: Dance: "Virginia Reel."

Third Feature: Dance: "Majorettes."

Fourth Feature: Dance: "Break-Down."

Fifth Feature: Song and Dance: "Little Log Cabin in the Lane."

Sixth Feature: Song and March: "There Are Many Flags."

Seventh Feature: Song: "I Am An American."
Dance: "Cowboy Fling."
Song and Pantomime: "Cowgirl's Dream."

Finale: ENTIRE CAST
"Grouping of the Flags."
Exit March: Medley of national airs.

"Keep in Tune with the Times"

(Continued from page 72)

important place in the summer playground program. A special mimeographed bulletin of patri-

otic songs could be placed in the hands of each leader who in turn would teach the songs to the children. *Let's Sing the Same Songs,* prepared by the National Recreation Association, presents good songs to know while waiting for the "all clear." A volunteer song leaders' institute will provide the necessary leaders for community singing, which was so popular during World War I. If your city has summer band concerts, by all means stimulate interest in community singing.

Nature and breakfast hikes, victory gardens and the use of slogans on playground bulletin boards are other potential means of keeping your program in tune with the times. The slogans on the bulletin boards might deal with such subjects as conservation, nutrition, health, morale, safety, first aid. Slogans could be changed each week. It is a good idea to have a War Bond Savings Slogan Contest among the children on the playgrounds. Examples of slogans are "Bonds or Bondage—We Can Have Our Choice," "Liberally Buy So Less May Die," "Democracy Deserves Saving." Defense stamps might be awarded as prizes.

Where neighborhood associations, mothers' clubs, or parent-teacher associations exist and are interested in the playgrounds, why not give them some responsibility for service towards the war effort? The local Civilian Defense Council could count upon them to salvage waste materials which in turn would be sold and the profits used by the neighborhood playground association for equipment. Scrap metal, old rubber, paper, cardboard, rags and bones are in great demand by Uncle Sam. The Junior Red Cross would welcome the assistance of neighborhood groups and children in making things for military hospitals.

Dad's Day on the Playground

(Continued from page 96)

3:30 RECREATION GAMES
Cub ping-pong tournament
Midget horseshoe tournament
(Cubs and Midgets change on completion of tournament)
4:00 SLOW PITCH BALL GAME
North side dads vs. south side dads
4:30 MIXED VOLLEYBALL
North side champions vs. south side champions

The bicycle races were conducted by a wheelsman club. They were held on a one-half mile track which encircled the park. The track was narrow, therefore only three could enter the track abreast, and the only way of determining the winners was by the time element. Four judges with stop watches were stationed at four different spots on the track, and the starter was located in the middle of the field. The starter gave the preparatory command by raising his arm and lowering it, and the judges relayed the command to the racers; then he fired the starting gun. The racer who turned in the best time was the winner. If there were only eight riders, the two riders with the best time were pitted against each other. As noted in the schedule of activities, the age classification of the softball leagues was used in the racing events, with the addition of a senior division for men twenty-one years and over.

The mixed volleyball game between two sectional mixed volleyball leaders was staged to attract the older boys and girls, and this activity proved to be quite interesting. Other methods used to draw more boys and their fathers were the table tennis and horseshoe tournaments for the cubs and midgets.

The highlight of the Dad's Day was the slow-pitch ball game between the dads of the south side and the dads of the north side. This game, a big factor in the success of the celebration, helped make a day which the fathers won't soon forget, for it made them feel a part of the program and not merely spectators.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 Fourth Avenue New York City

When Schools Close for the Summer

(Continued from page 70)

America," sung on the microphone with the children joining in the chorus. As the finale, in which the entire group participated in forty-two circles with thirty-two in a group, came the "Stars and Stripes Forever" by John Philip Sousa.

A Study of the Park and Recreation Problem of the United States

(Continued from page 105)

selection to the lower grade positions of the particular service or class. Such a procedure, if coupled with wide latitude for advancement and assurance of continuity of employment, will tend to eliminate from an increasingly specialized field those who either have already failed at some other profession or who lack the ability and energy to make a place for themselves in any field."

In discussing the subject of fees and charges the report states: "It is well to recognize that no park system has ever been made self-supporting through a system of fees and charges and a determined effort in this direction inevitably will restrict the service of the park agency and diminish the public benefits which accrue from it. . . . In the essential functions of Government, however, the primary consideration is public service; and financial returns must be considered subordinate to the purposes for which any particular agency is established. Since provision of opportunity for recreation is an essential function of Government, policies and practices should be determined accordingly."

Ella Gardner

THE NEWS OF ELLA GARDNER'S sudden death on March 29th at her home in Washington came as a great shock to her many friends in the recreation movement. No one who knew her even slightly can ever forget that radiant personality, the sense of joy of living which she seemed to personify.

There was never a time when Ella Gardner was not interested in recreation. Three years before entering college she planned and directed Sunday school plays and parties, and as a young girl in school, tennis, basketball, and swimming were among her favorite sports. She became a playground worker on the Washington playgrounds in 1913, serving as a playground director for two years and for three years as director of girls' activities. Her college courses at George Washington University and later at Columbia University were planned to give her additional training for her chosen field of work, and after serving a few months as special agent in the Department of Labor she became superintendent of recreation at Altoona, Pennsylvania, later at Asbury Park, New Jersey, leaving this city to become director of recreation at Fairmont, West Virginia.

In 1925 Miss Gardner became recreation specialist in the United States Children's Bureau; for the past few years she served in a similar capacity in the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. Service to rural people became her consuming interest. In institutions and training courses and through her advisory service, but most of all through her own personality, she influenced thousands of rural leaders.

Through these leaders and others whose lives she touched, Ella Gardner's capacity for joyous living and service will continue in ever-widening circles.

Joseph Lee Junior Leaders

(Continued from page 80)

vacation trip. There are limits on the amount of responsibility young people can carry and they

may well have no experience or skill in organizing groups.

Among the qualifications which should be kept in mind in selecting Joseph Lee Junior Leaders are interest, initiative, a pleasing personality, ability to command respect of others, and certainly dependability. Willingness to devote a certain minimum number of hours each week should be one of the qualifications for selection. The junior leader should also know a good deal about arts and crafts or games or nature or storytelling if he is to help with one of these activity groups. If the junior leader is to do more of maintenance and clerical work than actual leadership work, some of the qualifications suggested are obviously of less importance than others.

A training institute for Joseph Lee Junior Leaders would help them a great deal in preparing for service, just as such an institute has been found valuable for senior staff workers. In addition to activity subjects, the institute should include sessions devoted to department or playground policies and traditions, and time should be given to considering the handling of problem situations which may arise. A training institute would give real meaning to being Joseph Lee Junior Leaders.

Joseph Lee Junior Leaders should have a button, a badge, a ribbon or perhaps an armband so that they will be recognized. The wearing of such a symbol will also help the junior leader to remember his responsibility. There may be an advantage in encouraging these junior leaders to have an organization of their own and to have meetings where they can discuss situations which arise.

Joseph Lee Day activities each summer could feature the Joseph Lee Junior Leaders. On that day appreciation could be expressed in some fitting way for the service which these boys and girls are giving in memory of Joseph Lee. Joseph Lee Junior Leaders could themselves on that day organize a special tribute of their own to Joseph Lee.

Each playground director will need to give some time to the Joseph Lee Junior Leaders on his playground. In a city with a large number of playgrounds, it may be advisable to assign some staff member to give all of his time to working with the junior leaders to make their service most effective. Joseph Lee Junior Leaders under proper leadership, however, can free paid leaders so that they can start new activity groups, or give more time to program planning or do more of the many things they could not otherwise do. One of the most effective services junior leaders can perform is holding together and helping an activity group started by a paid leader while that leader starts another activity. Playground directors know only too well how much it means to have a great many activities available to children on playgrounds.

Service as a Joseph Lee Junior Leader provides a young person with unusual opportunities for developing qualities of leadership and for directing these qualities into proper channels. Whether or not these young people eventually develop into professional leaders, former Joseph Lee Junior Leaders are certain to appreciate more deeply what Joseph Lee did during his lifetime for the recreation movement in the United States, and they cannot help becoming enthusiastic supporters of their local recreation program.

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Do You Know How to Walk?

(Continued from page 106)

discourses while walking and thus came to be called the "peripatetics." It is easy to understand how the philosophical attitude flourished while walking. One of our well-loved Americans — George M. Cohan—prescribes a walk to banish dejection and despair. "You never heard of anyone," he said, "doing away with himself after a long walk."

Los Angeles Opens an Arts and Crafts Center

THE LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, Playground and Recreation Department has opened a hobby arts and crafts institute in what was formerly the Barnsdall Playground Community Building. Here children and adults may join free classes in fine arts, metal tooling, leather work, weaving, jewelry making, furniture building or remodeling, woodworking, and many other handcrafts. Volunteer instructors from the art departments of the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles help in conducting the classes, which are open every weekday for adults. with morning and afternoon groups for housewives and others with daytime leisure, and evening instruction for men and women busy during the day. Children's classes are held on Saturday.

For more than twelve years the handcraft workshop has been housed in two small rooms of a very busy community center which has not been adequate for the demands made upon them. With the redecorating and reconditioning of the Barnsdall center, Los Angeles will have a dignified and attractive setting for its arts and crafts program. There is now a separate room for metal crafts, as well as ample space for pottery, clay modeling, sculpturing, woodcraft, and wood carving. A large room which can accommodate many easels is used for painting, and a number of the classes are held outdoors. A special room has been designated for miscellaneous crafts, and opportunities are provided for designing and creating stage settings.

A Circus and Variety Show for Painesville

(Continued from page 71)

Of course we needed lumber, and this we found at a city warehouse where boards had been stored from an old building which had been torn down.

There was the important problem of creating the right atmosphere. A WPA worker assigned to the Recreation Department tackled this. Securing some muslin which he starched to give it body, he painted a "near professional" scene in a huge frame. Children from the playground went enthusiastically to work filling in the outlines which he had drawn.

The making of animals required the combined

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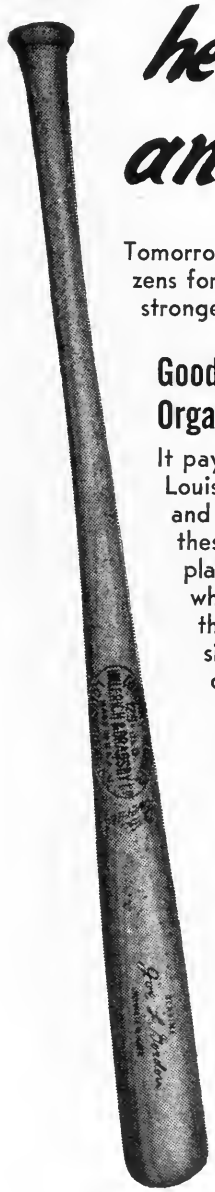

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efforts of three of the Recreation Department staff and of many of the children who spent hours working at the American Legion Auxiliary building which the Legion gave the Department as a center.

The problem of the skunk was one which might have presented difficulties. Would anyone be willing to take the part of this unpopular animal? But when the call for volunteers went out we were swamped with applicants!

How were we to light the stage? A resident whose great hobby is stage lighting volunteered his services and spent many hours preparing for the program.

And finally came the biggest problem of all. On the day of the circus a number of mothers became so worried over the infantile paralysis scare that some of the performers were withdrawn. Several members of the Department spent a busy morning securing and training new performers, but the shown went on!

The Program

The show opened with a parade of the Recreation Department's drum and bugle corps in their brilliant uniforms. Then came the circus band, a unit from the high school organization. Following were the animals. The one real live animal, the McCollister pony, drew a round of applause as it trotted along pulling its homemade chariot.

First on the program came the clown tumblers, an entertaining group which kept the crowd roaring. Next came two tumbling acts by girls, followed by the elephant act which went splendidly until the elephants started to leave the stage, when one of the keepers forgot to take his charge with him. Susie, the lone elephant, stood first on one foot and then on the other while the keepers and the head man argued backstage about who was to go back and get her. Finally one of the clowns led the elephant off stage. This unplanned stunt was thought by many to be one of the funniest acts of the circus program.

The bull fight was "tops" for laughs, for Ferdinand was whirled around so many times that he finally collapsed from dizziness!

Then Came the Variety Show

When the circus acts were over the lights went off, a curtain of green cheesecloth descended over the circus back drop, and the staff set to work arranging lights and a setting for a garden scene in which the "Collegians" staged their variety show.

Plans are already under way for next year's performance in which the circus will be the main feature.

A Playground Circus in Wilmette

(Continued from page 71)

performance was given by playground children, assisted by the staff and several high school boys who acted as clowns and barkers.

The Side Show

The side show was situated so that most spectators had to pass it in order to reach the "big tent" where the main show was held. A five cent admission charge to the side show, together with the profits from the concession stand, helped defray expenses.

The side show attracted large crowds as the barker, a staff member, glowingly described the miracles going on inside the enclosure. The outside of the tent was bedecked with gaily colored posters advertising the "freaks" inside. Hunky Dora, the fattest woman in the world, was there to greet the crowd. Madam DePython, the snake charmer from the Orient, thrilled everyone with her daring act. The bodyless woman was treated royally as spectators treated her to pop, ice cream, and candy. The Wild Man's performance brought about much laughter and seemed to be the highlight of the side show attractions. The Bearded Lady and the Strong Man attracted much attention.

Another great attraction in the side show was the marvelous museum comprising the January ground hog, a piece of pork sausage; the swimming match; a match floating in a bowl of water; the grave diggers, a pick and a shovel; the red bats from Australia, two red bricks; the monkey cage, a large mirror reflecting the spectator's own image; the barking dog, a frankfurter. There were additional articles of interest in the museum.

The Performance

The main circus performance began with a grand march around the center ring, followed by the performing ponies given by a group of the playground's youngest children. A tightrope walking act, a bouncing tumbling comedy, and hippodrome races were some other numbers in the main show. The climax of the circus was the Wild West show in which a battle between the settlers and the Indians ensued with the western boys coming to the rescue.

Thus ended another Wilmette playground-made circus.

A Victory Sing

On Washington's Birthday, the Recreation Department of Austin, Texas, the College of Fine Arts of the University of Texas, the PTA, City Federation of Women's Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, civic clubs and churches of the city united in a Victory Sing conducted by Augustus D. Zanzig. In connection with the sing, the order given by George Washington to his army was spoken over a microphone behind the scenes as a picture of George Washington was projected on a screen on a wall beside the stage. The order which Washington issued on July 2, 1776, in expectation of a severe attack on the American forces was as follows:

"The time is now near at hand which must probably determine whether Americans are to be Freemen or Slaves, whether they are to have any property they can call their own, whether their Houses and Farms are to be pillaged and destroyed, and they consigned to a state of wretchedness from which no human efforts will probably deliver them. The fate of unknown millions will now depend, under God, on the Courage and Conduct of this Army. Our cruel and unrelenting Enemy leaves us no choice but a brave resistance, or the most Abject Submission; this is all we can expect—we have therefore to resolve to conquer or die. Our own Country's honor, All call upon us for a vigorous and manly exertion, and if we now shamefully fail, we shall become infamous to the whole world. Let us therefore rely upon the goodness of the cause, and the Aid of the Supreme Being, in whose hands Victory is, to animate and encourage us to great and noble Actions."

King Arthur Rides Again

(Continued from page 82)

ally a "Palace of Glass." Around the kitchen and dining hall, too, hung the aura of adventure. The dining hall — the "Firmament" — was decorated with many-colored stars. The "Morning Star" was the kitchen where the first of the day's activities began. And it's there that the queens prepared the daily meals. (Queens that are really queenly, you see, are servants of their people.) The effect of being served by a queen was so startling to a little colored girl that she claimed that she fully expected to eat like a king! It took the children themselves to add the final touch to the firmament area. The dish washing machine

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Camping Magazine, March 1942
"Planning for Sunday" by Mary Margaret French. Programs for Sunday camp services
"Rooting the Camp in the Country" by Adria Galbraith. No policy of isolation for summer camps

Camping World, February-March 1942
"The Defense of the American Way of Life" by Ira S. Wile, M.D. Democracy in camping

Childhood Education, March 1942
"We, Too, Like to Play" by Jeanne H. Barnes. Recreation for children in institutions

Garden Digest, March 1942
"Practical Vegetable Gardening for the Amateur" by James S. Jack. Reprinted from the New York *Botanical Garden Journal*

Journal of Health and Physical Education, March 1942
"Come to the Mardi Gras" by Helen Fahey. Plans for a playday
"Recreation and Wartime Morale" by Earl Minderman

Journal of Physical Education, March-April 1942
"Blueprint for a Physical Fitness Week" by J. Wes McVicar
"The Polio Swimming Club" by Claude A. Neavles. A club for infantile paralysis victims

The Nation's Schools, March 1942
"Community School at Glencoe" by John McFadzean

Parks and Recreation, March 1942
"Hard Surfaced Tennis Courts in the South" by R. S. Marshall
"Recreation and Wartime Morale"
"Regarding Taxes on Recreation Charges." The Treasury Department clarifies the question of taxes on admission charges to park and recreation activities
"Wyoming's State-Sponsored System of Municipal Recreation Parks" by Harold L. Curtiss. WPA recreation for men in service and defense workers

Safety Education, March 1942
"Physical Education and Safety" by Tom Ausbury. Secondary School lesson outline and bibliography
"Playground Patriots." Wartime safety for outdoor play

PAMPHLETS

Fire Protection in Civilian Defense
U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.

Hometown Games and Crafts
Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration, 1206 South Santee Street, Los Angeles, California

Outline for the Making of Staff Meetings Effective by Monte Melamed
Grand Street Settlement, New York, price $.10

A War Policy for American Schools. Educational Policies Commission Publication
National Education Association of the United States, Washington, D. C., price $.10

Women's Education in a World at War: Ends and Means by Rosalind Cassidy
Reprinted from *Progressive Education,* November 1941

became the "Big Dipper," and the path in front, where the afternoon milk was served, the "Milky Way."

A Theme for Each Day

Each meal was preceded by grace and prayers. During each morning period before the first meal, a short time was used in presenting the story of the Liturgical Day. A tale couched in the language of the children was presented by one of the counselors, and the story of that day's Saint brought out. From this was taken a theme that could readily be woven into the theme for the whole period of camp, and yet have a special sort of emphasis to that particular day. Often the effects of such a morning start were rather startling.

Take for example, "Adventurous Day." The life of St. Henry was presented in the light of the many unexpected adventures that came to him and how he learned to accept and profit by these new experiences. In relating his life to those of the campers, each girl attempted to accomplish one experience that had never been hers before. Those who had never been in the deep end of the pool conquered their fear to the extent of an excursion to that terrifying place, albeit with the watchful guidance of the lifeguard. Again, and really quite an adventure for one hundred little girls, silence was kept by all during the noon meal. (It might be hard to evaluate who profited most by this, the counselors or the children.)

As the camp proceeded, each day bore its title. "Womanly Day," "Happy Day," "Day of Abundance," "Day of Freedom," and many others. All made their mark on the minds and hearts of these children.

We make no claim that such an integrating theme is the best method for running such a camp. It does seem to have the value, however, of doing away with a point system. Each child becomes a part of a general plan, enthused by the part she plays in the story. The drama moves through each phase of her life, and becames a part of her. The lessons that she learns come naturally to her as a part of her daily life at camp; the examples constantly before her are accepted as part of the play. There is no necessity for making awards for achievement at the end of camp. Rather, each child has been offered an opportunity to make a contribution to the general welfare. And the contribution has been made by a Lady of the Court—and that makes a difference.

The importance of such training can best be appreciated when some consideration is given to the background of the majority of the girls. Most of them are from homes where there is far too much worry over the actualities of living to bother a great deal with the niceties of life. When the objectives of a camp experience are set down as attempts to help children to better fit into their everyday existence this method of dramatizing has much to offer. With more experience and with an expansion of such camping experiences, more may be learned about methods of developing such programs and a greater number of girls may have the opportunity to see something of the beautiful in life.

Health Clubs on Cleveland's Playgrounds

(Continued from page 98)

a. All the time
b. In the day but not at night
c. At night but not during the day
d. Especially in summer
e. When we begin to get a headache

2. The safest place to play is
   a. Along a railroad track
   b. In a busy street
   c. On a playground
   d. Where men are building things
   e. On a bridge

Such questions as these furnished the bases for discussion at many meetings. Later the same test was given again to see how much the children could improve their first scores. During the last week when the champions were being selected, a more difficult test was given.

While the health club is not the most popular activity on the playgrounds, we feel that it is one of the better programs. The Cleveland District Dairy Council, educational branch of the local dairy industry, cooperated wholeheartedly with the playground supervisors. Awards were kept to a minimum and printed materials not only emphasized the importance of milk and dairy products but also discussed all phases of health. All printed materials were submitted for approval to supervisors before they were finally set up and many times contained information suggested or prepared by the supervisors. The Council furnished buttons and printed forms and paid the expenses of the champions' trips to the County Fair.

Plans for 1942 call for a printed booklet for the children to take into their homes. Games to play at home will be included with health and fitness suggestions for the family.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Invitation to Dance

By Walter Terry. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

THE FUNCTIONS of the American dance in the theater, in education, and in recreation are discussed in this book which outlines the sources of dance, the influence of other nations on American dance, and the reasons for the current and growing popularity of dancing. Dancing techniques are described in non-technical terms, and the story of dancing in this country is told through the leading exponents of the dance itself. In presenting the field of dancing the author tells about it as an activity that is fun for all to do and stimulating for all to watch. This approach to the subject adds greatly to the value of the book.

The Way of the Storyteller

By Ruth Sawyer. The Viking Press, New York. $2.50.

THIS DELIGHTFUL BOOK is in reality the story of Ruth Sawyer as a storyteller, and it is human and interesting. The information it conveys to the reader—and the volume is full of practical suggestions—is presented against a background of rich experience and philosophy. The latter part of the book contains a charming group of eleven stories, each with a little introduction by the author.

Woodworking for Fun

Armand J. LaBerge. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $2.25.

ATTRACTIVE THINGS which can be made with simple tools and inexpensive materials are described here in terms which the young woodworker can readily understand, and he will enjoy the way in which the book is written. There are many illustrations accompanied by clear, detailed instructions.

Youth and the Future

The General Report of the American Youth Commission. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. $2.50.

THE FACT that the United States has actively entered the war makes more timely and urgent than ever many of the suggestions in this book which rounds out the formulation of the American Youth Commission's recommendations in regard to youth. The report offers specific recommendations for dealing with the complex of economic, educational, and social problems that will confront American youth in the years to come. The plans for action presented in the report embrace such fields as employment opportunity; youth work programs; education; leisure time; marriage and the home; health; delinquency; and citizenship.

The American Book of the Woods

By David S. Marx. The Botanic Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. $2.00.

THIS FASCINATING BOOK presents prints and uses of 256 trees, shrubs, herbs, and vines. The illustrations, which are life size with every detail showing, will immediately catch and hold the attention of the reader, and the method of presenting the uses of the trees and plants shown makes the material usable and valuable to nature leaders and camp counselors.

50 Metal-Spinning Projects

By James E. Reagan and Earl E. Smith. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $1.75.

THIS BOOK is intended for use in connection with *Metal Spinning,* by Reagan and Smith, which contains detailed information on the spinnng process. The projects described and illustrated are varied enough to suit the taste and experience of both the beginner and the skilled spinner. Additional variety has been given by the use of different metals, and there are projects of copper, brass, pewter, aluminum, and Garalloy. Information is given on the decoration of many of the articles with plastics—the new material which is gaining such popularity in the industrial world. One full chapter has been devoted to this subject.

The Model Aircraft Handbook

By William Winter. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.00.

THOUGH THIS BOOK contains more than one hundred drawings, it is not merely a collection of plans with a few instructions, for Mr. Winter tells in detail how to do the things which stump most builders and how to do well all the procedures described. He covers each procedure point by point and tells why certain things should be done. The appendix contains a series of three-view plans of famous models.

Health in Schools

Twentieth Yearbook. American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. $2.00.

IN ITS CONSIDERATION of health for school children, the Commission on Health in Schools has stressed the importance of recreation in a chapter entitled "Health Aspects of Physical Education and Recreation." "Perhaps presentday educational interest in recreation," states the chapter, "is due to an increased recognition of the responsibility of education to equip pupils with interests, attitudes, and skills useful in living as contrasted with making a living."

Rhythmic Swimming.

By Katharine Whitney Curtis, B.S., M.A. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $2.25.

Many books, Miss Curtis points out, have been written on methods and techniques of teaching swimming, but there is need for a source book of material adaptable for use in a swimming program which will serve those interested in the grace and rhythm of swimming. All of the material in this book has been tried out and developed during twenty years of experience in a wide variety of programs which ranged from informal meets and splash parties to elaborate pageants. There are stunts, routines, races and games, and five completed water pageants. There is also a wealth of material on suggested water pageant plots. One section is devoted to sea mythology.

The Photographer's Rule Book.

By Larry June. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.

This book is designed for the use of people who enjoy having a pictorial record of their lives and doings from the cradle on. Its purpose is to tell you how to obtain better pictures with the camera you have—and it may be a very inexpensive one—rather than to offer a technical exposition of the means and methods of photography. The attractive illustrations in the book were all made with inexpensive cameras under everyday conditions.

Tennis.

By Helen Hull Jacobs. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

Miss Jacobs, one of our most popular tennis champions, has given us a clearly written and concise book on winning tennis. In it she analyzes the game on the basis of her own experience and sets up basic standards to follow. The book will be equally useful to the beginner or the accomplished expert.

The American Colorist.

By Faber Birren. The Crimson Press, Gorham Avenue, Westport, Connecticut. $1.00.

The purpose of this book is to simplify the problems of color harmony and identification. Its primary purpose has been to serve the members of garden clubs and horticultural societies, but it will have effective application in many other fields including industries and arts. Modern principles of beauty have been clearly charted and described. These principles summarize the art of color and in simple terms offer suggestions for appealing floral and color arrangement. Over five hundred different hues, tints, shades, and tones are exhibited in a series of twelve charts.

Learn the Trees from Leaf Prints.

By David S. Marx. The Botanic Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. $1.00.

This book contains 38 plates of prints of leaves of 194 trees. No descriptive matter accompanies the illustrations, which tell their own story.

Elementary Education of Adults.

By Ruth Kotinsky. American Association for Adult Education, New York. $1.50.

In making this study Miss Kotinsky has a number of basic questions in mind. How adequate are the reading and writing, citizenship training, and Americanization programs originally devised? Does adult elementary education as now practiced constitute a first conscious step toward fuller living? Does citizenship education assure progress in the direction of democratic participation in common affairs? The findings of this study throw interesting light on some of these questions.

Camping, a Bibliography.

For the Camp Director, the Camp Counselor, and the Camp Library. Prepared by Harriet I. Carter, Readers' Bureau. Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Illinois. Single copies $.40; 25 copies or more, $.25 each.

Camp directors should find this booklet with its classified listing exceedingly helpful. Publications have been listed under such classifications as Woodcraft, First Aid, Indian Lore, Nature Study, Sports, Games and Amusements, Handicrafts, and other headings.

Bent Tubular Furniture.

By Chris Harold Groneman. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $2.25.

The fundamental processes by which steel tubing is fashioned into furniture are described in this book, and directions are given for making fifty-one articles. A perspective sketch, a working drawing, necessary details, a photograph, and a bill of material with each design furnish a complete guide.

Adventures in Growing Up.

By Clifford Lee Brownell, Ph.D.; Jesse Feiring Williams, M.D., Sc.D.; Katherine M. Conrad, B.S.; Ruth Evans, A.M.; A. Abbott Kaplan, A.M.; Jeanie M. Pinckney, A.M.; and Dorothy N. Ruef, Ph.D. American Book Company, New York. $1.60.

The purpose of this book, as stated by the authors, is to help in the establishment of healthful ideals and attitudes which will be of service to young men and women in charting their own course and in planning a program of healthful living for others. In a section entitled "Adventures in Safety" much attention is given to safety in bicycling and there are suggestions for safety precautions in enjoying the out of doors.

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Recreation in Wartime for All the People

THIS BOOK is a book of life and strength and happiness for the American people.

This book is a report of one dividend on the Declaration of Independence, on the Bill of Rights too, on the dreams of the founding fathers of the Republic.

The Declaration of Independence thought in terms of people—no limitations.

Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln thought of government, life for all.

Unity but not uniformity.

Not Jews, Catholics, Baptists, Quakers.

Just people finding living, security, growth.

Not this side of the railroad track or that.

No matter what the jobs where men work.

No matter what their color.

No matter where their great grandfathers lived.

The "pursuit of happiness" for all!

All peoples—all men—all women—all children—everywhere.

Something new had been added.

Something as old as the Sermon on the Mount.

Something as old as the great religions of the world.

Whosoever will—let him come—let him share—in life itself.

Recreation for all the people, from all the people, by all the people.

A movement of self discipline, of self control—activities of one's own choosing—no imposition by anyone else.

A cooperative movement of peoples—all peoples.

A cooperative movement of cities and villages and open spaces.

The people themselves on the march.

On the march toward life—strength—joy of their own choosing.

Public lands in the United States

Belonging to all the people

At least partially devoted to recreation

Equal in area to a little less than five times the area of the six New England states.

Land one and a half times the area of France before the war

Land worth fighting for.

Land in the hands of our government

Our government which represents us all.

This book is the book of a people.

The book of a people resolved to live, and to let others live and to give others a chance to live.

This book is the story of a land movement.

A spiritual movement

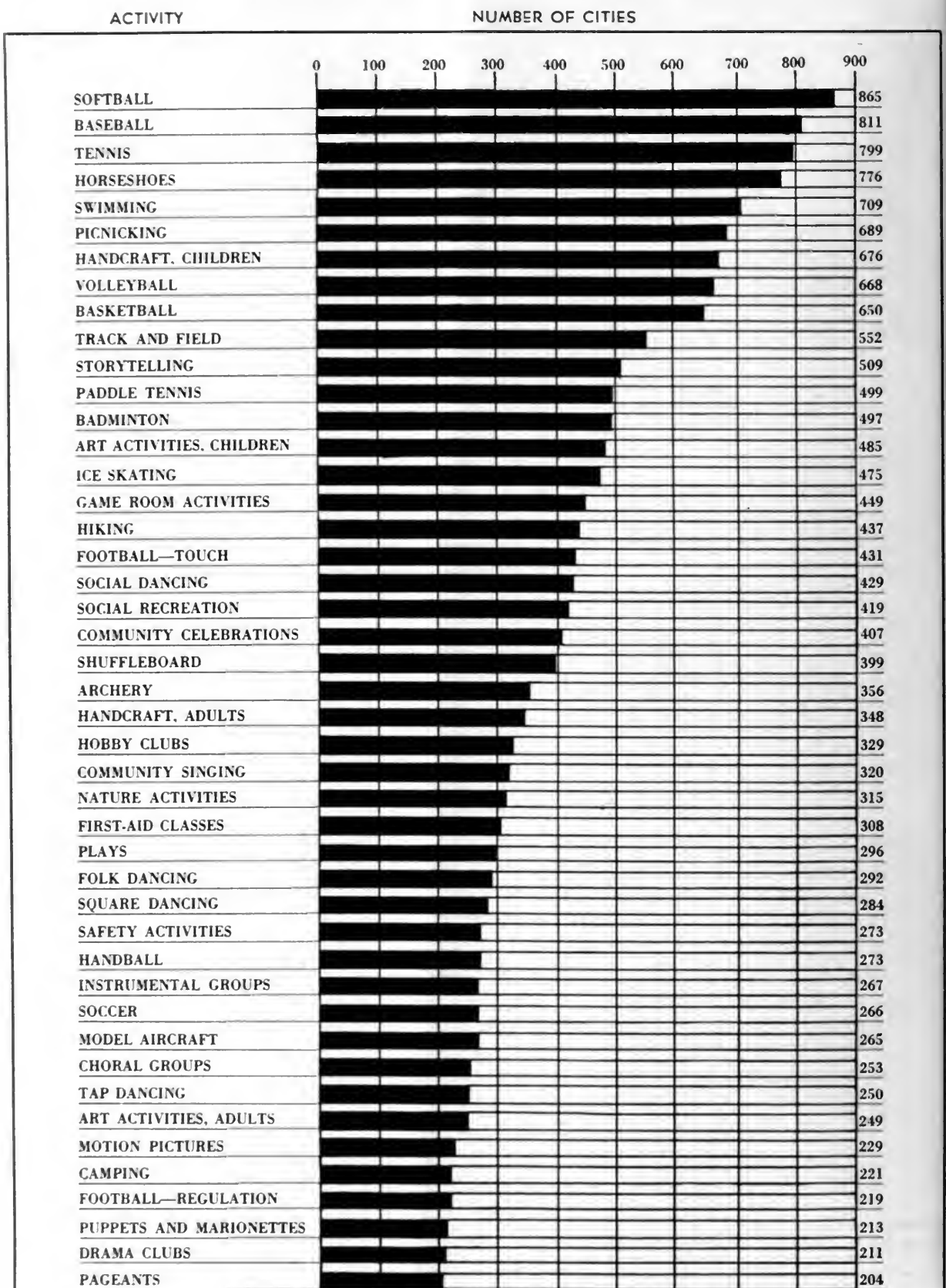
A movement to keep America strong

A movement to keep America joyous

Dedicated completely now to help win the war.

Howard Braucher

Recreation Activities by Number of Cities Reporting, 1941



The Recreation Year Book

THE RECREATION YEAR BOOK is a record of community recreation programs, facilities, and services in American towns, cities, and counties. It includes reports of recreation agencies that conduct play or recreation programs under leaders paid from local funds or that operate for community use such facilities as golf courses, bathing beaches or swimming pools.

Most of the YEAR BOOK reports are from municipal authorities but some are from private agencies furnishing community-wide recreation programs. Recreation services of park and school departments are included, but the YEAR BOOK does not contain a record of all forms of park service nor of school physical education or recreation programs provided only for children enrolled in the schools. The YEAR BOOK contains no reports of recreation service furnished entirely by leadership or operating personnel paid from emergency funds.

The expenditures data reported cover only the funds spent for the recreation services recorded in the YEAR BOOK. These figures are not to be confused with the "Recreation" expenditures in the "Financial Statistics of Cities" reports issued by the U. S. Bureau of Census. Census figures include expenditures for municipal parks, museums, community celebrations, band concerts, and street trees as well as the recreation facilities and services reported in the YEAR BOOK.

The YEAR BOOK, containing as it does an annual record of the expenditures, facilities, personnel, and services of recreation agencies in most cities, affords a guide to the growth and development of the community recreation movement. It enables public authorities or interested persons to compare their city's provision for recreation with that of other cities of the same population or in the same state. The tables indicate the cities employing full-time year-round leaders and that are conducting recreation under different forms of managing authorities. Information provided on expenditures can be used to advantage in submitting and supporting requests for recreation budgets. The YEAR BOOK affords a basis for a study of the extent to which cities have attained or fallen short of accepted standards of municipal recreation. In short, it provides the only available source of information as to the status, scope, and services of community recreation agencies in American cities.

. . . . . .

Recreation authorities have given evidence of their loyalty to the recreation movement and their appreciation of the value of the YEAR BOOK by submitting reports year after year. They are now working under great pressure in meeting the increasing demands on their time and service as a result of the war, yet few of them failed to submit a report for the 1941 YEAR BOOK. The National Recreation Association wishes to express its appreciation to the community recreation leadership of America for its hearty cooperation in the preparation of this important service project.

A Summary of Community Recreation in 1941

MOST OF THE Nation's community recreation facilities are under local governments, paid for by all the people out of taxes, and they are dedicated to the service of our country in wartime. They belong to all the people and are for use by all the people.

The following is a brief resume of the Nation's community recreation facilities as reported for the YEAR BOOK:

Number of cities with play leadership or supervised facilities		1,164
Total number of separate areas reported		21,148[1]
New play areas opened in 1941 for the first time		1,118
Total number of play areas and special facilities reported:		
Outdoor playgrounds	9,646	
Recreation buildings	1,788	
Indoor recreation centers	3,355	
Play and coasting streets	794	
Archery ranges	558	
Athletic fields	908	
Baseball diamonds	3,951	
Bathing beaches	583	
Bowling greens	255	
Camps—day and other organized	279	
Golf courses	366	
Handball courts	3,079	
Horseshoe courts	10,092	
Ice skating areas	2,846	
Picnic areas	3,429	
Shuffleboard courts	3,423	
Ski jumps	78	
Softball diamonds	10,061	
Stadiums	306	
Swimming pools	1,278	
Tennis courts	12,262	
Toboggan slides	285	
Wading pools	1,668	
Total number of employed recreation leaders		36,608[2]
Total number of leaders employed full time the year round		3,761
Total number of volunteer leaders		12,852
Total number of other volunteers		22,991
Total expenditures for public recreation		$42,428,096[3]

(1) This figure includes outdoor playgrounds, recreation buildings, indoor recreation centers, play and coasting streets, athletic fields, bathing beaches, golf courses, picnic areas, and camps.

(2) 10,512 were emergency leaders.

(3) $10,653,631 of this amount was emergency funds.

Community Recreation in 1941

THE RECREATION YEAR BOOK, the annual record of community recreation service, contains reports of recreation programs, facilities and services in 1,164 communities. The YEAR BOOK for 1941, as far as statistics are concerned, differs but slightly from the reports for the years immediately preceding. No striking changes are noted in the number of recreation leaders, playgrounds, indoor centers, golf courses or ball diamonds, nor in the expenditures for recreation service. Yet many of the 1,236 agencies that submitted YEAR BOOK reports made major adjustments in their programs as a result of the national defense and war effort in 1941.

Buildings were constructed or remodeled as service centers for the men in uniform in many cities; game courts and fields were turned over to service men; social recreation programs were conducted for them in indoor centers and community-wide activities were arranged for service men by recreation agencies, sometimes in cooperation with other community groups. A total of 207 agencies reported that they had established special services for the men in uniform in 1941. Three hundred and five other agencies served large numbers of soldiers through their regular facilities and programs.

The special recreation needs of "soldiers in overalls" were not neglected. Athletic schedules were adjusted and expanded to enable men working on various shifts to take part in the sports programs; centers and facilities were kept open late at night; and special consideration was given to the wives and families of industrial workers through the organization of clubs, social recreation groups and playground programs. Reports from 190 agencies indicated that they had established special services for defense industrial workers in 1941, and from 344 others that they had served these workers through their regular programs.

The influence of the emergency and war was felt by recreation authorities in other ways. The large scale enrollment of young men in the armed forces and in industry reduced participation in many community recreation programs, especially in athletics. The lengthening of the working day and week affected participation in other cities. Conditioning classes for men of draft age, first-aid courses, and service projects related directly to civilian defense were frequently reported. In a few cases community recreation facilities were taken over temporarily for military uses. Many workers left for service with the armed forces, American Red Cross, defense industries or Federal agencies. Increasing opportunities for employment reduced the leadership personnel available from WPA and NYA, necessitating the curtailment of service programs in a number of cities. Indications point to a much greater adjustment of municipal recreation services during 1942.

Reports for the YEAR BOOK for 1941 were submitted by 1,016 municipalities* — towns, cities, counties, townships, and school districts — representing every state in the Union as well as Hawaii and Canada. These reports cover service in 1,164** communities as compared with 1,116 in 1940. The continuity of the YEAR BOOK record is indicated by the fact that of the 284 agencies listed in the 1940 Roll of Honor as reporting annually for ten years or more, only fourteen failed to submit a report for 1941.

Full-time year-round leadership has long been recognized as essential to a well rounded community recreation program. It is therefore noteworthy that the number of such workers, 3,761, was greater in 1941 than ever before reported and that more cities employed full-time year-round leaders than in any previous year. A new record was also attained in the total number of leaders employed from regular funds, 26,096 such workers being reported by 943 communities. Volunteers in leadership and other capacities, totaling 35,843, were more numerous than in any previous year. More than one-third of these volunteers enrolled in training courses designed to help make them more effective in their service.

The diversity and extent of recreation areas, facilities, and buildings provided by recreation authorities are indicated by the YEAR BOOK figures. In general, reports concerning the number of these features differ little from those of the preceding year, although fewer playgrounds and indoor centers were conducted under leadership in 1941.

* In the tables that follow the term "cities" is applied to all types of municipalities.

** The reports from the following were received too late to be listed separately in the statistical tables although information in them was included in the summary figures: Fairfield, Conn. (Recreation Board); Ithaca, N. Y. (Southside Community Center); Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Dallas, Texas and Latrobe, Pa.

Many new areas, facilities, and buildings were opened for the first time but the extensive program of development recorded in the late 1930's had slowed down even more than in 1940.

The contribution that community recreation agencies make to American life is illustrated by the extent to which people turn to recreation centers during their free time. Some agencies keep no accurate attendance records but the reports indicate attendances of approximately 297,000,000 at the playgrounds during periods they were open under leadership, 88,000,000 at recreation buildings and indoor centers, 184,000,000 at swimming centers, 19,000,000 at picnic areas, and 8,000,000 at public golf courses. In the diversified programs provided, swimming is far in the lead in popularity with 3,500,000 different individuals participating, followed by ice skating, softball, and picnicking in the order named.

Recreation expenditures in 1941 totaled $31,774,465 or slightly more than in 1940, although this amount is nearly $7,000,000 below the 1930 peak. More money was reported spent for leaders' salaries, however, than in any previous year. The amount expended for land, buildings, and improvements, on the other hand, was even less than in 1940 when it fell far below the total spent for these purposes in the pre-depression years.

The YEAR BOOK figures indicate that the contribution of emergency funds and leaders to the community recreation movement was considerably less than in the years immediately preceding. Fewer leaders, especially men, were reported, the total being 10,512 as compared with 26,498 five years earlier. Expenditures for recreation from emergency sources were lower than in any year since 1933 when they were first reported and they represent less than one-third of the emergency expenditures in 1936. Unlike the preceding years when more money was spent for land, buildings, and improvements than for leadership, in 1941 the amount reported spent for emergency leadership salaries was more than twice as large as for capital purposes.

Little change is noted in the types of agencies providing community recreation service. The separate recreation department continues as the most numerous, more cities reporting programs with year-round and seasonal leadership under a separate recreation department than under any other type of agency. As previously noted, more than one-half of the municipal recreation agencies reporting full-time year-round leaders were separate recreation departments.

Local recreation authorities have given a good accounting for the year 1941. A still greater challenge confronts them in 1942. Citizen morale must be sustained to help assure maximum production, sustain the spirit of the men in the armed forces, and maintain the home front. Recreation can play an important part in accomplishing these results. Recreation authorities, in many cases with a curtailed staff, are facing greatly increased needs and demands for service on the part of children, youth, and adults. Their record to date gives assurance that they will meet the challenge and contribute their share to the nation's all-out war effort in 1942.

Leadership

More men and women were reported employed for leadership in community recreation programs in 1941 than in any previous year. The total of 1941 leadership was 26,096 as compared with 25,508 in 1931, which previously held the peak record. A total of 3,761 men and women was employed on a full-time year-round basis, a greater number than ever before reported. Fourteen more cities reported employing such leadership than in 1940. The ratio of men to women leaders continued to be approximately three to two for both full-time and seasonal workers.

Recreation Leaders Paid from Regular Funds

Cities reporting	943
Men (922 cities)	15,188
Women (695 cities)	10,908
Total (943 cities)	26,096
Cities with full-time year-round leaders	390
Men employed full-time year-round (357 cities)	2,245
Women employed full-time year-round (216 cities)	1,516
Total leaders employed full-time year-round (390 cities)	3,761

Supplementary Leaders

Local recreation authorities continued to receive help from leadership personnel provided by emergency agencies, but there was a big drop in the number of such workers, continuing the downward trend noted in 1940. Almost as many women were reported as the preceding year, but there was a marked decrease in the number of men serving as leaders and paid from emergency funds.

Cities reporting	501
Men (459 cities)	4,965
Women (436 cities)	4,601
Total (501 cities)	10,512*

* This figure includes 946 workers reported by one city with no indication as to their sex.

Volunteers

The number of men and women giving volunteer service to community recreation agencies in 1941 totaled 35,843, or a larger number than had ever been previously reported. The number of volunteers serving as activity leaders was very slightly less than in 1940, but a greater number was reported as serving in some other capacity. More cities reported using volunteers in 1941 than in the preceding year.

	Activity Leaders	*Other Volunteers*	*Total Volunteers*
Cities reporting	347	253	402
Men	6,880	11,446	18,326
Women	5,972	11,545	17,517
Total (402 cities)	12,852	22,991	35,843

Training Courses for Volunteers

Realizing that more volunteers would be needed to meet the increasing demands growing out of the war, 80 cities conducted special training courses for volunteer leaders in 1941 and volunteers were trained along with paid leaders in courses conducted in 154 cities. These figures indicate a marked growth in the training of volunteer leaders since similar figures were last requested for the YEAR BOOK in 1936.

	Number of Courses	*Number of Volunteers Enrolled*	*Total Class Hours*
Courses for volunteers only	162 (80 cities)	5,092 (77 cities)	2,312 (72 cities)
Courses for volunteers and paid workers	961 (154 cities)	7,581 (138 cities)	11,257 (148 cities)

Playgrounds, Buildings, and Indoor Centers

Outdoor Playgrounds

The total number of outdoor playgrounds conducted under leadership in 1941 was 9,646. This is a slightly smaller number of playgrounds than was reported in 1938, 1939 and 1940, although the number of cities reporting playgrounds in 1941 was appreciably greater. The drop from 1940 is more than accounted for by the reduction in the number of playgrounds reported by one large city and a large county. It is believed that an important factor influencing this change is the reduction in the number of WPA and NYA leaders that were available for recreation leadership in 1941. Further evidence of this is the fact that whereas more playgrounds were open in the summer, when localities are accustomed to employ seasonal workers, there were fewer year-round and school year playgrounds, many of which have been opened in recent years under the leadership of emergency workers.

The average daily attendance of participants at summer playgrounds showed a considerable increase, especially at the areas for colored children. There was a marked drop, however, in the number of spectators at the summer playgrounds. This may be due to a greater effort to eliminate reports of spectators at areas that are not essentially playgrounds. The total attendance of participants and spectators at all the playgrounds was slightly under three hundred million as compared with a little more than three hundred million in 1940. The average attendance per playground, however, was greater, fewer cities reporting their attendance in 1941. The formula for reporting summer playground attendance recommended by the Records Committee was used in 168 cities in 1941, an increase over preceding years.

Number of outdoor playgrounds for white and mixed groups (829 cities)		9,003
Open year round (278 cities)	2,694	
Open during summer months only (738 cities)	5,245	
Open during the school year only (89 cities)	384	
Open during other seasons (117 cities)	680	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (6,130 playgrounds in 621 cities)		2,181,260
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (3,857 playgrounds in 447 cities)		447,656
Number of outdoor playgrounds open in 1941 for the first time (181 cities)		395

In addition to the foregoing, outdoor playgrounds for colored people are reported as follows:

Number of playgrounds for colored people (192 cities)		643
Open year round (86 cities)	210	
Open during summer months only (137 cities)	353	
Open during school year only (17 cities)	36	
Open during other seasons (11 cities)	44	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (428 playgrounds in 129 cities)		129,029
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (337 playgrounds in 94 cities)		31,091
Number of playgrounds for colored people open in 1941 for the first time (38 cities)		56
Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people (832 cities)		9,646
Total average daily summer attendance of participants and spectators, white and colored (6,558 playgrounds)		2,789,036
Total attendance of participants and spectators at playgrounds for white and colored people during periods under leadership (8,214 playgrounds in 666 cities)		296,883,244*
Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people open for the first time		451

* In addition to this figure a total attendance of 28,032,201, including figures for facilities other than playgrounds, was reported for 375 playgrounds in 7 cities.

Recreation Buildings

More recreation buildings were reported open under leadership in 1941 than in any previous year, and the number of cities reporting such buildings also showed a considerable increase. A total of 154 buildings was opened for the first time under leadership in 1941, indicating a considerable degree of construction during this year. A marked increase in attendance was reported, the number of visits by persons taking part in activities at 1,292 buildings totaling nearly sixty-five million.

Number of recreation buildings for white and mixed groups (410 cities)	1,609
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (1,175 buildings in 324 cities)	60,370,566
Number of recreation buildings for white and mixed groups open in 1941 for the first time (93 cities)	129

In addition, recreation buildings for colored people were reported as follows:

Number of recreation buildings for colored people (116 cities)	179
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (133 buildings in 90 cities)	4,619,800
Number of recreation buildings for colored people open in 1941 for the first time (22 cities)	25

Total number of recreation buildings for white and colored people (432 cities)	1,788
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants at recreation buildings for white and colored people (1,292 buildings in 340 cities)	64,990,366
Total number of recreation buildings for white and colored people open in 1941 for the first time	154

ndoor Centers

A total of 3,355 centers in buildings not used rimarily for recreation activities but in which a rogram was carried on under leadership was re- orted in 460 cities in 1941. This figure represents marked drop in the number of centers reported he preceding year. A few agencies reporting a arge number of centers in 1940 failed to report his year and in several other cities the number of enters reported was appreciably less. As in the ase of the playgrounds, this drop may be ex- lained in part by the decrease in the emergency orkers available.

For the first time a separate record was secured of the indoor centers operated for colored people. Only 222 such centers, or 6½% of the total number of centers reported, are for colored people only. This is a relatively smaller provision than is made in the case of special recreation buildings.

In spite of the decrease in the number of centers, the total attendance of participants is almost as great as in 1940 and exceeds twenty-three million, or an average of nearly 9,000 participant visits per center during the year.

Number of indoor recreation centers for white and mixed groups (451 cities)	3,133
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (2,426 centers in 345 cities)	21,817,391
Number of indoor recreation centers for white and mixed groups open in 1941 for the first time (122 cities)	255

In addition, indoor recreation centers for colored people were reported as follows:

Number of indoor recreation centers for colored people (100 cities)	222
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (173 centers in 81 cities)	1,217,642
Number of recreation centers for colored people open in 1941 for the first time (31 cities)	40

Total number of indoor recreation centers for white and colored people (460 cities)	3,355
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants at indoor recreation centers for white and colored people (2,617 centers in 351 cities)	23,143,588
Total number of indoor recreation centers for white and colored people open in 1941 for the first time	295

Recreation Facilities

No striking changes are noted in the number of facilities reported in 1941 as compared with the previous year although a slightly larger number of facilities was reported for most types. Tennis courts, horseshoe courts and softball diamonds are most numerous, the numbers reported being 12,262, 10,092 and 10,061 respectively. There was a falling off in the number of winter sports facilities reported, possibly due to the fact that the last two winters have been comparatively mild.

Many communities expanded their outdoor facilities by opening for the first time game courts, sports fields and other recreation areas. Among these areas and facilities were 43 athletic fields, 424 horseshoe courts, 216 shuffleboard courts and 98 picnic areas. Nevertheless the curtailment of the construction program noted in 1940 was still more evident from the 1941 reports. For example, only 6 golf courses were reported open in 1941 for the first time.

The popularity of outdoor recreation was evident again in 1941 when great numbers of people used the recreation facilities and areas. Swimming centers had a big year, the total attendance reported at pools and beaches exceeding 184½ million. Greater use was also reported of picnic centers, archery ranges, outdoor theaters and ski jumps. Participation fell off, however, at many facilities during 1941 as compared with the preceding year. For example, the nearly 24 million participants reported at softball and baseball diamonds was three million less than in 1940. It is impossible to determine to what extent the slight decreases in participation were due to the fact that large numbers of young men were in military service and that the longer hours of industrial workers afforded less opportunity for outdoor recreation.

In the table which follows the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting and the figures in brackets indicate the number of facilities for which information relative to participation is given.

Facilities	*Number*	*Participation Per Season*	*Number open in 1941 for first time*
Archery Ranges	558 (327)	319,272 (195) [276]	61 (50)
Athletic Fields	908 (456)	3,261,845 (201) [317]	43 (25)
Baseball Diamonds	3,951 (780)	7,527,035 (435) [2,066]	85 (62)
Bathing Beaches	583 (269)	156,013,359 (162) [369]	13 (13)
Bowling Greens	255 (84)	229,851 (51) [129]	5 (5)
Camps—Day	188 (101)	191,677 (67) [98]	15 (12)
Camps—Others	91 (67)	98,492 (54) [74]	4 (3)
Golf Courses (9-Hole)	148 (121)	2,228,512 (73) [99]	5 (5)
Golf Courses (18-Hole)	218 (135)	5,697,029 (99) [163]	1 (1)
Handball Courts	3,079 (203)	5,209,892 (108) [1,351]	76 (14)
Horseshoe Courts	10,092 (686)	3,840,152 (399) [5,312]	424 (94)

Facilities	*Number*	*Participation Per Season*	*Number open in 1941 for first time*
Ice Skating Areas	2,846 (452)	15,400,361 (259) [1,749]	70 (51)
Picnic Areas	3,429 (544)	18,753,721 (291) [1,860]	98 (39)
Play and Coasting Streets	794 (131)	1,206,024 (72) [414]	39 (12)
Shuffleboard Courts	3,423 (310)	3,329,465 (161) [2,407]	216 (36)
Ski Jumps	78 (58)	197,732 (23) [36]	3 (3)
Softball Diamonds	10,061 (796)	16,330,788 (476) [4,966]	221 (85)
Stadiums	306 (204)	5,572,727 (72) [93]	8 (7)
Swimming Pools (indoor)	330 (109)	5,752,420 (70) [187]	6 (6)
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	948 (444)	22,802,211 (297) [625]	26 (24)
Tennis Courts	12,262 (786)	8,480,873 (451) [7,427]	230 (59)
Theaters	158 (99)	1,255,247 (46) [70]	6 (4)
Toboggan Slides	285 (104)	779,006 (57) [140]	25 (11)
Wading Pools	1,668 (459)	6,543,596 (229) [888]	34 (28)

Management

Municipal recreation programs are provided by many departments and authorities, but nearly 80% of the 1,078 public agencies reporting in 1941 are separate recreation, park or school departments. In addition to the public agencies 158 private organizations reported conducting community recreation programs in 1941. In several cities reports were received from two or more public or private agencies.

The total number of agencies reporting in 1941 exceeds the number submitting reports the preceding year by 94. This increase is accounted for entirely by the public agencies. More recreation and park authorities reported and a great many more city councils and other local governing authorities. Fewer school boards, however, reported in 1941. Separate recreation departments continue to hold the lead in the number of agencies reporting.

Agencies Reporting Full-Time Year-Round Leaders

Full-time year-round recreation leadership was reported in 1941 by 359 public and 63 private agencies. Approximately one-third of the public and of the private agencies reporting employed one or more full-time year-round leaders. More than half of the public agencies reporting such leadership were authorities administering recreation as a single function, whereas 26% were park authorities. Only 25 school authorities reported one or more leaders employed for recreation on a full-time year-round basis.

Municipal Authorities

The forms of municipal administration in the cities reporting recreation service in 1941 are summarized as follows:

Managing Authority	*Total Agencies*	*Agencies with Full-Time Year-Round Leadership*
Authorities Administering Recreation as a Single Function	348	196
Recreation Commissions, Boards, Departments, Committees, and Councils	348	196
Authorities Administering Recreation in Conjunction with Park Service	323	94
Park Commissions, Boards, Departments, and Committees	236	57
Park and Recreation Commissions, Boards, Departments, and Committees	52	26
Departments of Parks and Public Property or Buildings	18	5
Other departments in which park and recreation services are administered by the same bureau or division	17	6
Authorities Administering Recreation in Conjunction with School Services	179	25
School Boards, Departments, and other School Authorities	179	25
Other Municipal Authorities Administering Recreation Services	228	44
City Managers, City and Borough Councils, County Boards, and similar bodies	107	12
Departments of Public Works	23	7
Departments of Public Welfare	11	11
Golf Commissions, Boards, and Departments	9	2
Departments of Public Service or Public Affairs	6	3
Road Commissions	6	..
Swimming Pool, Beach, and Bath Commissions and Departments	2	1
Forest Preserve or Forestry Boards	2	..
Other municipal commissions, boards, and departments	20	7
Department not designated	42	1
Grand Total	1078	359

Private Authorities

Some of these agencies furnish the major recreation service in their localities; others supplement the work of local public agencies.

Managing Authority	*Total Agencies*	*Agencies with Full-Time Year-Round Leadership*
Playground and Recreation Associations, Committees, Councils, and Leagues; Community Service Boards, Committees, and Associations	42	13
Community House Organizations, Community and Social Center Boards, and Memorial Building Associations	41	26
Civic, Neighborhood and Community Leagues, Clubs, and Improvement Associations	13	7
Y. M. C. A.'s	10	2
Industrial Plants	9	6
Welfare Federations and Associations, Social Service Leagues, Settlements, and Child Welfare Organizations	8	5
American Legion	7	..
Lions Clubs	6	..
Kiwanis Clubs	5	..
Park and Playground Trustees	4	2
Youth Organizations	3	..
Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs	2	1
American Red Cross	1	..
Miscellaneous	7	1
Total	158	63

Finances

The expenditures from regular funds for furnishing recreation service in 1,090 communities in 1941 totaled $31,774,465. Although this amount is several million dollars below the peak expenditures just before the depression, the amount exceeds the average spent for recreation in the preceding three years. More money was reported spent for leadership than ever before, the total exceeding by more than $800,000 the amount paid for leadership salaries in 1940, the largest previous year. The capital expenditures, on the other hand, were only $3,895,047 or far below the 1940 level. This amount represents only 31% of the peak total reported spent for land, buildings and improvements in 1930.

More cities reported spending money for leadership salaries than for any other recreation purpose. Salaries and wages for all types of workers represented 57% of the money reported spent that was classified as to type of expenditure. Land, buildings and improvements, on the other hand, represented only 14% of this total.

In 264 cities the expenditures reported were supplemented by a contribution from some other department or agency in the form of maintenance, heat, light, or other service. The estimated value of such contributed services in 218 cities was $624,241. Had this amount been included the total expenditures would have been $32,398,706. Four cities reported $77,127 spent for band concerts, but this amount was not included in the figures below.

It should be pointed out that a number of recreation agencies submitting reports for the YEAR BOOK, especially park departments, do not record their expenditures in such a way that they can segregate readily the funds spent for the recreation program, facilities and services reported in the YEAR BOOK. As a result, either the amounts they report are incomplete or expenditures data are not reported. Otherwise the total expenditures would be considerably greater than indicated in the table below.

The following table shows the amount spent from regular funds during 1941, classified as to type of expenditure. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of communities in which the funds were expended.

Expenditures from Regular Funds

Land, Buildings, and Permanent Improvements	$ 3,895,047	(473)
Upkeep, Supplies, and Incidentals	5,314,617	(836)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	10,075,593	(907)
Salaries and Wages for Other Personal Services	7,701,462	(640)
Total Salaries and Wages	18,610,960	(969)
Total Expenditures for Recreation in 1941	31,774,465	(1,090)

Community recreation agencies in 456 cities reported having received supplementary financial aid from emergency funds totaling $10,653,631 in 1941. This amount was only about 40% of the amount reported spent from emergency funds in 1940 and is less than one-third of the expenditures reported five years previous. Salaries and wages for leadership were only slightly less than in 1940, a major part of the decrease being accounted for by the small amount spent for land, buildings and improvements.

The following emergency expenditures in 1941 were reported in cities carrying on some regular service. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of communities.

Expenditures from Emergency Funds

Land, Buildings, and Permanent Improvements	$ 2,338,919	(75)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	6,268,540	(395)
Total Expenditures	10,653,631	(456)

Sources of Support

The regular funds expended for community recreation service in 1941 were secured from the sources indicated in the following table. Receipts from these sources were supplemented from fees and charges in 431 cities, and as indicated above they were further supplemented by contributed services in 264 cities. A marked increase is noted in both the number of cities and the number of

agencies securing their sole support from municipal funds. Since some agencies served several communities and since in several cities more than one agency provides recreation service, separate figures are given for the number of cities and the number of agencies.

For the first time in many years cities were asked to report the amount secured from school funds. A total of $2,897,267 was reported in 242 cities. Even though full reporting may not have been made, it is apparent that less than 10% of the total amount spent for community recreation in 1941 came from school funds.

Source of Support	*Number of Cities*	*Number of Agencies*
Municipal Funds Only	770	932
Private Funds Only	78	113
County Funds Only	85	38
Municipal and Private Funds	202	148
County and Private Funds	2	2
Miscellaneous Public and/or Private Funds	27	3
	1,164	1,236

The following table indicates three main sources of recreation funds. Money secured from appropriations and other public sources represents more than 84% of the total, as compared with 82% in 1940. Approximately 12% of the total was derived from fees and charges spent directly by the recreation agencies collecting them. The balance, secured from private funds, represents only 4% of the total.

Source of Support		*% of Total*	*No. of Cities*
Taxes and Other Public Funds	$26,646,334	84%	968
Fees and Charges	3,676,574	12%	431
Private Funds	1,209,158	4%	307

The $3,676,574 reported as funds derived from fees and charges represents only funds expended directly by the recreation agencies collecting them. In addition to this amount, 134 agencies collected $2,170,897 in fees and charges which they turned over to local city and county treasuries. Thus, the total amount of fees and charges collected during 1941 was $5,847,471 or 17% of the total amount the source of which was reported.

Bond Issues

Twenty-three cities reported bond issues for recreation passed in 1941 totaling $823,257. Cities reporting and the amounts passed are listed below.

City and State	*Amount of Bond Issue Passed*	*City and State*	*Amount of Bond Issue Passed*
East Chicago, Indiana	$ 25,350	Syracuse, New York	$ 5,700
Hobart, Indiana	12,500	Burlington, North Carolina	42,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	40,000	Durham, North Carolina	2,000
Iowa City, Iowa	60,000	Cincinnati, Ohio	40,000
Cambridge, Massachusetts	40,000	Struthers, Ohio	2,000
Willmar, Minnesota	10,000	Corpus Christi, Texas	100,000
Scottsbluff, Nebraska	3,000	Houston, Texas	100,000
Manchester, New Hampshire	15,000	Waco, Texas	45,000
Bloomfield, New Jersey	18,000	Alexandria, Virginia	50,000
Kearny, New Jersey	64,000	Richmond, Virginia	35,000
Middlesex County, New Jersey	35,000	Honolulu, T. H.	64,707
Kingston, New York	14,000		

Special Recreation Activities

The recreation activities in the following list represent the types that are most commonly provided in community recreation programs. Very little change is noted in the number of cities reporting most of the activities in 1941 as compared with the preceding year. Picnicking and gardening were reported by an appreciably larger number of cities; drama activities except for little theater groups, by fewer cities. Art and handcraft activities for children were included in the program in more cities in 1941 than in 1940, but in fewer cities for adults.

Three new activities were added to the 1941 list —square dancing, card clubs and photography. These activities were reported by 284, 140 and 136 cities respectively.

An attempt was made to secure information as to the number of different individuals that took part in the activities afforded by community recreation agencies. Attendance records of this sort, however, are kept in comparatively few cities and the number reporting on the different individuals participating was much smaller than in previous years. Nevertheless the participation figures in the following table give some indication of the relative numbers of people taking part in the various activities.

Because participation figures were smaller in 1941, due largely to the fact that fewer cities reported them, special significance may be attached to the activities in which larger numbers of people were reported as taking part. Among the activities which were reported by a larger number of cities and for which the participation figures were greater than 1940, are basketball, bowling-on-the-green, football, gardening, boating, swimming, skiing and first-aid classes. Activities for which the participation was appreciably greater, although the number of cities reporting them was smaller, were art activities for adults, handcraft for children, symphony orchestras, camping and circus.

In the following table figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting participation.

Activities	*Cities Reporting*	*Number of Different Individuals Participating*
Arts and Crafts		
Art Activities for Children	485	153,177 (219)
Art Activities for Adults	249	50,280 (118)
Handcraft for Children	676	445,267 (327)
Handcraft for Adults	348	97,580 (168)
Athletic Activities		
Archery	356	30,623 (147)
Badge Tests (NRA)	113	20,849 (46)
Badminton	497	64,277 (238)
Baseball	811	214,974 (329)
Basketball	650	311,499 (333)
Bowling—indoor	127	18,134 (55)
Bowling-on-the-green	94	8,475 (29)
Football—Regulation	219	66,068 (94)
Football—Six-man	123	7,472 (44)
Football—Touch	431	79,533 (200)
Handball	273	36,198 (89)
Horseshoes	776	160,871 (319)
Paddle Tennis	499	89,550 (199)
Roque	77	10,162 (27)
Shuffleboard	399	77,890 (153)
Soccer	266	35,517 (103)
Softball	865	476,410 (374)
Tennis	799	280,058 (316)
Track and Field	552	101,203 (200)
Volley Ball	668	168,466 (305)

Activities	*Cities Reporting*	*Number of Different Individuals Participating*
Dancing		
Folk Dancing	292	91,590 (170)
Social Dancing	429	346,846 (201)
Square Dancing	284	88,226 (125)
Tap Dancing	250	30,476 (118)
Drama		
Drama Clubs	211	28,212 (104)
Festivals	172	97,645 (76)
Little Theater Groups	108	12,722 (50)
Pageants	204	60,001 (81)
Plays	296	24,667 (125)
Puppets and Marionettes	213	17,557 (87)
Storytelling	509	141,056 (231)
Music		
Choral Groups	253	32,036 (131)
Community Singing	320	411,185 (121)
Opera Groups	33	1,446 (10)
Symphony Orchestras	78	7,612 (39)
Other Instrumental Groups	267	31,093 (132)
Outing Activities		
Camping	221	47,362 (96)
Gardening	125	18,956 (55)
Hiking	437	67,742 (194)
Nature Activities	315	52,179 (122)
Picnicking	689	460,742 (178)
Water Sports		
Boating	110	51,804 (25)
Swimming	709	3,522,427 (222)
Swimming Badge Tests (NRA)	163	8,786 (56)
Winter Sports		
Hockey	167	34,806 (72)
Skating	475	623,270 (139)
Skiing	146	63,521 (34)
Tobogganing	138	37,368 (33)
Miscellaneous Activities		
Card Clubs	140	22,690 (63)
Circus	111	52,983 (43)
Community Celebrations	407	459,669 (155)
First-Aid Classes	308	18,526 (132)
Forums, Discussion Groups	130	23,666 (60)
Game Room Activities	449	291,717 (196)
Hobby Clubs or Groups	329	33,018 (131)
Model Aircraft	265	15,774 (100)
Motion Pictures	229	253,248 (88)
Photography	136	3,386 (54)
Playground Newspaper	116	2,914 (46)
Safety Activities	273	55,800 (86)
Social Recreation	419	412,409 (163)
Supervised Bicycling	186	33,980 (63)
Supervised Roller Skating	159	34,325 (64)

Community Recreation Agencies and War Service

EVERY RECREATION AGENCY that is rendering effective service in furnishing wholesome, satisfying recreation activities for children, youth or adults is contributing to America's war effort. However, recreation agencies that are in communities near military training camps, that are visited by large numbers of men in the armed forces or that are close to war industries are called upon to enlarge their normal programs in order to serve men in uniform and industrial workers and their families. In 1941, 207 recreation agencies reported that they had established special recreation services for men in uniform and 190 that they had made special provision for workers in defense industries. In many other cities the normal recreation services were utilized by these two groups.

The agencies reporting the establishment of special services to groups directly engaged in the war effort are listed below. Many of them cooperated closely with the Federal Security Agency whose work in industrial and camp communities is recorded elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK. For each city in the table the department or agency is designated by a letter, and a key to these letters appears at the end of the table.

Recreation Agencies Establishing Special Services for Men in Uniform, 1941

Alabama	
Anniston*	PR, C
Birmingham*	PR
Arizona	
Tempe	R
Tucson	R
Arkansas	
Little Rock	R, S
California	
Alameda	R
Bakersfield	R
Berkeley	R, S
Burbank*	S
Crockett*	CC
East Bay District	P
El Segundo*	R
Fresno	R
Glendale*	PR
Long Beach	R
Monterey	R
Oakland*	R
Pacific Grove	R
Palo Alto	R
Pasadena*	R
Pomona	R
Richmond*	S
Riverside*	R
Salinas	PR
San Diego*	R
San Francisco*	R
San Jose	C, S
Santa Rosa	P
Stockton	R
Torrance*	R
Visalia	PR
Colorado	
Denver*	P, PO
Connecticut	
Glastonbury*	S
Greenwich*	R
Hartford*	P
Shelton*	R, CC
District of Columbia	
Washington*	R
Florida	
Dade County	P
Daytona Beach	R
Gainesville	R
Jacksonville	R
Lakeland*	R
Miami	W
Ocala*	R
Orlando	R
St. Augustine	R
Tallahassee	R
Tampa*	R
Georgia	
Atlanta	PO
Brunswick	Co, C
Columbus	R
Illinois	
Chicago*	P
Danville	R
Decatur*	R
Glencoe	RA
Lake Forest	P
North Chicago*	P, CS
Oglesby	P, CC
Rockford	CC
Rock Island*	R
Wilmette	R
Winnetka	P
Indiana	
Evansville	P
Jeffersonville*	R
Kansas	
Kansas City*	PO
Louisiana	
Lafayette	R
Monroe	R
New Orleans*	R, P
Maine	
Bangor*	R
Sanford*	P
Westbrook	CA
Maryland	
Baltimore*	R
Greenbelt	R
Massachusetts	
Boston*	P
Cambridge*	P
Chicopee*	PR
Fitchburg	P
Framingham*	P
Leominster	R
New Bedford	SP
Quincy	P
Michigan	
Battle Creek*	R
Dearborn*	R
Detroit*	PR
Hamtramck*	S
Harbor Beach	S
Kalamazoo	R
Mount Clemens	PO
Minnesota	
Fergus Falls	P
Little Falls	C
Mississippi	
Biloxi	C
Jackson*	P
Missouri	
Kansas City	P
Montana	
Missoula	R
Nebraska	
Lincoln	R
Omaha*	R, P
New Jersey	
Bayonne	PP
Carteret*	R
Elizabeth*	R
Irvington*	R
Jersey City*	S, PP
Newark*	S
Orange*	PP
Paterson*	R
Perth Amboy*	R
Trenton	PP
Union County*	P
New Mexico	
Albuquerque	S, CC
Raton	C
New York	
Albany*	S
Amsterdam*	R
Auburn	R
Buffalo*	P
Carthage*	R
Long Beach	R
New Rochelle	R
New York	P
Ossining*	R
Oswego	PW
Schenectady*	PR
Watertown*	R
North Carolina	
Charlotte	PR
Durham*	R
Fayetteville	PR
Goldsboro	CC
Greensboro*	R
High Point*	PR
Raleigh	PR
Wilson*	R
Ohio	
Canton	R
Cincinnati*	R
Dayton*	W
Elmwood Place*	C, S
Springfield	R
Summit County*	P
Toledo*	W
Oklahoma	
Enid*	S, P
Muskogee*	P, C
Oklahoma City	P

Oregon

Eugene	R
Pendleton	P
Portland*	F

Pennsylvania

Allegheny County*	P
Catasauqua*	S
Connellsville*	R
Delaware County	PR
Philadelphia*	W
Pittsburgh*	PW
Robesonia	R
Scranton	PW

Rhode Island

Providence*	R

South Carolina

Camden*	Pr
Charleston*	PR
Greenville	CC
Hartsville	P

Tennessee

Nashville*	P

Texas

Austin	R
Corpus Christi*	R
Dallas*	PR
El Paso	R
Fort Worth*	R
Houston*	R
Stamford	P
Waco*	R

Utah

Pleasant Grove*	R
Salt Lake City	PP

Virginia

Alexandria	R
Newport News*	W
Norfolk	W
Petersburg	R
Richmond	RA

Washington

Seattle*	P
Spokane*	P

Wisconsin

Delevan*	R
Fort Atkinson*	S, C
Menasha	PW
Two Rivers	R

Wyoming

Cheyenne	C, S

Hawaii

Honolulu*	R
Molokai*	CC

CANADA

British Columbia

Victoria	P

Manitoba

Winnipeg	P

New Brunswick

Fredericton	C, Y
Moncton	Y

Ontario

Cornwall*	AC
Hamilton	R
Kingston	P

Saskatchewan

Regina	P

* These agencies also established special services for workers in defense industries.

Agencies Establishing Special Services for Workers in Defense Industries, 1941

Alabama

Fairfax	I
Lanett	I
Langdale	I
Riverview	I
Shawmut	I

California

Albany	R
Huntington Park	R
Montebello	PO
South Gate	P

Colorado

Pueblo	R, P

Connecticut

Bridgeport	R
East Hartford	P
New Haven	P
Norwalk	R
Watertown	S
Westport	PO

Georgia

Marietta	R

Illinois

Kewanee	P
Peoria	P
St. Charles	CC
Sycamore	R, P

Indiana

Bedford	P, R
East Chicago	P
South Bend	R
Wabash	CS

Kansas

Wichita	P

Massachusetts

Westboro	S, AC

Michigan

Albion	R
Allegan	CA
Ann Arbor	CC
Bay City	C
Fenton	CC
Highland Park	R
Holland	R
Lansing	P
Niles	R
Port Huron	S
Royal Oak	R
Warren Township	RA
Ypsilanti	R

Minnesota

Austin	R

Missouri

St. Louis	W

New Jersey

Bloomfield	R, CC
East Orange	R
East Rutherford	S
Edgewater	R
Hackensack	S, C
Linden	R
Morristown	P
Passaic County	P

New York

Niagara Falls	P
North Tarrytown	R
North Tonawanda	PR
Poughkeepsie	S
Rochester	S
Utica	R

Ohio

Cleveland	PO
Cuyahoga County	R
Lakewood	S
Lima	R
Niles	R
Oberlin	CC

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City	S

Pennsylvania

Palmerton	I
Sayre	CC
Titusville	R
West Reading	R
Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley	RA

Tennessee

Johnson City	S

Utah

Summit County	Co

Vermont

Springfield	R, CC

Virginia

Covington	R
Radford	PR

West Virginia

Monongalia County	RA
Wheeling	R

Wisconsin

Manitowoc	R, P
Oshkosh	S
Pewaukee	S
West Allis	S

AC Athletic Commission or Field Trustees
C City
CA Community Association or Council
CC Community Center Organization or Community Club
Co County Commissioners
CS Community Service or Civil Service Association
F Finance Department
I Industry
P Park Department
PP Department of Parks and Public Property or Buildings
PO Other Park Agencies
PR Park and Recreation Department
Pr Bureau of Public Relations
PW Public Works Department
R Recreation or Playground Department or Committee
RA Recreation or Playground Association
S Board of Education
SP Swimming Pool or Beach Commission
W Welfare Department
Y Y. M. C. A.

Recreation Service in Wartime

In the Recreation Year Book for 1940, Mark McCloskey, Director of the Recreation Section of the Federal Security Agency, reported on the organization that had been set up to help communities near training camps and war production centers furnish recreation service for men in uniform and industrial workers. The accompanying statement prepared by the Recreation Section indicates the nature and extent of its program. Many of the local recreation agencies submitting reports for the Year Book cooperated closely with the Recreation Section in 1941.

THE FIRST YEAR of the Recreation Section of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services has seen the enlargement of recreation planning and program in those communities directly affected by the defense program.

In the last issue of the YEAR BOOK, the appointment of staff was reported. Since then changes have taken place in personnel. A staff of seventy-one is now at work across the continent and in territorial areas. Special consultants on the problems of women and children, of Negroes, and of housing are available for field visits and consultation. A small Washington staff reinforces the work of the field, coordinating recreation interests at the Federal level, planning for the construction of Federal recreation buildings and directing field activities. Regional representatives are charged with similar cooperative planning at the regional level.

When a field recreation representative is assigned to a given area, he acquaints himself with the defense problem in that area. It may be a new military establishment or the location of a new defense plant. In the neighborhood are towns and rural centers totally unprepared for the heavy demands upon them. Every aspect of community life is taxed by increased population — schools, roads, sewage, housing, policing, and recreation. The recreation representative is faced with the problem of helping the community to provide for the leisure-time activities of these defense workers and service men.

The first step is a careful survey of community facilities and agencies, including schools, parks, libraries, museums, community centers, swimming beaches, and pools; social agencies; churches; and commercial recreation. The objective of the survey is to determine the adequacy of the community resources for meeting wartime needs.

In order to insure the fullest use of existing resources and to plan supplementary activities, a defense recreation committee is organized which draws together all elements of the community into one large planning board. This group then organizes subcommittees on such phases of recreation as sports and athletics, social entertainment, volunteers or hostesses, recreation centers, commercial recreation, information and publicity, churches, and home hospitality. In some communities Negro recreation is an added subcommittee, and in some instances at least one Negro serves on each subcommittee, which meets from time to time in special session; in still others, the Negro section of the community has its own separate defense recreation committee with a liaison officer who meets with the defense recreation committee composed of white citizens. The exact pattern used in meeting the needs of community-wide planning is determined by the local community in conformity with its own customs.

The defense recreation committees, of which there are 541 functioning in American cities across the country, correlate a community program which includes sports, information centers, lounge and checking service, dances, home hospitality, dramatics, table games, reduction of rates for commercial recreation, and church services and socials. Through committees many special events are planned, such as sailing and fishing parties in the summer, and winter sports carnivals. On holidays, a whole town may turn out to entertain the service men at festivals for as long as three days.

In defense industrial towns, many of which have more than doubled in population, the citizens have utilized the defense recreation committee to plan ways for welcoming the newcomers into the community and to familiarize them with local facilities. Special programs have been planned on their behalf. Schools have been opened at night for community recreation programs. Welcome Wagons have toured the trailer camps. Churches have organized committees of laymen to call on newcomers and have started preschool nurseries in their Sunday school rooms.

The program is the work of the community itself. The FSA recreation representative aids and advises the central committee which is responsible

for the cooperative planning. Where supplementary professional personnel is needed, the community may call upon the WPA or the USO to provide it. But in any event, the services of volunteers and of established clubs and fraternal organizations play a large part in the program.

Where facilities are lacking, the Federal government, through funds made available under the Lanham Act, provides recreation centers. The Recreation Section has approved 267 of these projects at a cost of $16,644,946. Of these, thirty-seven are for Negroes. These recreation buildings often furnish the center for the program launched by the defense recreation committees. In February, 1942, a second grant was authorized which will provide additional recreation centers.

The following table shows the number and distribution of communities with defense recreation committees on April 24, 1942, and of Federal recreation buildings authorized under the first Lanham Act grant:

States	*No. of Communities with Defense Recreation Committees*	*Federal Defense Recreation Buildings*
REGION I		
Maine	5	0
Connecticut	10	2
Massachusetts	36	7
New Hampshire	2	1
Rhode Island	11	3
Vermont	1	1
REGION II		
New York	49	4
REGION III		
Delaware	2	0
New Jersey	8	5
Pennsylvania	10	1
REGION IV		
District of Columbia	1	3
Maryland	11	8
North Carolina	15	15
Virginia	23	21
West Virginia	3	3
REGION V		
Kentucky	5	4
Michigan	5	7
Ohio	13	2
REGION VI		
Illinois	13	7
Indiana	8	1
Wisconsin	3	0
REGION VII		
Alabama	22	8
Florida	32	15
Georgia	26	11
Mississippi	10	4
South Carolina	10	7
Tennessee	17	3
REGION VIII		
Iowa	2	0
Minnesota	2	0
Nebraska	3	0
North Dakota	0	0
South Dakota	2	0
REGION IX		
Arkansas	3	1
Kansas	6	4
Missouri	11	5
Oklahoma	5	3
REGION X		
Louisiana	9	6
New Mexico	3	1
Texas	24	23
REGION XI		
Arizona	9	1
Colorado	4	2
Idaho	1	0
Montana	0	0
Utah	3	0
Wyoming	1	2
REGION XII		
California	59	27
Nevada	2	2
Oregon	18	5
Washington	14	13
TERRITORIES		
Hawaii	..	4
Bermuda	..	3
Caribbean Area	4	12
Newfoundland	..	1
Alaska	5	9
TOTAL	541	267

Tables of Playground and Community Recreation and Statistics for 1941

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total
	Alabama													
1	Anniston	25,523	City Commissioners and Park and Recreation Board	1	....	[11]	14	....	21,000	410	1,404	3,680	5,084	26,494
2	Birmingham	267,583	Park and Recreation Board	9	6	10	16	25	6,642	18,383	22,639	19,260	41,899	66,924
3	Fairfax	3,500	Department of Community Recreation, West Point Mfg. Company	1	....	1	11	6	500	1,500	1,500	.....	1,500	3,500
4	Lanett	8,000	West Point Manufacturing Co.	1	1	2	32	15	1,000	1,200	2,335	.....	2,335	4,535
5	Langdale	3,000	West Point Manufacturing Co.	1	1	[1]	17	8	400	1,090	1,500	.....	1,500	2,990
6	Riverview	1,200	West Point Manufacturing Co.	1	....	[1]	9	6	300	700	1,125	.....	1,125	2,125
7	Selma	19,834	Park and Playground Recreation Committee	1	....	....	10	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Shawmut	3,000	West Point Manufacturing Co.	1	....	1	9	8	500	1,500	1,440	.....	1,440	3,440
	Arizona													
9	Bisbee	5,853	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	3,750	405	400	805	4,555
10	Mesa	7,224	Parks and Playgrounds Board	6	2	2	14	5	5,500	2,553	3,460	1,140	4,600	12,653
11	Nogales	.....	Lions Club	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
12	Phoenix	65,414	Parks, Playgrounds and Recreational Department[2]	10	8	3	....	....	220	4,270	11,000	13,600	24,600	29,090
13	Safford	2,266	American Legion Post No. 32	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	360	100	460	[3]460
14	Santa Cruz Co.[4]	9,482	National Defense Recreation Committee	1	....	....	2	....	.....	200	300	.....	[3]300	500
15	Tempe	2,906	Beach and Playground Board	2	....	1	3	6	500	96	1,500	100	1,600	2,196
16	Tucson	36,818	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation[5]	6	3	1	23	43	.....	9,565	4,555	2,880	7,435	17,000
			Park Department	1	....	....	....	....	.....	6,300	1,200	10,000	11,200	17,500
	Arkansas													
17	Crossett	4,891	City of Crossett	6	1	2	8	....	2,000	1,500	3,240	800	4,040	7,540
18	Eureka Springs	1,770	Woman's Club	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
19	Fayetteville	8,212	Harmon Playfield Committee	2	2	....	2	....	.....	.....	215	50	265	[6]265
20	Little Rock	88,039	Recreation Commission and School Board	1	1	....	....	10	.....	1,087	300	375	675	[6]1,762
21	Russellville	5,927	Young Business Men's Club	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	California													
22	Alameda	36,256	Recreation Department	1	8	7	1	27	12,965	4,599	11,260	14,340	25,600	43,164
			Golf Course Department	2	....	2	....	....	2,381	9,610	2,265	18,595	20,860	32,851
23	Albany	11,493	Recreation Department[2]	2	....	1	8	....	4,000	3,150	2,700	450	3,150	[6]10,300
24	Alhambra	38,935	Playground and Recreation Department[5]	7	6	1	....	....	.....	1,634	6,882	1,210	8,092	[6]9,726
25	Azusa	5,209	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582
26	Bakersfield	29,252	Recreation Commission	30	5	1	....	....	.....	1,605	12,437	340	12,777	[6]14,382
27	Berkeley	85,547	City Recreation Department[2] and Public Schools	32	10	7	....	....	37,432	28,085	39,781	17,125	56,906	[6]122,423
28	Beverly Hills	26,823	Playground Department	3	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,812
29	Brea	2,567	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,311
30	Burbank	34,337	City Schools	27	5	....	....	....	1,000	2,400	8,350	.....	8,350	11,750
31	Chico	9,287	Bidwell Park and Playground Commission	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,182
32	Chino	4,204	City Council and School District	2	1	....	....	....	.....	185	300	.....	300	485
33	Compton	16,198	Playground Department, City Schools	1	....	....	....	....	.....	551	620	60	680	1,231
34	Compton Union School District[9]	65,000	Playground and Recreation Department	30	1	1	1	....	.....	1,988	9,188	205	9,393	11,381
35	Crockett	5,200	Community Club	4	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Delano	4,573	Recreation Commission	3	....	....	....	....	400	1,100	1,800	.....	1,800	[6]3,300
37	East Bay District[11]	513,953	Regional Park District	27	3	23	....	....	148,963	.....	20,052	.....	.....	196,295
38	El Segundo	3,738	Recreation Commission	3	4	2	15	10	.....	1,431	4,215	1,284	5,499	6,930
39	Fresno	60,685	Playground and Recreation Department[5]	13	11	3	....	....	2,144	16,139	23,025	24,396	47,421	65,704
40	Fullerton	10,442	Recreation Commission	5	1	....	....	5	.....	1,000	780	.....	780	[6]1,780
41	Glendale	82,582	Parks and Recreation Department[2]	20	5	3	8	60	35,000	9,058	15,103	2,106	17,209	61,267
			Unified School District	9	10	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
42	Huntington Park	28,648	Recreation Department	1	....	1	1	1	800	886	1,740	5,400	7,140	[6]8,826
43	Inglewood	30,114	Recreation Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4,000	.....	2,200	2,200	6,200
44	Long Beach	164,271	Recreation Commission	61	28	22	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,292	158,653
			Public Service Department	1	....	1	....	....	10,000	6,345	3,000	42,061	45,061	61,406
45	Los Angeles	1,504,277	Department of Playground and Recreation[2]	150	82	85	....	....	54,171	186,031	266,254	341,110	607,364	847,566
			Department of Parks[2]	1	....	1	....	....	.....	23,422	2,500	65,103	67,603	91,025
			Board of Education	59	153	30	....	....	.....	15,000	183,590	.....	183,590	198,590
46	Los Angeles Co.	2,785,643	Department of Recreation	17	8	15	....	....	5,722	31,815	.....	.....	118,829	156,366
47	Los Gatos	3,597	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	14	8	.....	80	420	.....	420	[6]500
48	Mill Valley	4,847	Park and Playground Commission	1	1	....	9	71	2,459	1,390	1,375	2,391	3,766	7,615
49	Modesto	16,379	Recreation Commission	1	3	....	....	....	3,432	9,831	2,640	12,051	14,691	27,954
50	Monrovia	12,807	School Board and Recreation Commission	3	....	....	....	....	.....	400	450	.....	450	850
51	Montebello	8,016	Park and Natatorium Department	6	4	1	....	....	.....	.....	3,180	.....	.....	9,165
52	Monterey	10,084	Recreation Commission	6	4	....	2	....	.....	3,840	2,160	.....	2,160	6,000
53	Oakland	302,163	Board of Playground Directors	130	124	35	268	128	.....	93,002	126,414	87,348	213,762	[6]306,764
54	Oceanside	4,651	Recreation Department[5]	1	....	....	....	....	1,600	150	600	.....	600	[6]2,350
55	Orange	7,901	Playground Commission	2	....	....	....	....	.....	100	290	30	320	420
56	Pacific Grove	6,249	Recreation Committee	12	1	....	14	24	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]22,640
57	Palm Springs	3,434	Recreation Department	1	....	[11]	1	....	.....	300	1,000	.....	1,000	[12]1,300
58	Palo Alto	16,774	Community Center and Recreation Commission	15	10	9	61	189	2,195	15,660	20,740	8,500	29,240	[6]47,095
59	Pasadena	81,864	Department of Recreation[14]	27	35	7	....	21	.....	6,783	25,689	2,730	28,419	[6]35,202
			Park Department	10	2	7	....	....	24,258	50,199	15,911	47,680	63,591	138,048

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service				Source of Information
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures			
	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	
2	...	...	4	6	298,600	2	26,610	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	4	9	.....	5,984	5,984	Harold C. Davis
	18	...	...	18	.....	7	268,000	7	.....	1	19	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	110	3	....	20	10,000	4,200	14,200	Felix G. Swaim
1	...	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner
	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner
	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner
	1	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner
	5	8	...	13	23,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	P. M. Grist
1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner
											1							1	5	1						J. A. Wilcox
5	...	1	...	6	27,150	3	9,277	1	15,520	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	....	.....	3,000	3,000	J. S. Jarvis
	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ruffo Empium
6	2	3	...	11	675,050	3	83,200	3	7,650	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	13	5	12	1	350	9,984	10,334	Frances Cane
	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	C. A. Firth
	2	...	...	2																						E. S. Edmonson
3	...	...	...	3	16,000	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	N. D. Holdeman
6	...	...	...	6	136,409	3	83,200	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	2	27	3	.....	11,000	21,000	Loveless N. Gardner
	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Claude C. Haynes
4	...	...	...	4	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paul B. Kays
	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. J. Russell
	1	...	...	1	*2,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Hazel L. Dabney
8	2	5	...	15	225,345	6	5,438	4	7,100	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	17	17	.....	27,630	27,630	Coy M. Adams
	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	....	.....	.....	.....	C. R. Turner
1	...	...	...	11	*808,574	7	.....	...	.....	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	21	12	.....	.....	55,985	Otto Rittler
	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Earl Fry
9	...	...	...	9	*382,106	4	60,106	2	20,260	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	6	17	.....	22,119	26,426	Edwin S. Howell
4	...	...	...	14	*723,282	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	17	21	.....	.....	.....	Dorothy Montgomery
	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	M. A. Hynes
	6	15	1	22	370,395	...	.....	1	4,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Maurice H. Gerard
4	...	...	1	25	1,109,036	5	[7]16,350	4	22,535	4	5	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	23	1	5	17	.....	20,275	28,168	Charles W. Davis
	2	...	...	2	*52,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. D. McCary
	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. S. Smith
7	3	2	...	12	*281,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	4	13	.....	15,600	15,600	John E. Dulin
5	1	2	...	8	*12,000	1	5,000	1	1,500	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	4	17	.....	12,000	12,000	J. P. Burnette
	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	.....	.....	.....	L. H. Dickey
9	1	...	...	10	*192,552	10	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	12	.....	16,416	16,416	K. W. Mason
5	1	1	...	7	.....	1	15,709	6	169,835	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	3	2	.....	4,896	4,896	K. W. Mason
1	...	...	...	1	[10]26,434	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	F. J. Kelley
2	2	...	...	4	35,258	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	.....	1,800	2,160	J. R. Weber
	...	...	...	.....	.....	15	42,862	...	.....	6	4	2	17	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Elbert M. Vail
4	...	...	...	4	102,647	1	95,739	5	.....	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	Maurice E. Ward
4	1	...	...	15	1,255,431	7	47,851	6	166,598	...	13	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	31	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....	Raymond L. Quigley
	4	1	...	5	68,000	...	.....	1	5,000	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	1	3	7	.....	.....	.....	Arthur L. Johnson
6	1	...	...	7	368,595	4	128,498	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	1	10	5	.....	6,000	6,000	William A. Burr
9	...	25	...	34	1,006,544	...	.....	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	16	7	.....	.....	.....	H. Edward Bremer
2	...	...	...	2	414,577	3	87,225	2	227,662	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	9	.....	14,880	14,880	Richard C. Littleton
	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	8	.....	.....	.....	Verne L. Aspinwall
0	7	...	...	57	*5,576,913	10	425,000	31	799,500	4	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	10	25	.....	31,000	.....	Walter L. Scott
	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	L. Perry Ferguson
1	...	...	...	51	11,350,552	73	1,702,583	...	.....	1	30	3	...	4	...	...	...	20	106	18	33	68	13,279	102,025	133,144	George Hjelte
	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	40	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. J. Hassett
0	...	52	...	202	[10]5,954,510	...	.....	37	113,166	54	33	...	3	1	...	...	6	1	78	...	75	77	.....	.....	.....	C. L. Glenn
4	...	5	...	59	.....	12	.....	...	.....	5	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	3	20	2	45	58	.....	86,445	86,445	James K. Reid
	2	...	...	2	[10]14,616	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paul W. Madsen
1	...	...	...	1	2,700	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Relxy B. Aikin
2	2	...	...	4	*143,520	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	5	9	11	.....	1,573	2,525	F. J. Rossi
5	...	...	...	5	*114,000	...	.....	5	28,000	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	.....	7,000	7,000	Virgil C. Stevens
	6	...	...	6	*48,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vancil E. Row
4	1	...	...	5	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Guy S. Curtis
8	...	11	...	79	*4,780,666	13	[12]305,996	80	.....	9	20	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	67	1	15	20	.....	27,614	90,049	R. W. Robertson
2	1	1	...	4	*71,347	1	6,456	1	130,000	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	.....	3,060	3,060	Edward J. Bowie
	2	...	...	2	2,600	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	.....	300	300	V. A. Townsend
2	2	1	...	5	*124,711	2	23,000	1	3,900	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	5	.....	6,000	6,000	C. W. Easterbrook
1	...	1	...	2	11,500	...	.....	1	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lowell Taylor
5	...	...	...	5	*110,810	1	147,285	5	4,206	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	.....	4	.....	6,134	6,134	Cecil M. George
9	4	10	...	23	794,335	...	.....	9	119,616	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	58	...	11	16	.....	27,401	36,534	Cecil F. Martin
	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	9,350	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	16	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	W. H. Nicholas

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Calif.—Cont.														
1	Piedmont	9,866	City Council	3	5	7	....	....	.....	1,769	9,698	1,080	10,778	12,547	M
2	Pomona	23,539	Recreation Department[5]	1	2	1	....	....	.....	6,858	2,600	640	3,240	10,098	M
			Park Department											1,900	M
3	Porterville	6,270	Recreation Commission	1	....	1	1	....	3,500	950	1,800	180	1,980	6,430	M
4	Red Bluff	3,824	City Council	3	2	....	....	....	1,097	1,142	1,020	343	1,363	3,602	M
5	Redding	8,109	Engineering Department	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	630	.....	.....	8,722	M
6	Redwood City	12,453	Recreation Department[5]	3	2	1	....	....	.....	1,585	.....	.....	6,720	8,305	M
7	Richmond[15]	23,642	Recreation Department, School District	16	19	2	12	12	.....	1,377	15,615	.....	15,615	[6]16,992	M
8	Riverside	34,696	Recreation Department[5]	2	4	5	....	....	.....	6,461	3,600	7,464	11,064	[6]17,525	M
9	Roseville	6,653	Park Commission	1	....	....	....	5	500	1,080	.....	.....	1,420	3,000	M
10	Sacramento	105,958	Recreation Department	45	23	23	....	....	11,259	52,787	46,555	55,491	102,046	166,092	M
11	Salinas	11,586	Park and Recreation Commission	3	7	3	....	....	300	450	4,289	100	4,389	5,139	M
12	San Buenaventura	13,264	Park Department	2	....	1	....	....	667	2,737	1,710	5,388	7,098	10,502	M
13	San Diego	203,341	Playground and Recreation Department[2]	17	13	15	75	175	12,580	11,570	59,526	6,750	66,276	[6]90,426	M
14	San Diego Co.[17]	289,348	County Property Department	....	....	....	....	....	1,978	5,082	.....	8,901	8,901	15,961	C
15	San Francisco	634,536	Recreation Department[3]	226	130	59	....	....	65,431	164,470	232,083	211,333	443,416	[6]673,317	M
			Park Department[3]	11	....	4	....	....	.....	53,865	14,100	135,048	149,148	203,013	M
16	San Jose	68,457	Board of Education and City	1	....	....	....	....	30,114	2,000	480	5,121	5,601	37,715	M&I
17	San Mateo	19,403	Union High School District	4	....	....	....	....	.....	705	728	313	1,041	1,746	M
			Recreation Department[3] and Park Department	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,836	M
18	San Mateo Co.[19]	111,782	County Recreation Commission	2	....	1	....	....	6,250	10,000	.....	.....	10,000	26,250	C
19	San Rafael	8,573	City of San Rafael	1	....	....	....	....	1,000	500	180	100	280	1,780	M
20	Santa Ana	31,921	School Board and City Council	6	3	....	3	....	.....	.....	1,640	.....	.....	1,890	M
21	Santa Barbara	34,958	Recreation Commission	28	5	5	....	....	.....	2,450	12,348	.....	12,348	[6]14,798	M
22	Santa Maria	8,522	City Council	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,715	M
23	Santa Monica	53,500	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation, School Board	29	17	1	....	....	.....	900	10,486	150	10,636	11,536	M
24	Santa Rosa	12,605	Park Department[3]	5	5	....	....	107	.....	1,138	5,300	610	5,910	[6]7,048	M&I
25	South Gate	26,945	Park Department	1	....	[11]	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
26	South Pasadena	14,356	Department of Recreation[2]	3	3	2	7	34	572	4,078	7,084	557	7,641	12,291	M
27	So. San Francisco	6,629	Recreation Department	1	....	[11]	....	....	.....	.....	245	.....	245	[21]245	M
28	Stockton	54,714	Recreation Department	14	9	3	....	....	10,693	15,317	11,050	14,727	25,777	51,787	M&I
29	Taft[22]	3,205	Westside Oilfields Recreation Commission	9	7	....	15	52	4,150	395	9,640	2,155	11,795	16,340	M&I
30	Torrance	9,950	City Recreation Department[5]	1	1	2	....	....	351	9,122	3,200	22,599	25,799	35,272	M
31	Visalia	8,904	Department of Parks and Playgrounds[2]	1	1	1	5	6	4,270	1,100	2,760	255	3,015	[6]8,385	M&I
32	Whittier	16,115	Recreation Department[2]	22	12	....	....	....	.....	1,201	4,997	200	5,197	[6]6,398	M
	Colorado														
33	Boulder	12,958	Recreation Association	4	....	1	6	....	100	450	2,400	.....	2,400	[6]2,950	M&I
34	Colorado Springs	36,789	Patty Stuart Jewett Memorial Field	1	....	1	....	....	1,991	3,157	1,620	15,305	16,925	22,073	M
35	Denver	322,412	Board of Education	40	32	....	....	....	.....	913	12,114	.....	12,114	[6]13,027	M
			Department of Parks and Department of Public Grounds and Buildings	18	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,000	M
36	Durango	5,887	City of Durango	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
37	Fort Collins	12,251	Department of Public Works	2	....	....	....	....	.....	856	490	5,340	5,830	6,686	M
38	Fort Morgan	4,884	City of Fort Morgan	2	....	....	....	....	1,172	987	455	821	1,276	3,435	M
39	Glenwood Springs	2,253	School District No. 1	2	1	....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120	M
40	Grand Junction	12,479	Recreation Department[2] and Park Department	5	1	1	4	....	3,000	850	2,000	500	2,500	[24]6,350	M
41	Greeley	15,995	Recreation Commission	5	6	....	6	....	.....	700	1,260	100	1,360	[6]2,060	M
42	Gunnison	2,177	Town and County of Gunnison, and Chamber of Commerce	3	....	....	5	....	.....	746	.....	.....	1,969	2,715	M,P,
43	Holyoke	1,150	Town of Holyoke	1	....	....	....	....	.....	356	524	.....	524	[6]880	M
44	Las Animas Co.[25]	32,369	County Commissioners	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	C
45	Longmont	7,406	Recreational Commission and Park Commission	3	....	1	10	5	4,052	1,662	2,850	383	3,233	[24]8,947	M
46	Pueblo[26]	52,162	Recreation Commission, Inc. and Park Department	27	5	4	6	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,169	M
47	Salida	4,969	Board of Education	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	350	.....	350	350	M
48	Sterling	7,411	Recreation Commission	1	....	1	9	2	250	2,000	780	.....	780	[6]3,030	M
	Connecticut														
49	Bridgeport	147,121	Board of Recreation	122	30	4	....	....	.....	5,100	29,575	.....	29,575	[6]34,675	M
50	Bristol	30,167	Playground Commission	4	5	....	....	....	.....	568	1,217	.....	[b]1,217	1,785	M
51	Darien	9,222	Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,450	.....	3,850	3,850	6,300	M
52	East Hartford	18,615	Park Board	1	3	....	....	....	2,293	1,500	900	2,200	3,100	[6]6,893	M
53	Glastonbury	6,632	Board of Education	5	....	....	11	34	2,100	2,780	965	1,533	2,498	[6]7,378	M&I
54	Greenwich	35,509	Recreation Board	99	28	2	7	342	.....	10,354	18,110	10,748	28,858	39,212	M
55	Hartford	166,267	Recreation Division, Park Department[3]	32	11	16	....	....	.....	.....	35,110	.....	.....	87,253	M
56	Middletown	26,495	Department of Parks and Playgrounds[2]	10	5	....	....	....	.....	3,160	2,500	3,110	5,610	8,770	M
57	New Britain	68,685	Board of Park Commissioners	7	....	....	....	....	5,354	9,936	1,172	16,345	17,517	32,807	M
			Municipal Recreation Commission	33	10	....	....	....	.....	843	2,432	.....	2,432	3,275	M
58	New Canaan	6,221	Recreation Commission	3	2	1	10	12	.....	953	1,961	229	2,190	[6]3,143	M&I
59	New Haven	160,605	Board of Education	26	47	....	....	....	.....	29	7,544	900	8,444	8,473	M
			Park Department[3]	79	6	6	9	....	.....	40,179	.....	.....	35,461	75,640	M
60	Norwalk	39,849	Recreation Commission	13	13	....	6	....	767	790	3,994	449	4,443	[6]6,000	M
61	Norwich	23,652	Recreation Commission	10	13	....	....	....	250	2,100	3,000	.....	3,000	5,350	M
			Board of Park Commissioners	2	....	....	....	....	514	.....	218	7,119	7,337	7,851	M
62	Salisbury	3,030	Recreation Committee	1	....	1	9	....	.....	37	2,325	.....	2,325	[6]2,362	P
63	Seymour	6,754	Playground Association	6	2	....	....	12	219	107	524	48	572	[6]898	M&I
64	Shelton	10,971	Recreation Commission	2	4	....	26	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	M
			Community Building Association	4	....	3	29	....	1,987	1,500	3,500	.....	3,500	6,987	P
65	Stamford	47,938	Board of Public Recreation	41	26	3	....	9	.....	5,044	14,290	2,446	16,736	21,780	M
66	Stratford	22,580	Department of Recreation[2]	8	8	....	....	....	.....	187	2,172	.....	2,172	2,359	M
67	Torrington	26,988	Park and Recreation Department[2]	5	7	2	8	30	1,400	3,500	4,550	922	5,472	[6]10,372	M

CREATION STATISTICS FOR 1941

table

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service				Source of Information	No. of City
																				Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
3			3	[10]73,664			1	1,337					1					7							Mrs. Telura Swim	1
4			4	138,000	5	40,000	5			4								4		7	3		9,600	9,600	Carl Bruner	2
																	1									a
2	1	1	4	65,131	1	6,266	1	722					1								5				Gail B. Wyatt	3
		1	1	5,335													1								Enville C. Spaulding	4
										1							1							1,046	W. K. Adams	5
4	1		5	132,617	1	6,690					1							6		1	1		5,238	5,238	Alfred Morton	6
14	2		16	834,267	1		5	27,328	1	12		1	1			1		9		1	7		8,640	8,640	Ivan W. Hill	7
7	1	2	10	321,884			11	343,930		1						1				7	9		18,900	28,729	Edith L. D'Eliscu	8
3			3	200,000						1								4	1	3	3		5,450	5,450	Irene Meyers	9
16			16		11		11		2	13		1		1	1		2	19	5	14	22		25,000	81,000	Elmer G. Congdon	10
2	5		7						1	2								4	1						B. Dennis	11
											2														D. C. McMillan	12
19	1		20	[16]1,558,554	9	400,000	2	24,000	1	7	9			1		1	1	49	4	50	75		86,250	150,044	W. A. Kearns	13
										4	2							1	1						Fred T. Lane	14
39	39		108	[18]6,283,360	30		14		2	16	2	1	1			1	2	84							Josephine Randall	15
									1	10	1				3		1	84	1						Gerald Linares	a
17	4	5	26	995,121	4	185,142	2	370,162		15		1				1	3	27	2	14	33		78,523	78,520	Frank M. Bramhall	16
																	2								F. J. McConville	17
2		4	6	51,172	1	1,023	5	23,644		2					1			5		3	3		7,206	7,206	Arthur Ryan	a
					1					1	2		1				1								Nat Coombs	18
										1								2		1					G. E. Dillon	19
	7		7	[16]20,112	2	7,500											1								Ralph W. Cole	20
7	2	4	13	386,374	4	113,364	2	9,794		2	2							[20]23	3	24	6		11,812	11,812	C. C. Christiansen	21
																1									Paul L. Nelson	22
10	1		11	[10]*458,109			3		2	5								16		1	9				Bess Shirley King	23
5	1		6	108,014	3	8,669	3	14,816	2	2								7							John Hawkes	24
1			1	[8]287,810	2					1								6	1	6	9				Carl F. Plate	25
2	1	1	4	*190,055	1	34,500	1	14,068									1	2		6	3				Frank C. Stoney	26
3			3	*819	1	1,104				1								2			3		247	304	Thomas L. Farnsworth	27
1	4	2	7	727,611	1	62,470				6	1		1	1			2	15	7	7	15		27,642	27,642	Bert E. Swenson	28
7	5	2	14	328,672	3	31,461	2	4,265	3	12		1	1		1	1	3	25	2	4	8		14,685	17,845	Ralph T. Shaw	29
2			2	228,714	2	96,348	2	93,216		1								1		6	14		7,320	7,320	Dale Riley	30
5	1	1	7	92,183			2	13,340	1	1			1	[23]1					1	3	4		6,720	7,470	R. C. Whitmore	31
	11		11		1	144,000											1	4		3	1				Newton P. Robinson	32
2	4	2	8	26,638			3	11,034										6		2	2		7,000	7,000	M. H. Soglow	33
															1										Owen McHugh	34
	42		42	*588,780			19		4	17								32		35	28		15,908	15,908	Willard N. Greim	35
					2					68	3	3		1	4	1	5	57	5						W. H. Asmus	a
									1	1				1				2			1				Mrs. W. L. Birkhimer	36
	1		1							1	1			1				6	1						Burgis G. Coy	37
	1		1														1								Dwight E. Neill	38
		2	2				2		1	1								2		1					M. R. Moorhead	39
6	1	1	8	*65,000	2	10,400	2	6,200	1	4				1			1	6	1	10	2		7,000	7,700	Glenn Jensen	40
4	1	1	7	11,932			2	3,000		3								6	2	7			5,124	5,124	Henry Amicarella	41
2			2		1	6,000	3			2				1				5		3	6		3,000	3,000	Kenneth F. Grove	42
																	1								Guy L Bereman	43
1			1	5,000						1							1		1						William F. Robinson	44
4			4	*47,079	2	10,556	2	4,328	1	2			1				1	6	1	2	2	400		400	C. A. Flanders	45
5	3		8	*113,310	4	87,655	17	46,308		4	1	1	2		1			23	4	18	5	11,000	2,764	13,764	Fred W. Huling	46
		6	6	29,710			1	13,500	1									6							M. A. McPhetres	47
1	1		2	14,747			1	10,787										8		6	1		3,630	3,630	Jack E. MacAdams	48
	11		11	117,981			7	33,743	1	20	3			1	2		1	26							Robert A. Leckie	49
	5		5						2	5	1														A. C. Hitchcock	50
											1														Walter A. Bates	51
	4		4	30,000						4							1	6	1						Clarence R. Hillman	52
	1		1	*52,622	1	29,284	7	9,499	1	1				1				2		6	3		8,068	10,255	Emerson C. Reed	53
		14	14	302,732	3	36,096	7	58,159	1	5		1	1					16		2			455	455	James S. Stevens	54
	4	12	16	[10]1,661,195	3	145,800	16	303,612	6	25	1	1	3	1	2		3	46	1	20	20		38,000	38,600	James H. Dillon	55
	9		9	62,339			1	1,242																	P. M. Kidney	56
	4		4						2	7					1		2	12	2						George L. Chesley	57
	8		8	57,000																					James Naughton, Jr.	a
	1		1	3,500	1	2,400			1	3	1							4	1						John L. Marsh	58
	25		25	[10]133,318			3	3,880												21	35		30,837	41,340	Albert A. Pilvelis	59
							6	11,302	4	22	4		1		1		2	29							Harold V. Doheny	a
	12		12	40,491			4	22,330		5										4					Joseph F. Andrews	60
	10		10	75,000						2								4							Matthew J. Sheridan	61
										1	2							1							Henry D. Johnson	a
	2		2				1	2,100										2							Wilbert R. Hemmerly	62
	2		2	*6,000						1							1								H. A. Leigh	63
	3		3	*14,000					1	1	1							2							George W. Anger	64
					1	28,000																				a
2	13	6	21	317,226	1	2,605	18	47,717	2	5		1						8	5						Edward J. Hunt	65
6	6		6	[10]37,149						3	2	2					1	7	1						William H. Shea	66
7	3	1	4	20,400	1	3,000	2	2,500	1	4	1							3							Carl R. Bozenski	67

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries And Wages: For Leadership	Salaries And Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries And Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Conn.—Cont.														
1	Waterbury	99,314	Park Department[2]	34	33	4	....	....	.....	612	13,292	9,704	22,996	23,608	M
2	Watertown	8,787	School Department	9	12	....	....	....	2,000	225	5,250	.....	5,250	7,475	M
3	West Hartford	33,776	Department of Recreation[2]	19	17	2	13	60	9,285	1,862	7,040	1,830	8,870	[6]20,017	M
4	Westport	8,258	Park and Athletic Commission	2	2	....	12	....	300	200	2,000	.....	2,000	2,500	M
5	Windsor	10,068	Department of Adult Education, Board of Education	3	3	....	12	29	.....	400	875	.....	875	1,275	M
6	Winsted	7,674	Playground Association	....	2	....	....	....	.....	128	480	.....	480	608	M&
	Delaware														
7	Wilmington	112,504	Board of Park Commissioners	30	24	....	....	....	9,702	.....	7,795	.....	.....	[6]38,274	M
			Department of Adult Education, Public Schools	6	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	984	332	1,316	1,316	M
	Dist. of Columbia														
8	Washington	663,091	Community Center and Playgrounds Department	169	178	134	391	1427	23,391	29,090	200,839	50,255	251,094	[6]303,575	M
			National Capital Parks, National Park Service, Department of the Interior	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[34]49,296	M
	Florida														
9	Bradenton	7,444	Department of Recreation[2]	1	....	1	1	....	300	150	1,800	.....	1,800	2,250	M
10	Clearwater	10,136	Recreation Department[2]	5	2	1	3	....	.....	2,795	2,873	2,732	5,605	8,400	M
11	Dade County[29]	267,739	County Parks Department[2]	2	....	1	....	....	50,639	6,473	2,900	22,099	24,999	82,111	C
12	Daytona Beach	22,584	Recreation Department	5	4	3	10	....	20,000	9,000	10,000	12,586	22,586	51,586	M
13	Fort Lauderdale	17,996	Department of Parks[5]	5	....	5	....	....	.....	25,705	7,000	20,882	27,882	53,587	M
14	Fort Myers	10,604	Recreation Department[2]	2	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	2,700	.....	.....	20,730	M
15	Gainesville	13,757	Department of Recreation[2]	9	6	3	....	....	500	900	4,800	300	5,100	6,500	M&
16	Hollywood	6,239	Recreation Department[2]	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
17	Jacksonville	173,065	Department of Public Recreation[2]	18	6	24	30	27	20,576	16,784	38,053	38,102	76,155	113,515	M
18	Lakeland	22,068	Recreation Department	4	....	4	....	....	10,000	8,000	5,140	10,000	15,140	33,140	M
19	Miami	172,172	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	30	16	19	30	65	40,000	.....	33,000	.....	.....	[30]128,000	M
20	Ocala	8,986	Recreation Commission	2	....	1	8	15	.....	2,498	2,425	380	2,805	5,303	M
21	Orlando	36,736	Recreation Department[2]	10	9	2	11	109	1,200	.....	6,222	.....	.....	15,217	M
22	Palm Beach	3,747	Playground Commission	2	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
23	St. Augustine	12,090	Recreation Department[5]	....	1	1	2	....	105	490	1,500	720	2,220	2,815	M
24	St. Petersburg	60,812	Recreation Department	12	3	4	....	....	20,799	33,426	12,150	.....	12,150	[31]66,375	M
			Bureau of Pier and Spa	4	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
25	Tallahassee	16,240	Recreation Department[5]	1	....	1	3	5	8,557	5,589	2,460	6,112	8,572	[6]22,718	M
26	Tampa	108,391	Board of Public Recreation	17	14	12	100	30	13,700	16,753	25,990	10,010	36,000	66,453	M
	Georgia														
27	Athens	20,650	Playground and Recreation Board	5	2	1	....	....	.....	996	3,564	279	3,843	[4]4,839	M
28	Atlanta	302,288	Park and Cemetery Department	8	....	8	....	....	44,883	13,668	14,825	35,050	49,875	[6]108,426	M
29	Brunswick	15,035	City and County Commissioners	9	2	1	....	....	2,257	1,326	3,632	512	4,144	7,727	M&
30	Cartersville	6,141	City of Cartersville	1	....	....	....	....	500	2,000	500	3,000	3,500	6,000	M
31	Columbus	53,280	Department of Recreation	4	17	9	31	42	.....	8,121	14,356	739	15,095	23,216	M&
			City and Lions Club	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,468	M
32	Macon	57,865	Recreation Department	1	12	12	....	....	.....	2,700	7,700	1,140	8,840	11,540	M
33	Marietta	8,667	Board of Recreation	3	1	1	13	25	181	392	1,254	464	1,718	[2]2,291	M
34	Newnan	7,182	Parks Committee	2	1	....	....	7	1,500	.....	708	.....	708	2,208	M
35	Savannah	95,996	Recreation Commission	1	6	1	90	10	.....	1,050	6,245	780	7,025	8,075	M
	Idaho														
36	Burley	5,329	School District No. 1, City and Recreation Council	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,025	.....	.....	[6]5,220	M
37	Gooding	2,568	City Council and School District	1	....	....	....	....	300	100	200	.....	200	600	M
38	Grangeville	1,929	Lions Club	1	1	....	....	....	.....	870	805	.....	805	1,675	P
39	Pocatello	18,133	Mayor and Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	625	.....	625	[6]625	M
40	Wallace	3,839	Recreational Association and City	3	2	....	....	4	200	300	950	700	1,650	2,150	M&
41	Weiser	3,663	City Council	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1,128	.....	.....	1,372	2,500	M
	Illinois														
42	Alton	31,255	Recreation Department[2]	20	14	2	....	3	.....	11,882	10,212	9,677	19,889	[6]31,771	M
43	Aurora	47,170	Playground Commission	8	16	2	....	....	6,166	5,727	4,834	2,723	7,557	19,450	M
			Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,500	M
44	Berwyn	48,451	Playground and Recreation Commission	4	1	2	....	....	3,548	5,484	3,900	2,937	6,837	15,869	M
45	Bloomington	32,868	Recreation Board	1	....	....	2	9	.....	1,365	135	.....	135	[4]1,500	M
46	Blue Island	16,638	Playground and Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	398	1,940	600	319	919	3,257	M
47	Brookfield	10,817	Recreation Department[2]	1	1	....	....	....	400	.....	600	.....	.....	1,150	M
48	Canton	11,577	Park District and School Board	1	....	....	....	....	18,269	1,316	.....	.....	.....	[6]19,585	M
49	Champaign	23,302	Recreation and Playground Department[2]	31	11	5	16	....	.....	3,035	6,331	.....	6,331	[6]9,366	M
			Recreation Commission[24]	2	5	5	....	....	.....	11,292	.....	.....	13,708	25,000	M
50	Chicago	3,396,808	Park District	485	145	276	....	....	.....	273,960	747,005	.....	747,005	[37]1,020,965	M
			Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, Department of Public Works	53	21	74	....	....	9,390	31,500	178,524	77,000	255,524	296,414	M
			Bureau of Recreation, Board of Education	69	66	135	....	....	99,160	93,586	351,095	247,950	599,045	791,791	M
51	Cook County[39]	4,063,342	Forest Preserve District	10	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,383	C
52	Danville	36,919	Recreation Department[2]	11	11	3	36	66	.....	2,717	5,237	840	6,077	8,794	M
53	Decatur	59,305	Playground and Recreation Board	28	31	2	10	325	.....	7,661	13,468	1,126	14,594	[6]22,255	M&
			Park District	....	....	....	....	....	2,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,515	M
54	Evanston	65,389	Bureau of Recreation, City Council	62	24	6	33	4	.....	12,165	27,980	3,595	31,575	[43]43,740	M
55	Forest Park	14,840	Playground and Recreation Board	5	3	1	16	19	.....	1,480	2,704	89	2,793	4,273	M
56	Glencoe	6,825	Municipal Playground Commission	1	....	....	....	....	.....	9,248	2,270	7,852	10,122	19,370	M
			Glencoe Playgrounds, Inc.	3	6	....	....	....	3,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	7,000	11,000	M&
57	Glen Ellyn	8,055	Park District	2	1	....	....	....	32,000	2,000	1,500	800	2,300	36,300	M

table

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service				Source of Information	No. of City
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
...	14	...	...	14	91,583	2	31,170	...	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	18	2	...	...	14,000	...	14,000	William J. Derwin	1
...	1	...	...	1	[10]4,963	...	...	3	8,435	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howard C. Harrison	2
...	3	...	5	8	34,099	...	...	3	5,012	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. W. Feldman	3
...	2	1	...	3	...	1	8,000	1	500	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	Alan E. Bresslin	4
...	3	1	...	4	*8,450	...	...	1	2,025	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Francis W. Russell	5
...	1	...	...	1	*26,815	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Catherine E. White	6
...	23	...	...	23	[10]417,394	1	18,956	6	52,904	1	13	...	...	...	...	[23]1	...	5	38	9	3	3	37,600	4,848	42,448	Edward R. Mack	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	Marguerite H. Burnett	a
76	40	2	...	118	[8]2,994,001	20	...	34	399,429	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	[27]8	121	4	65	34	16,000	85,994	126,225	Milo F. Christiansen	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[28]10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Edward J. Kelly	a
3	1	...	...	4	...	2	3,500	2	4,000	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	700	700	Howard E. Westcott	9
2	3	7	...	12	25,567	2	9,083	1	540	1	1	1	...	...	...	[23]1	...	...	8	...	4	10	...	2,963	2,963	Eddie C. Moore	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,518	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jerry Donovan	11
4	1	...	3	8	194,528	6	408,438	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	1	9	...	7,488	7,488	Cletus R. Allen	12
...	1	...	...	1	[10]1,500	1	5,500	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. G. Reynolds	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	8	...	570	570	Max McKeown	14
6	4	4	...	14	...	1	4,500	9	20,500	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	3,800	3,800	Dr. R. G. Manchester	15
2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	Taylor Trout	16
16	...	...	...	16	*735,102	2	4,246	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	...	14	18	...	10,288	10,288	George G. Robinson	17
6	...	...	...	6	112,800	4	185,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	1	3	70,000	2,400	72,400	Harry L. Coe, Jr.	18
9	8	...	...	17	1,045,787	9	78,000	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	4	...	...	...	Joe J. Mason	19
2	2	...	...	4	*26,223	2	33,524	1	4,881	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	3	...	3,300	3,300	Milton B. Boswell	20
1	10	...	...	11	72,000	1	12,000	1	2,000	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	4	10	...	...	...	C. L. Varner	21
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Ida B. Large	22
...	4	...	...	4	76,129	3	63,055	2	12,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	4	...	2,995	2,995	Bertha Williams	23
2	4	14	...	20	70,170	14	515,391	5	439,038	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	1	...	1,044	1,044	P. V. Gahan	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. L. Roberts	a
1	3	...	...	4	*41,705	1	112,665	3	28,894	...	1	...	...	...	...	[32]1	...	...	5	...	4	8	6,086	5,150	11,236	Ralph E. Carter	25
21	2	1	...	24	*974,491	7	38,640	25	50,000	...	7	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	25	1	9	20	...	8,374	8,374	Nash Higgins	26
1	6	...	...	7	*77,361	2	26,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	3,228	4,218	Rozelle Holman	27
24	3	...	...	27	582,494	...	...	3	...	7	15	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	92	4	27	47	...	35,000	35,000	George I. Simons	28
4	2	...	...	6	82,897	1	2,865	2	67,607	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	6	8	...	8,503	9,511	Mrs. Dorothy A. Thiot	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Herbert M. Crane	30
7	2	4	8	21	520,097	3	15,712	3	3,900	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	6	12	...	7,393	7,643	Edwina Wood	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		a
8	...	...	5	13	194,243	...	...	9	85,358	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	21	59	...	30,690	30,690	Mrs. Wilma E. Beggs	32
2	2	...	...	4	[10]33,140	...	...	2	28,337	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	1	1	2	...	1,656	3,168	Albert H. Bishop	33
2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	A. P. Mann	34
14	...	2	...	16	506,280	...	...	2	26,200	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	3	...	8,000	8,000	H. S. Bounds	35
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	550	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	5	...	4,320	4,320	George E. Denman	36
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	1	...	660	660	M. W. Tate	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1,000	John L. Olmsted	38
...	5	...	...	5	20,000	1	10,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	6	...	...	...	W. L. Raymond	39
...	2	...	...	2	5,800	...	...	1	2,100	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fred R. Leverieg	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	D. A. Kramer	41
9	5	11	...	25	1,164,882	4	[33]10,037	16	98,966	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	13	...	8,400	10,315	Russell J. Foval	42
...	13	...	1	14	*123,297	3	74,880	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	1	2	...	...	15,072	Russell A. Perry	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	Ray C. Moses	a
...	5	...	...	5	109,536	1	26,517	13	5,616	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	George Sluka	44
...	5	15	...	20	177,796	1	5,714	14	74,940	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	25	21	...	24,233	34,332	Jessie O. Dixon	45
...	5	1	2	8	*94,476	1	16,328	5	10,916	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	4,935	4,935	E. Klings	46
...	2	...	...	2	...	1	18,000	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Frank B. Fanning	47
...	...	1	...	1	200,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. H. Gillet	48
...	8	...	...	8	...	1	...	13	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mary Ann Simon	49
...	193	...	...	193	4,760,535	88	14,695,862	...	...	31	100	12	2	...	3	1	6	38	602	81	[35]324	[35]160	...	[36]433,000	520,980	Ernest E. Goranson	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	...	...	...	V. K. Brown	a
36	...	...	...	36	[10]*7,255,896	41	8,821,248	...	...	3	16	30	...	...	...	...	3	...	46	15	1	...	...	...	...	Theo. A. Gross	b
69	...	...	...	69	8,634,286	69	...	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	6	...	...	...	...	...	Herman J. Fischer	c
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	4	...	3	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	John Barstow Morrill	51
2	10	...	...	12	258,180	4	179,220	5	4,955	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	11	10	...	14,095	14,095	George A. Fairhead	52
1	16	18	...	35	*685,517	4	119,102	15	207,803	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	10	13	...	27,418	39,708	R. Wayne Gill	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	Jessie M. Allen	a
5	5	5	...	10	231,963	6	151,010	18	50,400	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	11	10	...	11,134	12,576	Charles T. Byrnes	54
...	3	...	...	3	42,068	1	1,590	3	6,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	3	...	3,252	3,267	Lewis Behrens	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. A. Williams	56
...	3	...	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Robert E. Everly	a
...	3	...	...	3	3,000	1	10,000	1	2,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	56,000	...	56,000	Forest I. Lofgren	57

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support†
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Illinois—Cont.														
1	Herrin	9,352	Recreation Association	1					1,881		342		342	2,223	M&
2	Highland Park	14,476	Community Center	5	2	1	35	45	1,091	2,611	3,752	1,448	5,200	[6]8,902	P
			Park District	1	3					5,602			12,340	17,942	M
3	Hillsboro	4,514	Department of Public Property	3	1				1,000	300			1,200	2,500	M
4	Hinsdale	7,336	Recreation Committee	7	4		9	20	100	1,000	1,375	100	1,475	2,575	M&
5	Jacksonville	19,844	Y. M. C. A.	1											P
6	Kewanee	16,901	Park District	2	2				23,000	1,500	2,000		2,000	26,500	M&
7	Lake Forest	6,885	Park Board	2	2					1,000	2,600	12,000	14,600	15,600	M
8	Lombard	7,075	Recreation Commission, Inc.	1	1		9			212	450		450	662	M&
9	Maywood	26,648	Playground and Recreation Board	4	2	1	4	6		2,145	4,106	952	5,058	7,203	M
10	Moline	34,608	Playground and Recreation Board	12	15						2,370	2,608	4,978	4,978	M
11	North Chicago	8,465	Foss Park Board and Civic Service Association	7	7	1		2	2,300	1,500	2,300	3,000	5,300	9,100	M&
12	Oak Park	66,015	Playground Board	6	14	9	7	12	3,872	11,871	13,321	15,035	28,356	44,099	M
13	Oglesby	3,938	Park Board and F. G. Dickinson House Board	4	2	3	12	40	100,130	649	3,595	1,550	5,145	[6]105,924	M&
14	Olney	7,831	Recreation Board and City Council		1		7	32			100	500	600	600	M&
15	Paris	9,281	Park Department[2]												M
16	Pekin	19,407	Park District	1							700			30,000	M
17	Peoria	105,087	Park and Pleasure Driveway District	15	2	7	3							75,000	M
			Negro Community Center	2	5	4	6	5	92	1,027	4,405	21	4,426	[6]5,545	M
18	Peru	8,983	Recreation Department[5]	5	2		3				1,750			5,250	M
19	River Forest	9,487	Playground and Recreation Board	6	2	4			248	2,232	3,589	1,920	5,509	7,989	M
20	Rochelle	4,200	Department of Public Property											1,797	M
21	Rockford	84,637	Park District	8	7						2,870			32,924	M
			Booker Washington Association[39]	1	1	1	8			2,767	1,522		1,522	[6]4,289	P
22	Rock Island	42,775	Playground and Recreation Commission	13	3	1	15	6		1,421	3,814	254	4,068	[6]5,489	M
23	St. Charles	5,870	Baker Memorial Community Center, Inc.	2						4,254	2,956	3,181	6,137	10,391	P
24	Springfield	75,503	Playground and Recreation Commission	42	38	5				8,786	25,486		25,486	34,272	M
25	Sycamore	4,702	Recreation Commission	2			24			4,765	1,600	445	2,045	6,810	M
			Park District	2	1				6,000	8,100	700	6,200	6,900	21,000	M&
26	Waukegan	34,241	Park District	1					28,129	9,354			10,257	47,740	M
27	Western Springs	4,856	Park District	1	1					75	276		276	351	M
28	Wheaton	7,389	Park District											3,683	M
29	Wilmette	17,226	Playground and Recreation Board	3	4	4			671	2,442	8,835	221	9,056	12,169	M&
30	Winnebago Co.[40]	121,178	County Forest Preserve District						950	4,700		825	825	6,475	C
31	Winnetka	12,430	Park District						32,269					60,789	M
	Indiana														
32	Anderson	41,572	Community Recreation Program	19	17	1	46	87	653	20,363	6,780	32,789	39,569	60,585	M&
33	Bedford	12,514	Park Board and Recreation Commission	2		1			2,000		3,100			9,000	M
34	Brazil	8,126	Recreation Committee and Park Board	2	5			13						[6]6,655	M
35	Butler	1,794	School Board	1	1				1,090	100	500	200	700	[6]1,890	M
36	East Chicago	54,637	Recreation Department, Park Commission	2	2	3	30	10	21,172	22,193	2,665	600	3,265	46,630	M
37	Evansville	97,062	Recreation Department, Park Board	34	24	3	150	970	680	8,502	14,381	10,020	24,401	[6]33,583	M&
38	Fort Wayne	118,410	Park Board	15	22	1	4		17,195	10,326	8,262	19,385	27,647	[6]55,168	M&
			Wheatley Social Center[39]	2	2	4	1		700	1,550	5,008	950	5,958	8,208	P
39	Garrett	4,285	Mayor, Common Council and Board of Works	8	2										M
40	Hobart	7,166	Park Board	2			3		950	250	500	550	1,050	2,250	M
41	Indianapolis	386,972	Recreation Department, Park Board	81	83	27	55	210	14,807	56,837	53,711	88,769	142,480	214,124	M
42	Jeffersonville	11,493	Recreation Board	1	2			2	100	450	800		800	1,350	M
43	Kendallville	5,431	Park Board	2				8			400	1,800	2,200	2,200	M
44	Kokomo	33,795	Department of Recreation[2]	13	5	1	7			3,450	2,950		2,950	6,400	M
45	La Porte	16,180	Civic Auditorium Advisory Board	1										1,500	M
46	New Albany	25,414	Board of Park Commissioners	6			5				1,000	500	1,500	[3]1,500	M
			Valley View Golf Club, Inc.											5,000	M
47	Noblesville	5,575	Park Board	5	2					3,361	3,760			12,500	M
48	Pendleton	1,681	Park Board												M
49	Peru	12,432	Board of Works	1	1				825	1,000	300	4,000	4,300	6,125	M
50	Portland	6,362	Park Board	4	1					1,261	1,083	850	1,933	3,194	M
51	Richmond	35,147	City of Richmond												M
			School Board	4	6					250	1,484		1,484	1,734	M
52	South Bend	101,268	Department of Public Recreation[2]	54	7	1				6,333	11,667		11,667	[6]18,000	M
			Hering House Welfare League[39]	1	1	2	22		600				2,100	[6]2,700	P
53	Speed	600	Louisville Cement Corporation	2	2		2								P
54	Tipton	5,101	Park Board	6					425		1,000			11,000	M
55	Wabash	9,653	Community Service	1	5					4,896	1,230		1,230	6,126	M&
56	Wakarusa	1,033	School and City	1						150	50		50	[6]200	M
57	Warsaw	6,378	Baker Boys' Club and Park Board	2											M&
58	Washington	9,312	City of Washington	1											M
59	Whiting	10,307	Community Service	2	1	3	2		2,000	13,990	7,045	17,355	24,400	[6]40,390	P
	Iowa														
60	Ames	12,555	Recreation Commission	21	13		4			300	2,700		2,700	[6]3,000	M
61	Cedar Rapids	62,120	Playground and Recreation Commission	36	24	3	90	270	54,921	6,519	9,591	2,769	12,360	73,800	M
			Department of Parks and Public Property	2					36,000					39,800	M
62	Central City	810	Community Playground Committee		1		32	21	150	200	180	50	230	[6]580	P
63	Clinton	26,270	Recreation Commission		1			30		1,600	110	25	135	[6]1,735	P
64	Davenport	66,039	Board of Park Commissioners	44	25	3			13,526	7,608	11,820	15,646	27,466	48,600	M&
65	Des Moines	159,819	Playground and Recreation Commission	43	49	5								31,249	M
			Park Board						25,279	15,148		41,723	41,723	82,150	M
66	Dubuque	43,892	Park Board		1		7		225	380	900	2,900	3,800	4,405	M
			Department of Recreation[2]	12	11	3				6,596	5,250	3,940	9,190	15,786	M

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers												Emergency Service							
																			Paid Leaders		Expenditures					
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
...	3	...	...	3	57,941	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	4	...	7,883	14,230	Arthur D. Brunk	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46,234	1	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George Scheuchenpflug	2
1	4	...	...	5	32,027	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	Roy Millen	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	Harold Sitton	3
...	10	...	...	10	42,500	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	C. W. Cassell	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. D. Hermann	5
...	3	...	...	3	24,000	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	B. E. Rose	6
...	2	...	...	2	37,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. H. Peters	7
...	5	...	...	5	5,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hubert E. Mogle	8
...	4	...	...	4	*92,000	...	...	4	30,000	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	Florence Rotermund	9
3	3	...	...	6	...	6	3,500	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	Ralph B. Birks	10
...	3	2	...	5	51,500	1	61,000	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	3	...	8,250	9,000	Joseph S. Boak	11
5	...	...	...	5	[8]625,310	5	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	Josephine Blackstock	12
1	...	...	1	2	80,000	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	400	485	Harold Snedden	13
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	4	...	6,000	8,500	Clyde C. Hood and T. C. Colvin	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[23]1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	F. L. McCord	15
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	A. G. Keller	16
...	7	...	...	7	...	1	250,000	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	25	4	5	10	...	...	...	Barney B. Maticka	17
...	1	...	...	1	5,500	1	15,500	1	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Arria Jean Richmond	a
...	2	1	...	3	65,000	...	...	1	550	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Leslie Hoenscheid	18
1	3	2	...	6	*55,000	1	10,000	5	30,000	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	William C. Ladwig	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. L. Heydacker	20
...	7	...	...	7	183,680	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	44	12	...	...	...	...	...	Homer E. Folgate	21
...	1	...	...	1	40,000	1	26,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1,556	1,556	Lola Robinson	a
...	5	...	...	5	[10*]115,510	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	8	13	...	12,620	14,962	Melville H. Hodge	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	77,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Robert F. Munn	23
...	19	...	...	19	[10]130,491	1	...	23	57,944	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	6	...	...	...	...	...	John E. MacWherter	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,440	2,330	H. F. Moor	25
...	1	...	...	1	63,200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	150		a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	Charles L. Whyte	26
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	F. N. Sanders	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. L. Gates	28
...	2	3	...	5	*126,322	1	20,200	1	37,620	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	Daniel M. Davis	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	H. O. Lundgren	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	George B. Caskey	31
...	11	12	...	23	560,000	2	[33]8,500	9	60,000	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	10	12	6	...	9,167	13,812	Edw. J. Ronsheim	32
1	3	...	...	4	250,000	2	100,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	3	8	3	...	4,500	9,000	William R. Kramer	33
8	2	...	1	11	34,000	8	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	26	1	...	...	11,735	Wayne Pipes	34
1	3	...	...	4	27,500	...	...	1	13,500	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	1,080	1,080	C. E. Jenkins	35
6	15	9	5	35	642,058	4	125,897	16	404,260	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	16	6	11	8	...	12,050	12,260	Rudolph Jarabak	36
...	22	...	...	22	648,000	4	312,000	32	101,500	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	25	1	...	...	...	...	63,540	James R. Newcom	37
...	20	...	...	20	*519,988	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	65	...	5	6	...	19,294	82,714	R. B. McClintock	38
...	...	1	...	1	*10,964	2	56,905	4	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	7,000	7,000	John E. Ridley	a
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fred L. Feick	39
...	...	1	...	1	20,000	1	9,000	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fred O. Baumer	40
...	66	...	...	66	591,373	11	399,932	...	...	1	20	4	3	...	...	6	...	5	85	23	...	...	...	...	...	H. W. Middlesworth	41
...	2	...	...	2	*150,000	1	12,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	250	S. Harlan Vogt	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	Robert C. Moses	43
...	10	...	...	10	98,910	2	121,400	8	7,050	1	3	...	...	...	...	[23]1	...	[23]1	13	...	6	5	...	11,000	12,100	Alfred Campbell	44
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	150,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. E. Walker	45
...	5	...	...	5	...	2	120,000	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	4	...	24,000	24,000	Herbert Jenkins	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Louis D. Wolf	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. D. Andrews	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. H. Walker	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1,000	1,000	R. H. Sutherly	49
...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. H. Starbuck	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	[23]1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. W. Hodgin	51
...	6	...	...	6	*76,518	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	7	...	1,760	1,760	L. H. Lyboult	a
...	21	...	...	21	*591,150	1	375,250	16	33,814	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	7	13	12	...	14,500	14,750	Orvel G. Glassburn	52
...	1	...	...	1	16,000	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. G. Smith	a
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jesse G. Dorsey	53
...	1	...	...	1	20,400	1	2,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	1,372	...	1,372	W. H. Yoder	54
...	5	...	...	5	14,351	...	...	3	10,460	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	2	...	5,065	6,980	W. C. Mills	55
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1,400	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	750	800	C. J. Gerber	56
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. N. Thorn	57
...	5	...	...	5	89,000	2	21,785	1	900	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	Maud G. Spalding	58
...	3	...	...	3	42,450	1	285,547	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	1	...	4,500	4,750	John Sharp	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kenneth Wells	60
...	3	...	...	3	[10]9,400	...	...	3	1,780	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...		
...	16	...	...	16	[10*]206,530	...	...	5	51,726	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	5	26	13	...	9,932	11,420	L. C. Dean	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		a
...	1	...	...	1	[10]7,356	...	...	2	5,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	Arnold O. Kenyon	62
...	6	...	1	7	*45,000	4	75,289	1	4,500	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	6	8	...	13,000	13,000	Mabel E. Gray	63
5	9	...	...	14	*750,000	...	...	4	7,800	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	W. H. Romine	64
...	...	...	33	33	*389,993	1	11,642	8	16,139	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	30	15	5	...	...	3,900	3,900	Kathryn E. Kreig	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	Helen Richter	a
...	2	...	...	2	52,164	...	...	2	14,878	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	Wendelin Rettenberger	66
1	9	...	...	10	*283,501	...	...	3	99,687	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	9	5	...	3,847	3,847	Carl L. Grabow	a

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Iowa—Cont.														
1	Iowa City	17,182	Recreation Board	8	3	1	3	23	1,202	265	2,258		2,258	[6]3,725	
2	Mapleton	1,824	Town Council	2	1					493	465		465	958	M
3	Marion	4,721	American Legion Post No. 298	3	1		4			200	400	200	600	800	
4	Marshalltown	19,240	Park Board and Council of Social Agencies	4			2	9		429	1,040	521	1,561	[3]1,990	M
5	Mason City	27,080	Y. M. C. A., Recreation Activities Committee and City	8			40			350	1,200		1,200	1,550	M
6	Oskaloosa	11,024	Independent School District	1						740	300		300	[6]1,040	M
7	Ottumwa	31,570	Parks and Public Property Department				15							1,935	
8	Pocahontas	1,730	Town Council	2	3				806		880	240	1,120	1,926	
9	Sioux City	82,364	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education Department of Parks and Public Property	55	76	2	82	225		3,538	14,963	2,118	17,081	20,619 24,633	
10	Villisca	2,011	Park Board		1		1	6		766	225	320	545	1,311	
11	Waterloo	51,743	Recreation Commission	27	16	1	59	31	1,241	3,071	5,198	1,351	6,549	[6]10,861	M
12	Waverly	4,156	City of Waverly	4						2,065	1,315	650	1,965	4,030	
13	Webster City	6,738	City Manager	2	1					685	766	1,266	2,032	2,717	
	Kansas														
14	Anthony	2,873	Light and Water Department							1,920		2,580	2,580	4,500	
15	Coffeyville	17,355	Board of Education	3	2						674			1,000	
16	Concordia	6,255	Park Committee							780			571	1,351	
17	Garden City	6,285	Park Department[5]	3	1			1		200	500	100	600	800	
18	Horton	2,872	Park Department[5]	1					200	375	175	200	375	950	
19	Iola	7,244	Park Board											11,500	
20	Kansas City	121,458	Street and Park Department	4		4	85				5,000	13,000	18,000	18,000	
21	Kingman	3,213	Board of Commissioners	1					550	558				2,306	3,414	
22	Liberal	4,410	Park Department						710					286	996	
23	Manhattan	11,659	City Clerk	4	3						1,623				6,914	
24	Olathe	3,979	City of Olathe	2									450	[3]450	
25	Salina	21,073	Park Department	4							885			6,500	
26	Topeka	67,833	Board of Education	20	26		10			340	4,369	282	4,651	[4]4,991	
27	Wichita	114,966	Board of Park Commissioners	25	19	6			27,000					66,790	
28	Winfield	9,506	Board of Education	9	12									2,500	
	Kentucky														
29	Bellevue	8,741	City Schools	4	2					100	750	450	1,200	1,300	
30	Fort Thomas	11,034	Recreation Committee	4	3					431	1,475	644	2,119	[2]2,550	
31	Lexington	49,304	Playground and Recreation Department[5] City Recreation Department[39]	14 7	12 11	2 2	3	114 11	900	3,673 2,208	10,152 4,852	2,323 2,790	12,475 7,642	16,148 10,750	M
32	Louisville	319,077	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	30	31	7	3			13,145	17,432	10,859	28,291	[6]41,436	
33	Paducah	33,765	Park Board	4										4,500	
	Louisiana														
34	Baton Rouge	34,719	Parish and Municipal Recreation Commission[41]		1	1	5	1	1,839	1,987	1,156	18	1,174	5,000	
35	Lafayette	19,210	Recreation Commission Park Commission	5 1	4	3 1	5	115	12,000	1,795 757	4,388 1,500	2,033 3,647	6,421 5,147	8,216 17,904	
36	Monroe	28,309	Recreation Department[2]	7	12	1	10			920	2,600	80	2,680	3,600	
37	New Orleans	494,537	City Park Improvement Association Playground Community Service Commision Audubon Park Commission	5 9 1	40 1	4 41				8,890	7,200 32,140	12,600	44,740	41,789 53,630 24,748	
	Maine														
38	Augusta	19,360	Park Committee	1										800	
39	Bangor	29,822	Recreation Board	2	10									5,400	
40	Bath	10,235	Playground Committee	1	7		16	25		1,382	654	112	766	[2]2,148	
41	Brunswick	7,003	Playground Department[2]	1	6		1		25	220	245	10	255	500	
42	Lewiston	38,598	School Department	4	4				1,118	144	1,562	315	1,877	3,139	
43	Orono	3,702	Recreation Committee	2	1		14	11	5	65	300	10	310	380	M
44	Portland	73,643	Recreation Commission Park Commission	6 1	19	1				4,486	5,914	1,873	7,787	12,273 18,099	
45	Presque Isle	5,456	Playground Department	1			7		800		203	200	400	[3]1,200	M
46	Sanford	14,886	Park Commission	5	3						973			2,473	
47	Washburn	1,805	Department of Education	1						32	161	63	224	256	
48	Westbrook	11,087	Community Association	2	1	2	30		1,100	1,500	4,400		4,400	[6]7,000	M
	Maryland														
49	Baltimore	859,100	Department of Public Recreation[2] Board of Park Commissioners	229	199	42	35	495	11,323	64,422	125,899	26,725	152,624	228,369	
50	Frederick	15,802	Playground Commission Mayor and Aldermen	4 3	6 2					150	850		850	1,000	
51	Greenbelt	2,831	Recreation Department	7	1	3				6,133	5,184	3,014	8,198	14,331	
52	Hagerstown	32,491	Playground Board	4	9						1,417	154	1,571	[6]1,571	M
53	Takoma Park	8,938	Parks and Playgrounds Committee	4	3		4			200	1,000		1,000	[6]1,200	
	Massachusetts														
54	Abington	5,708	Park Department[2] and School Board	1			3	3	150	500	200	700	900	1,550	M
55	Arlington	40,013	School Department Park Commission	8	7					1,217	1,544	2,159	3,703	4,920 3,729	
56	Belmont	26,867	Playground or Recreation Commission	21	11				21,793	6,195	7,226	5,737	12,963	40,861	

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1941

Table

Year round	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
..	3	...	...	3	[10]15,140	1	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	3,811	3,811	M. E. Trowbridge	1
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. L. Weaver	2
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Z. N. Lundy	3
..	4	2	...	6	29,750	...	...	2	2,752	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	4	...	...	9,600	Russell E. Dickinson	4
..	6	...	4	10	*52,475	...	...	4	5,500	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	18	10	...	1,680	1,680	Evron M. Karges	5
..	5	...	...	5	*14,530	...	...	4	17,700	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	6	...	...	7,742	Gretchen Jensen	6
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jack Woodrow	7
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	T. F. McCartan	8
..	22	...	9	31	*365,870	...	...	30	28,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	15	3	...	7,500	7,500	F. W. Wakefield	9
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	E. O. Johnson	a
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. E. Gourley	10
..	7	...	2	9	*128,811	...	...	9	2,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	C. D. Wardell	11
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	R. O. Clark	12
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	C. C. McCarthy	13
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fred Glaw	14
..	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Thelma Mifflin	15
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	F. V. Hughes	16
..	4	...	...	4	7,650	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	T. S. Bailey	17
..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	2	...	5,716	5,716	Rev. M. W. Faulkner	18
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	T. C. Shanahan	19
..	30	3	...	33	410,410	14	299,694	19	265,217	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	134	41	...	75,612	75,612	Frank Ventura	20
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	C. J. Peterson	21
..	1	...	...	1	11,823	...	...	1	1,240	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	448	J. N. Evans	22
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	A. L. Hjort	23
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howard E. Payne	24
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	I. R. Ricklefs	25
..	15	...	...	15	110,955	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	41	2	13	8	...	1,423	1,423	L. P. Dittemore	26
..	9	...	...	9	369,377	5	...	8	28,308	...	15	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	16	3	24	33	...	...	...	Alfred MacDonald	27
..	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	Evan E. Evans	28
..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Richard L. Bourn	29
..	3	...	...	3	[10]13,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles H. Kuhn	30
..	6	...	...	6	469,857	2	49,363	2	19,713	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	Anna S. Pherigo	31
..	5	...	...	5	377,915	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	1	2	...	2,604	2,604	Mrs. Hattie H. Rowe	a
3	18	...	...	21	569,380	6	183,161	21	147,141	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	14	8	4	...	...	4,197	W. A. Moore	32
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	L. L. Nelson	33
6	...	...	...	6	[42]*109,327	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	3,304	3,304	Mrs. Edna C. Le Blanc	34
2	2	...	...	4	*202,056	1	21,246	5	8,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	623	623	J. E. Whitford	35
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,749	...	a
..	4	...	...	4	32,000	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucyle Godwin	36
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. L. W. Griffis	37
8	...	...	...	28	[10]1,234,773	2	55,018	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	L. di Benedetto	a
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	George Douglass	b
..	1	...	...	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Waldo W. Hill	38
..	6	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	12	...	...	...	Ralph Jordan	39
..	4	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Edward J. McMann	40
..	3	...	...	3	8,225	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George W. Crimmins	41
..	7	...	...	7	199,500	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	14	...	...	592	Louis Masciadri	42
..	1	...	...	1	3,120	...	...	1	2,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dana M. Simmons	43
..	11	...	...	11	[10]131,542	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	Granville R. Lee	44
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William J. Dougherty	a
..	1	...	...	1	*30,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	200	200	W. A. Hanscom	45
..	3	...	...	3	[10]32,568	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	Harry Stott	46
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	C. J. McGanghy	47
..	7	...	...	7	*78,400	1	12,920	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	10	14	...	...	...	Albert B. Nies	48
0	16	...	42	98	1,738,016	8	555,633	87	403,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	54	74	...	57,039	57,039	Virginia D. Durbin	49
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	28	2	2	...	1	3	...	7	110	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. V. Kelly	a
..	5	...	...	5	*105,411	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Helma Hann Bowers	50
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	W. R. Walter	a
3	...	...	...	3	38,700	...	...	1	12,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Vincent C. Holochwost	51
..	6	...	...	6	*36,648	...	...	6	33,112	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russell L. Kepler	52
..	4	...	...	4	17,994	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Crescent J. Bride	53
..	1	...	...	1	8,000	1	500	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	W. T. Seaman	54
..	7	...	...	7	[10]30,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Joseph S. Keating	55
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	Daniel M. Hooley	a
..	...	...	10	10	169,532	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lewis S. Harris	56

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Mass.—Cont.														
			Park Department[5]	22	10	32	....	....	.....	.....	48,022	.....	.....	260,000	M
			Department of the Extended Use, School Committee	69	98	....	....	....	.....	8,075	30,595	30,765	61,360	69,435	M
1	Boston	770,816	Metropolitan District Commission[43]	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S
			Department of Physical Education, School Committee	10	490	....	....	....	.....	7,244	42,500	13,326	55,826	63,070	M
			Community Recreation Service, Inc.	3	2	5	....	....	.....	15,381	13,667	4,838	18,505	33,886	P
2	Brookline	49,786	Gymnasium and Bath Department	12	7	5	....	....	.....	4,155	10,800	2,116	12,916	17,071	M
3	Cambridge	110,879	Board of Park Commissioners	29	23	10	....	....	15,000	7,551	32,445	38,293	70,738	[6]93,289	M
4	Chicopee	41,664	Parks and Playgrounds Department[5]	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,502	M
5	Concord	7,972	Recreation Commission	3	7	....	....	....	.....	350	1,516	.....	1,516	1,866	M
6	Dalton	4,206	Community Recreation Association	5	6	3	18	....	.....	8,629	7,297	2,320	9,617	[6]18,246	M&
7	Dedham	15,508	Community Association, Inc.	5	5	1	7	20	688	1,131	2,624	1,052	3,676	5,495	P
			Recreation Commission	7	13	....	1	8	437	819	1,444	.....	1,444	[6]2,700	M
8	East Walpole	3,000	Francis William Park Corporation	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	P
9	Everett	46,784	Park Department[5]	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
10	Fairhaven	10,938	Park Commission	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
11	Fitchburg	41,824	Board of Park Commissioners	10	6	1	47	18	.....	.....	3,643	.....	.....	[6]9,450	M
12	Framingham	23,214	Civic League	1	....	....	12	....	.....	6,217	2,150	.....	.....	9,675	P
			Park Department[2]	6	12	....	....	....	.....	2,864	1,600	5,770	7,370	10,234	M
			Greenwood Memorial Trustees	1	1	2	1	....	.....	4,150	2,600	3,100	5,700	9,850	M
13	Gardner	20,206	Parks and Playgrounds Department[2]	6	5	....	....	....	190	921	1,980	1,377	3,357	4,468	M
			Golf Course Commission	...	...	...	....	....	.....	956	.....	2,199	2,199	3,155	M
14	Greenfield	15,672	Playground and Recreation Commission	7	12	....	....	....	1,507	733	1,384	.....	1,384	3,624	M
15	Holyoke	53,750	Parks and Recreation Commission	19	32	2	....	....	.....	3,819	8,574	11,367	19,941	[6]23,760	M
16	Lawrence	84,323	Park Department	15	14	....	....	....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	16,000	22,000	M
17	Leominster	22,226	Playground Commission	4	....	....	....	....	400	358	900	500	1,400	2,158	M&
18	Lexington	13,187	Park Department	5	5	....	....	....	2,630	1,530	1,200	2,760	3,960	8,120	M
19	Lowell	101,389	Board of Park Commissioners	3	....	....	....	....	4,704	4,128	745	17,113	17,858	26,690	M
20	Marblehead	10,856	Park Commission	...	...	...	....	....	.....	150	.....	500	500	650	M
21	Melrose	25,333	Park Department[2]	6	6	....	....	....	10,183	8,125	3,380	14,455	17,835	[3]36,143	M
22	Milton	18,708	Park Department[2]	2	5	....	....	....	.....	212	1,350	.....	1,350	1,562	M
			Cunningham Foundation	3	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P
23	New Bedford	110,341	Committee on Bath Houses	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1,494	.....	.....	7,492	8,986	M
24	Newton	69,873	Recreation Department[2]	44	40	3	....	....	.....	20,108	33,362	28,847	62,209	82,317	M
			Rebecca Pomroy House	2	5	1	17	1	.....	.....	3,082	412	3,494	3,494	P
25	Northampton	24,794	Look Memorial Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	26,000	.....	.....	.....	13,600	39,600	P
26	Norwood	15,383	Board of Selectmen	13	8	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,805	M
27	Pittsfield	49,684	Park Commission	7	1	....	....	....	.....	3,486	831	.....	831	[4]4,317	M
28	Plymouth	13,100	Park Department[2]	...	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	264	.....	264	[3]264	M
29	Quincy	75,810	Park Department[5]	20	24	....	....	....	.....	.....	4,754	.....	.....	12,000	M
30	Reading	10,866	Board of Public Works	10	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	800	2,500	3,300	3,300	M
31	Rockland	8,087	Park Commission	1	....	....	1	....	2,600	.....	200	.....	200	2,803	M
32	Somerville	102,177	Recreation Commission	26	24	5	4	....	.....	1,548	18,221	1,317	19,538	[6]21,086	M
33	Southbridge	16,825	School Department	10	11	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	M
34	Spencer	6,641	Park Commissioners and School Board	3	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	300	300	600	600	M
35	Swampscott	10,761	Park Department[5]	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&
36	Walpole	7,443	Selectmen	1	1	....	....	....	.....	86	294	.....	294	[6]380	M
37	Wellesley	15,127	School Department and Board of Selectmen	8	9	....	8	....	.....	600	4,600	.....	4,600	5,200	M
38	Westboro	6,463	School Committee and Trustees of Forbes Field	1	1	1	8	....	.....	200	2,500	450	2,950	[6]3,150	P
39	Westfield	18,793	Playground Commission	2	1	1	1	....	50	1,100	2,500	1,450	3,950	5,100	M
40	West Newton	.....	Community Centre, Inc.	3	9	1	6	30	.....	1,469	3,564	410	3,974	5,443	M&
41	West Springfield	17,135	Park and Playground Commission	10	5	....	....	....	.....	200	2,181	1,000	3,181	3,381	M
42	Winchester	15,081	Park Department[2]	7	3	2	....	....	.....	.....	4,390	.....	.....	9,509	M
43	Worcester	193,694	Parks and Recreation Commission	26	9	....	....	....	.....	16,278	5,153	38,294	43,447	59,725	M
	Michigan														
44	Adrian	14,230	Park Board	1	2	....	....	....	180	300	83	.....	83	563	M
45	Albion	8,345	Recreation Department[2]	3	1	....	1	....	1,000	550	2,550	.....	2,550	4,100	M
46	Allegan	4,526	Community Council	2	4	....	....	....	350	150	600	.....	600	1,100	P
47	Ann Arbor	29,815	Board of Education and Park Commission	43	17	....	2	131	30,000	2,436	9,525	18,817	28,342	60,778	M&
			Dunbar Community Center[39]	1	1	2	20	....	689	1,525	2,640	180	2,820	5,034	P
48	Battle Creek	43,453	Department of Civic Recreation	16	5	3	....	....	11,500	13,850	9,050	3,200	12,250	[6]37,600	M&
49	Bay City	47,956	City Commission	18	12	1	....	9	.....	1,600	4,300	900	5,200	[6]6,800	M
50	Belding	4,089	Community Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	50	200	.....	200	250	M
51	Benton Harbor	16,668	Board of Education and City Council	5	1	....	....	....	.....	3,614	1,200	7,584	8,784	12,398	M
52	Berrien County[45]	89,117	County Road Commission	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	237	C
53	Birmingham	11,196	Recreation Commission	7	8	....	....	9	175	719	1,452	282	1,734	[6]2,628	M&
54	Coldwater	7,343	Citizenship Council and Board of Public Works	4	1	....	....	....	600	300	600	100	700	1,600	P
55	Crystal Falls	2,641	City Council	...	...	...	....	....	321	762	.....	1,371	1,371	[6]2,454	M
56	Dearborn	63,584	Department of Recreation[2]	60	35	3	200	85	120,000	18,275	24,800	5,480	30,280	168,555	M
57	Detroit	1,623,452	Department of Parks and Recreation[2]	189	127	111	124	....	142	31,780	319,338	129,117	448,455	[46]480,377	M
58	Dickinson Co.[47]	28,731	County Road Commission	...	...	...	....	....	.....	120	.....	960	960	1,080	C
59	Dowagiac	5,007	Board of Education	6	1	....	....	....	29,698	119	1,950	1,072	3,022	32,839	M&
60	East Detroit	8,584	Recreation Commission	4	....	....	....	....	1,870	45	.....	439	439	2,354	M
61	Ecorse	13,209	Board of Education and City Council	7	4	....	....	....	1,500	1,200	2,200	1,500	3,700	[6]6,400	M
62	Escanaba	14,830	Department of Parks and Recreation	4	1	....	4	261	500	3,977	2,755	5,445	8,200	[6]12,677	M
63	Fenton	3,377	Community Center Board	3	1	1	34	69	10,000	268	2,250	1,985	4,235	[6]14,503	P
64	Ferndale	22,523	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	13	8	1	....	....	.....	584	4,600	.....	4,600	[6]5,184	M
65	Flint	151,543	Mott Foundation and Board of Education	238	213	....	30	189	1,500	13,046	34,474	3,600	38,074	[6]52,620	M&
			Community Music Association[48]	1	1	....	1	31	.....	3,787	2,900	1,310	4,210	[6]7,997	M&

ECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1941

e table

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers												Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																			Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
71	...	...	...	71	2,367,450	11	1,738,630	...	...	4	160	10	...	...	...	2	2	...	165	...	120	36	175,000	460,000	635,000	William M. Mullen	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	13,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	James T. Mulroy	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	21	...	...	...	[4]2	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nelson Curtis	b
...	164	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nathaniel J. Young	c
...	15	...	...	15	149,557	3	147,728	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	W. Duncan Russell	d
5	13	...	5	23	596,318	4	51,970	3	12,053	6	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	6	31	14	17,063	32,838	50,113	Charles P. Cameron	2
...	2	...	4	6	323,702	...	...	2	261,786	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	4	19	9	...	14,367	14,367	Stephen H. Mahoney	3
...	2	...	...	2	57,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Joseph Preston	4
...	3	...	...	3	23,720	2	74,800	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	Anne Root	5
...	1	...	...	1	[10]7,350	1	20,000	6	3,900	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	W. L. Stearns	6
...	5	...	...	5	15,990	...	...	5	174	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	6	...	...	...	David R. Kibby	7
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	Lois E. Eddy	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	C. B. Heritage	8
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. R. Fennell	9
...	10	...	1	11	566,500	3	70,055	6	52,235	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	9	2	...	11,736	11,736	Mrs. H. B. Dutton	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John C. O'Malley	11
...	6	...	...	6	28,000	2	61,383	1	7,475	1	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	2	...	3,900	7,064	Franklin D. MacCormick	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raymond J. Callahan	a
...	5	...	...	5	62,045	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Richard N. Greenwood	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ellen K. Lehoux	a
...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Otto Hakkinen	b
...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	Francis A. Farrell	14
...	12	...	...	12	...	3	...	2	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Mina F. Robb	15
...	4	...	...	4	79,500	4	16,786	...	...	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	6	4,000	16,364	20,364	Cornelius J. Roche	16
...	3	...	...	3	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	Fred L. Perry	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	7	...	...	165,703	...	165,703	John J. Garrity	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	John W. Kernan	19
...	6	...	...	6	38,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	65,951	H. B. Litchman	20
...	4	...	...	4	27,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	George W. Rogers	21
1	...	...	...	1	130,367	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	John L. Kelly	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. L. Caldwell	a
8	6	...	11	25	1,550,000	5	38,100	7	7,000	1	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	Leonard S. Dodge	23
...	1	...	...	1	[10]1,086	...	...	1	9,427	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. E. Wilson	24
...	1	...	...	1	35,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	2	2	8,000	500	9,100	Helen I. Sandstrom	a
...	9	...	...	9	64,000	...	...	2	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	11	1	...	...	...	M. F. Narum	25
...	7	...	...	7	*92,646	1	15,169	1	1,875	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	8	6	...	8,525	8,525	Albert W. Thompson	26
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Joseph F. Kelly	27
...	19	...	...	19	*225,000	2	55,000	24	125,000	2	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	10	10	...	2,000	8,000	Clifton Wood	28
...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	4	10	...	5,636	5,636	William J. Spargo	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	140	140	Philip Welch	30
...	19	...	...	19	400,000	2	6,000	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	12	3	...	4,500	5,750	Charles J. Walls	31
...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Francis J. Mahoney	32
...	2	...	...	2	15,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. E. Dion	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	William A. Thibault	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. C. Burk	35
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. F. Libby	36
...	1	...	...	1	16,487	...	...	1	11,338	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	150	Herbert H. Snow	37
1	...	...	...	1	103,500	1	5,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Willard G. Patton	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14,673	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William Bullens	39
...	7	...	...	7	33,460	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Gertrude MacCallum	40
...	2	...	...	2	[10]*34,000	1	33,200	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. A. Clark	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	36	8	...	...	...	...	...	Thomas P. McGowan	42
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	4	...	1,251	1,251	John J. Nugent	43
...	4	...	...	4	*21,691	1	986	1	8,675	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	1	...	165	165	Adelbert Vedder	44
...	4	...	...	4	[10]3,920	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chase H. Hammond	45
7	3	6	3	19	97,964	...	...	8	9,392	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	1	1	...	984	984	Clark Muma	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	L. H. Hollway	47
2	9	...	...	11	[10]64,130	2	142,107	12	43,224	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	16	3	30	25	...	19,885	24,734	Douglas E. H. Williams	a
1	15	...	...	16	248,000	...	...	2	3,300	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	6	1	...	...	...	Arch R. Flannery	48
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	7	...	...	558	Walter A. Olsen	49
...	8	...	...	8	84,610	1	5,108	3	33,694	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	23	20	...	10,128	11,430	George Rudness	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jack Smith and Iris Andrews	51
...	6	...	...	6	*35,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	Kathrine G. Dyar	52
...	2	...	...	2	7,000	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Lenore B. Quinn	53
...	2	...	...	2	15,000	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	2,241	2,241	Robert E. Sharer	54
2	21	...	...	23	378,909	...	...	14	...	3	17	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	15	1	...	2	...	2,040	2,040	Anthony J. Carlotta	55
47	75	...	...	122	*9,022,448	11	928,084	130	4,492,703	2	48	1	1	1	1	4	20	1	215	11	138	166	...	91,885	91,885	Henry D. Schubert	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. E. Brewer	57
...	4	...	...	4	*70,810	2	56,000	3	10,250	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	5	...	3,600	3,600	J. A. O'Leksy	58
...	3	...	...	3	8,225	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orra Morningstar	59
3	2	...	...	5	147,000	...	...	4	7,000	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stephen R. Henderson	60
...	4	...	...	4	[10]28,813	4	75,936	7	2,645	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	17	6	39,971	20,000	59,971	William Weeber	61
...	1	...	1	2	2,400	1	10,134	1	864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	816	1,236	Bevier Butts	62
...	8	...	...	8	57,976	...	...	1	26,384	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	Russell Haddon	63
13	25	...	...	38	*722,612	1	46,868	21	384,715	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	30	10	...	9,522	9,522	David C. Brown	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Frank J. Manley	65
																										William W. Norton	a

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						
											Salaries and Wages				
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	For Leadership	For All Other Personal Services	Total	Grand Total	
	Michigan—Cont.														
1	Genesee County	227,944	County Park Trustees	2					2,405	2,165	3,200	1,662	4,862	9,432	
2	Gladstone	4,972	Park Department	1					500	400	1,000	1,000	2,000	[62]2,900	
3	Gogebic County	31,797	County Road Commission												
4	Grand Haven	8,799	Department of Recreation[5]	3	2					250	1,650	250	1,900	2,150	
5	Grand Rapids	164,292	Department of Public Recreation[2]	114	68	1				4,316	18,735		18,735	[23]23,051	
			Cemetery and Golf Department	10										29,340	
6	Grosse Pointe	6,179	Neighborhood Club	2	1	2	2		141	5,398	3,782	10,031	13,813	19,352	
			Board of Education	6	4									3,000	
7	Hamtramck	49,839	Recreation Department, Board of Education	12	1	3	7			788	6,320			8,700	
8	Harbor Beach	2,186	Board of Education	1	1				150	150	1,600	100	1,700	2,000	
9	Hastings	5,175	Youth Council	1						230	225	90	315	545	M
10	Highland Park	50,810	Recreation Department[2]	26	8	4	24	8		7,775	17,700	8,025	25,725	[33]33,500	
11	Holland	14,616	Recreation Commission	11	11					350	1,800	450	2,250	[62]2,600	
12	Iron County[40]	20,243	County Park Trustees	3					6,415		639	3,818	4,457	10,872	
13	Jackson	49,656	Ella W. Sharp Park Board	1						5,000			20,000	25,000	
			Recreation Council	22	15				1,000	1,000	5,000		5,000	[67]7,000	M
			Municipal Golf Association	1					1,236	5,024	2,400	3,998	6,398	12,658	
14	Kalamazoo	54,097	Department of Recreation[2]	45	28	3				2,050	10,800	7,330	18,130	20,180	
			Douglass Community Association, Inc.[39]	2	2	1				2,944	4,493		4,493	7,437	
15	Kent County[50]	246,338	County Park Commission												
16	Keweenaw Co.[51]	4,004	Board of County Park Trustees											755	
17	Lansing	78,753	Board of Park Commissioners	55	25	3	100	80			12,490			[43]43,888	
18	Lincoln Park	15,236	Recreation Department[2]	2					1,500		400			2,900	
19	Luce County[52]	7,423	County Road Commission	1					2,000		550		550	2,550	
20	Ludington	8,701	Public Schools	1						1,150	600	1,350	1,950	3,100	
21	Marine City	3,633	Recreation Association	1	1		1				375		375	375	M
22	Marquette Co.[53]	47,144	Board of Park Trustees	3						2,729	1,282	8,305	9,587	12,316	
23	Menominee Co.[54]	24,883	County Road Commission							320		706	706	1,026	
24	Midland	10,329	Recreation Commission	5	1		5	5		2,150	5,800	4,050	9,850	12,000	
			Community Center	29	8	[55]2	24	4		6,754	8,761	8,889	17,650	24,404	M
25	Monroe	18,478	Recreation Commission	10	10		13							[10]10,500	
26	Mount Clemens	14,389	Department of Streets and Parks	4	1					150	1,400	1,800	3,200	3,350	
			Department of Recreation	6	11			6		725	2,188	674	2,862	[3]3,587	
27	Muskegon	47,697	City of Muskegon	1									1,800	1,800	
28	Muskegon Heights	16,047	Board of Education	6	5					95	1,269		1,269	1,364	
			Park Department	5	1					43	1,190	63	1,253	1,296	
29	Nahma	800	Bay De Noquet Company				1		135	425		295	295	855	
30	Niles	11,328	Department of Recreation[5]	1	2	1		2	427	1,533	2,100	402	2,502	[4]4,462	
31	Oakland County	254,068	County Park Trustees												
32	Otsego	3,428	School Board	1	3					100	501		501	601	
33	Plymouth	5,360	Recreation Commission	2	1		20				606	200	806	[6]806	
34	Pontiac	66,626	Recreation Department	47	18	2				1,810	14,152		14,152	[15]15,962	
			Department of Public Works	1						8,250			11,000	19,250	
35	Port Huron	32,759	Board of Education	1			24							1,200	
36	River Rouge	17,008	Department of Recreation[2]	2	1	2				1,982	3,000	600	3,600	5,582	
37	Rochester	3,759	School Board and Village Council	2	1						620			[6]639	
38	Royal Oak	25,087	Recreation Board	26	5	1	3		1,233	1,273	2,510	618	3,128	[5]5,634	M
39	Saginaw	82,794	Division of Parks and Cemeteries, Department of Public Works	5	5		13	50		1,254	1,328		1,328	2,582	
40	St. Joseph	8,963	Recreation Department	4	3				402	2,282	1,578	430	2,008	4,692	
41	South Haven	4,745	Board of Education	4	1										
42	Sturgis	7,214	Board of Education	2	1				1,000		1,000	300	1,300	[2]2,300	
43	Traverse City	14,455	Board of Education	8	1		3			300	1,500	125	1,625	1,925	M
44	Trenton	5,284	Recreation Commission	6	4					1,300	2,600	100	2,700	[4]4,000	
45	Warren Township[56]	40,000	Defense Recreation Council	4			1			500	2,200		2,200	2,700	
46	Wyandotte	30,618	Department of Recreation[2]	15	8	1			614	7,740	4,426	3,321	7,747	[16]16,101	
47	Ypsilanti	12,121	Recreation Department[5]	7	5					300	2,400	100	2,500	2,800	
	Minnesota														
48	Alexandria	5,051	Park Board	3	2		5		300	300	1,000	2,000	3,000	[3]3,600	
49	Aurora	1,528	School District	1						150	600		600	[7]750	
50	Austin	18,307	Civic Recreation Department[2]	9	1	1	6			1,720	2,450	150	2,600	[4]4,320	
51	Bemidji	9,427	City of Bemidji	1	1										
52	Bird Island	1,201	Planning Board and Public School	1	1					25	85		85	[1]110	
53	Cannon Falls	1,544	Park Board											329	
54	Chisholm	7,487	Recreation Department, Library Board	9	1	3				2,141	4,285		4,285	[6]6,426	
55	Coleraine[57]	1,325	School District No. 2 and City Council	4	3		5	4	5,000					9,000	
56	Crosby	2,954	Village Council	1						140	160		160	300	
57	Detroit Lakes	5,015	City and School Board	6	1		16			152	889	8	897	1,049	
58	Duluth	101,065	Recreation Department and Park Department	47	25	1			106,536	33,326	11,084	46,238	57,322	197,184	
59	Eveleth	6,887	Recreation Department	1		1				6,500	1,200		1,200	[7]7,700	
60	Faribault	14,527	Recreation Board	3	3		13	16			150			[5]500	
61	Fergus Falls	10,848	Park Department[2]	1	1		6	11			510	2,475	2,985	[2]2,985	M
62	Forest Lake	1,120	Consolidated School District No. 56	1						120	300		300	420	
63	Frazee	1,167	School District No. 8	1							200		200	200	
64	Hastings	5,662	Recreation Planning Board	2			1			150	330	150	480	630	
65	Hibbing[58]	16,285	Recreation Department[5]	12	3	5				20,482	10,497	14,707	25,204	[45]45,686	
66	Isle	567	Park Department												
67	Jackson	2,840	City Council	1	1				27	323	200	118	318	668	
68	Kasson	1,230	Park Board	1	1					300	300	390	690	990	
69	Lake Crystal	1,319	City Council and Board of Education	1	1				100	100	240	460	700	900	
70	Litchfield	3,920	Village Council	1					64	19	190		190	273	
71	Little Falls	6,047	City Council	2					264	399	337	771	1,108	[1]1,771	
72	Luverne	3,114	City of Luverne	1	1				2,000	376			1,994	4,370	
73	Marshall	4,590	Board of Education and City	6					800		675			[2]2,500	

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
											2								2	6						J. H. Dennis	1
4	1			5	6,000	3	2,000			1	1	1	1								3	2		4,000	4,400	A. F. Raddant	2
												5														C. A. Olson	3
	3		1	4	*22,000			1	150		1									4						Ray C. Schaubel	4
	12		14	26	*445,758	5	58,112	32	46,605	5	8		1	1					3	42	5	23	10		27,943	27,943	John Bos	5
															2	2										F. L. Metcalf	a
1				1	38,966	1	168,400				2									6	1					Erna Mikulic	6
	7			7						1	2									12		1	2			Forrest Geary	a
	7			7	315,200	1		9	62,000		1							2		5		1	2		23,528	Walter A. Roxey	7
1	1			2	13,125	1	6,000				1	1								2		1	1			R. S. Brotherton	8
	3			3	8,810			1	870		1									3		2	6		410	410	Lyle Bennett	9
2			8	10	*489,579	2	42,716	7	160,073	2	5							6		16			3		3,060	3,060	Harold G. Myron	10
	5			5	*18,000			2	4,000	1	2									16						Leon N. Moody	11
	3			3	100,000							3		1						2		4		16,000	480	16,480	H. F. Larson	12
											2					1				8	1						L. W. Ambs	13
	18			18	162,000			2		1	3							2		6							Elwood Watson	a
															1	1										Forrest C. Strome	14
	12		2	14	*[10]178,480			11	20,291		8								1	10	5	8	5				Lawrence P. Moser	a
						1	16,722															7	5		5,231	5,231	E. N. Powell	b
											7	1															Linus C. Palmer	15
															1												W. C. Veale	16
	20			20	*347,742	1	10,180	6	28,000		6				2	1		1	29	2	18	15		5,000	5,000	Mrs. H. R. Harvey	17
	5			5	10,000	1	10,000			2	5								3	1	4						Clarence Hicks	18
												1															T. S. Dundon	19
	1			1	25,000					1	1								3								H. H. Hawley	20
	1			1	*3,400					1	3	1							3			2					Doris Teachout	21
	1			1								2						1	3		5						K. I. Sawyer	22
											1	1															E. J. Pearce	23
											2								1	8	1	1					L. W. Brown	24
						1	97,431	4												3							Guy L. Shipps	a
	9			9	[10]*71,181			4		1	3							1		6							B. M. Hellenberg	25
												1															E. J. Buckholz	26
	8			8	64,017						1							1		7		4			400	400	Bernard Ballantine	a
												1															F. Driscoll	27
	5			5	23,427					1	2									6							O. E. Johnson	28
	1			1	15,000	1					1	1								4		1	1				George F. Liddle	a
											1				1					2							Charles Good	29
1	6			7	*174,720	1	16,541	1	1,540	1	1				[23]1					13	4	1	5		17,222	17,222	Willard K. Weimer	30
											1				[23]1												John A. Bradley	31
	2			2	*37,375					1	1									4	1	2			125	125	Dave Arnold	32
	2			2	38,215			2	1,450	1	2									4	1	1					Anthony S. Matulis	33
	12			12	[10]63,177	1		7	122,589		3									16	2	8	13				A. E. Genter	34
															2												Lewis M. Wrenn	a
	14			14	*172,000			2	1,850		12	2	12					1		8	1	12	12				Brick Fowler	35
5				5	308,400	2		3			1							1		6		3	5		4,420	4,420	Frank Weeber	36
	1			1	13,500						1	1						1		4	1						Norman S. Wheeler	37
1	1			12	*115,018	1	3,485	10	73,315	1	1		1					1		11	1	4	6		6,888	6,888	Tom Pounder	38
1	12		8	21	77,443	2	26,527	7	70,440		6		2						1	5	2	14	8		18,057	18,057	Russel O. Koenig	39
	3			3	*17,792							1								6	1					1,000	Fred. Harrsen	40
	3			3	44,750			1		1	1	1								2							Davis J. Baer	41
	3			3						1	2	1	1							8							Paul M. Winger	42
										1	2	3	1							12						400	G. E. Loomis	43
	2			2	*30,000			2	3,500	1	1							1		3							Walter D. Farrer	44
	8			8	38,043					1	7									3		2	2				Joe Bradley	45
	9			9	113,762			5	46,823		3									4	1	1	1				Benjamin F. Yack	46
	5			5	60,402			3	25,483	1	2							1		7	2	1	4				E. W. Shadford	47
			2	2		1	6,500				1	1	1							4		2	2		3,240	3,740	Forrest L. Willey	48
	1			1	785			2	1,890	1	1	1								1		3			1,690	1,690	Robert J. Talbott	49
3	5	3	3	14		1	19,644	13		1	2	2						1	1	12	2	19	10		11,344	12,118	Harry Strong	50
	3			3	72,000	3	50,000				1	2								8		15	5				Earl H. Bailey	51
	1	1		2	2,000			2			1							1		2		1	1		750	850	R. I. Seder	52
										1									1								J. A. Anderson	53
	4			4	*33,899	1	18,425	3	1,979	1	1										1	8	5		3,073	3,191	Dewey Dahl	54
	2			2	12,000			1	2,000	1	5	3						2		12							H. W. Dutter	55
												1								2							H. L. Nicholson	56
	2			2	*30,000	1	18,000	1	10,000		1	1								4							Don Bettschen	57
6	17			23	220,882	8	110,524	18	94,508	1	13	5				2			29		17	5	106,536	20,500	132,436	Victor C. Dunder	58
	4			4	32,700	4	35,000	1	6,000	1	1	1	1						4	1	8	1		6,400	6,400	Andrew M. Jagunich	59
2	4	4		10		1		8		1	1							1		4		5	3				Arthur Bell	60
1	2			3	19,170	1		2		1	2	2								6		9	6		13,676	13,676	A. T. Van Dyk	61
	1			1				1		1																	B. C. Kuefler	62
	1			1	[10]4,500			1		1	1	1								2							N. E. Wohlwend	63
	1			1	12,500					1	1	1								2							Robert C. Schmidt	64
	6			6	20,720	1	247,719	10	31,444	2	2	1	1					1		8		28	9		9,760	9,760	Jess T. Porteous	65
												1															Albert Ingberg	66
	1			1								1								2							A. E. Wallace	67
																			1								Dr. R. R. Robertson	68
	1			1						1	1									1							I. R. Anderson	69
												1															Clarence A. Nelson	70
3				3	*33,377	5	96,251	1			2	1								2		5	2		5,316	5,316	Wheeler Van Steinburg	71
	2			2	18,000					1	1							1	3	1							Roy Fitzer	72
	1			1				2	3,704	1	2							1	6			2		1,320	1,320	Joseph A. Nowotny	73

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Minnesota—Cont.														
1	Minneapolis	492,370	Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners	50	28	19	....	250	.....	106,168	59,502	171,252	230,754	[59]336,922	M
			Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	18,100	960	.....	960	19,060	M
2	Moose Lake	1,432	School Board and Village	2	1	....	....	....	100	200	540	.....	540	[6]840	M
3	Mountain Iron	1,492	School District No. 21	3	2	....	....	....	300	400	2,000	200	2,200	2,900	M
4	Nashwauk	2,228	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	750	450	300	750	[1]1,500	M
5	Olivia	1,788	Recreation Committee	1	1	....	14	4	.....	.....	493	.....	.....	[6]600	M
6	Onamia	619	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	53	120	.....	120	173	M
7	Owatonna	8,694	Board of Education and City Council	4	....	....	....	....	.....	25	1,100	.....	1,100	1,125	M
8	Pine Island	1,040	School District No. 77	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	200	50	250	250	M
9	Red Wing	9,962	Board of Public Works	4	5	....	....	4	1,100	1,900	1,270	4,640	5,910	8,910	M
10	Rochester	26,312	Board of Education	7	5	....	....	....	.....	565	3,825	.....	3,825	4,390	M&
			Recreation Department[3]	2	1	3	5	6	.....	4,837	4,020	400	4,420	9,257	P
11	St. Cloud	24,173	Recreation Department[3]	7	1	1	2	21	.....	2,488	3,342	1,500	4,842	[7]7,330	M
12	St. Louis County[40]	206,917	Leisure Education Department, County Rural Schools	22	20	4	105	193	.....	1,573	7,024	3,660	10,684	12,257	C
13	St. Paul	287,736	Bureau of Playgrounds, Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings	14	8	22	51	125	4,110	18,630	31,900	21,400	53,300	76,040	M
			Department of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
14	Springfield	2,361	Public School	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,270	.....	1,270	1,270	M
15	Starbuck	972	School District and Village	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	613	M
16	Stewartville	1,025	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	50	150	.....	150	200	M
17	Two Harbors	4,046	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,190	M
18	Virginia	12,264	Recreation Commission	2	2	3	....	....	.....	3,000	5,000	.....	5,000	[8]8,000	M
19	Warroad	1,309	Village Council and Board of Education	2	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
20	Wells	2,217	Village of Wells	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	300	.....	300	300	M
21	West St. Paul	5,733	City Council	1	....	[11]1	1	10	501	361	730	74	804	1,666	M
22	White Bear Lake	2,858	School District No. 5	1	....	....	....	....	.....	50	200	.....	200	250	M
23	Willmar	7,623	City Council	4	1	....	26	....	8,300	1,685	205	628	833	[6]10,818	M
24	Winona	22,490	Recreation Department[5]	3	3	....	....	3	3,000	1,500	800	3,200	4,000	[6]8,500	M
25	Worthington	5,918	Recreation Department[3]	1	1	....	16	26	2,000	2,400	500	.....	500	[6]4,900	M
	Mississippi														
26	Biloxi	17,475	City of Biloxi	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	M
27	Jackson	62,107	Park Department	....	1	[11]1	....	....	750	2,000	750	.....	750	[3]3,500	M
28	Vicksburg	24,460	Park Commission	1	1	....	....	7	.....	.....	1,500	1,582	3,082	3,082	M
	Missouri														
29	Cape Girardeau	19,426	Recreation Advisory Council	1	....	....	....	....	475	4,975	805	.....	805	[6]6,255	M&
30	Clayton	13,069	Park Department[3]	2	8	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	17,050	M
31	Clinton	6,041	American Legion	3	2	....	....	....	40	280	600	70	670	990	P
32	Columbia	18,399	Recreation Commission	9	5	2	8	9	600	3,700	5,800	500	6,300	[6]10,600	M
33	Fayette	2,608	Park and Pool Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	770	770	770	M
34	Flat River	5,401	Public Schools	3	1	....	....	....	100	115	1,075	.....	1,075	1,290	M
35	Fredericktown	3,414	Park Commission	2	....	....	....	....	2,000	.....	300	500	800	2,800	M
36	Kansas City	399,178	Recreation Division, Welfare Department	56	49	17	....	....	.....	38,353	31,857	3,887	35,744	[6]174,097	M
			Board of Park Commissioners	6	6	....	....	....	6,978	18,824	.....	.....	5,385	[3]31,187	M
37	Marshall	8,533	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	785	.....	.....	[6]2,021	M
38	St. Joseph	75,711	Board of Park Commissioners	12	....	....	....	....	2,000	6,731	4,370	7,118	11,488	20,219	M
39	St. Louis	816,048	Department of Public Welfare	57	57	44	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]265,000	M
			Board of Education	204	246	....	....	....	.....	8,000	66,500	8,400	74,900	82,900	M
40	Springfield	61,238	Public Park Board	6	4	1	....	....	1,631	4,979	2,908	1,497	4,405	11,015	M
41	Webster Groves	18,394	School District	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,750	M
	Montana														
42	Anaconda	11,004	Board of Recreation	3	4	1	46	134	1,085	1,075	2,405	600	3,005	5,165	M
			Parks and Playgrounds Committee	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,275	M
43	Billings	23,261	Park Commission	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,065	M
44	Bozeman	8,665	Recreation Department[3]	7	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,008	3,135	4,143	4,143	M
45	Harve	6,427	Recreation Department[3]	5	4	....	....	....	250	1,250	1,062	850	1,912	3,412	M
46	Kalispell	8,245	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,895	M
47	Missoula	18,449	Recreation Department[3]	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[24]600	M
48	Sidney	2,978	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	M
	Nebraska														
49	Alliance	6,253	City of Alliance	5	....	....	....	....	1,363	1,017	.....	.....	1,441	[6]3,821	M
50	Fullerton	1,707	Lions Club	1	....	....	2	....	25	75	150	20	170	[6]270	M&
51	Gering	3,104	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	M
52	Grand Island	19,130	City Council	2	....	1	57	31	600	2,852	1,485	770	2,255	[6]5,707	M
53	Hebron	1,909	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	96	.....	414	414	510	M
54	Lincoln	81,984	Recreation Board and Recreation Department	14	20	4	18	16	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	[6]28,300	M
55	Omaha	223,844	Recreation Department[3] and Park Department[3]	24	10	32	....	....	.....	44,000	.....	.....	91,000	135,000	M
56	Schuyler	2,808	Recreation Association and City Council	1	....	....	....	....	5,000	985	600	500	1,100	7,085	M
57	Scottsbluff	12,057	Park Department[3]	2	1	....	....	....	3,000	500	.....	.....	1,200	4,700	M
	Nevada														
58	Washoe County[40]	32,476	County Commissioners	1	....	1	....	....	.....	3,677	.....	.....	14,196	17,873	C
	New Hampshire														
59	Berlin	19,084	Parks and Playgrounds Department[3]	2	4	....	....	....	.....	250	700	.....	700	950	M
60	Claremont	12,144	Playground Commission	1	2	....	....	....	1,300	1,508	352	2,340	2,692	5,500	M
61	Concord	27,171	Playground Department[3]	17	10	1	....	....	4,300	.....	5,000	.....	.....	10,728	M

CREATION STATISTICS FOR 1941

table

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers												Emergency Service							
																			Paid Leaders		Expenditures					
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal ttendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
12	23	...	...	35	1,865,082	25	.....	22	14,000	...	51	15	...	...	...	5	...	1	207	19	38	27	.....	68,903	69,449	Karl B. Raymond	1
..	12	...	...	12	96,445	...	.....	39	189,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	.....	18,000	20,160	Hugo Fischer	a
..	1	...	...	1	5,617	...	.....	1	3,126	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lillian Ingebrigtsen and Lloyd E. Shawl	2
2	...	2	...	4	.....	...	.....	4	.....	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	George A. Kakela	3
1	1	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	1	.....	3,840	3,840	Judd F. Gregor	4
1	1	...	...	2	[10]18,662	...	.....	2	2,013	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	.....	384	384	W. K. Jones	5
..	1	...	...	1	5,985	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert K. Mower	6
..	1	...	...	1	18,400	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	.....	244	244	Walter L. Hertz	7
..	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	K. L. Ironside	8
..	1	...	...	1	4,800	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James F. Enz	9
..	6	...	...	6	33,698	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Paul F. Schmidt	10
..	4	...	...	4	40,312	1	98,675	6	2,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	7	.....	7,181	7,181	Stephen Flynn	a
3	3	...	1	7	*149,630	5	45,470	3	12,439	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	9	5	.....	12,040	12,040	James D. Mitchell	11
..	14	...	...	14	16,771	...	.....	22	14,226	18	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. G. Leighton	12
20	8	...	...	28	*1,414,787	20	929,098	5	794	...	35	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	115	...	21	20	145,490	41,329	199,885	Ernest W. Johnson	13
2	2	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	.....	.....	.....	W. W. Kilbourne	a
..	2	...	1	3	6,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	180	Erroll J. Matheson	14
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. A. Peterson	15
..	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. E. Sutherland	16
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ellen C. Wellander	17
..	3	...	...	3	30,058	1	28,569	2	3,756	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	9	1	.....	8,000	8,000	B. R. Cuppoletti	18
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William S. Marvin	19
..	3	...	...	3	8,200	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Elmer W. Wigen	20
1	3	...	...	4	20,055	1	19,277	1	2,348	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	.....	1,892	1,917	H. L. Garlough	21
..	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	James L. Brown	22
2	3	...	2	7	.....	2	22,110	...	.....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	.....	5,192	6,912	E. F. Murphy	23
..	5	...	...	5	79,298	3	106,367	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	4	.....	10,370	10,370	Michael J. Bambenek	24
..	4	...	...	4	13,000	...	.....	1	32,000	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	.....	2,700	2,700	Thomas M. Salmen	25
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John A. Swanzy	26
5	5	...	...	10	243,183	3	27,914	2	8,640	...	1	...	...	...	...	[23]1	...	[25]1	5	1	4	10	.....	5,746	6,412	Myriam M. Smith	27
..	1	...	...	1	40,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	.....	.....	.....	J. W. Garrett	28
4	2	...	...	6	76,895	6	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	13	7	.....	11,092	11,288	R. E. Beckman	29
..	1	...	...	1	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Russell C. Hadden	30
1	1	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Roy W. Nolte	31
..	5	...	1	6	116,000	2	8,322	3	3,425	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	6	.....	4,200	4,200	W. C. Harris	32
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. C. Brown	33
..	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Wesley A. Deneke	34
..	1	...	...	1	2,575	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6,825	.....	6,825	O. J. Ferguson	35
..	52	...	12	64	639,207	6	31,356	10	21,739	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Glenn H. Park	36
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	122	14	...	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Lacy	a
1	6	1	...	8	.....	...	.....	2	18,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	8	2	.....	3,216	3,281	William H. Lyon	37
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	1	...	...	500	.....	500	Dorothy Thomann	38
..	32	...	...	32	408,430	8	130,000	...	.....	1	34	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	112	30	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Joe Roth	39
21	42	2	13	78	1,665,765	...	.....	5	19,829	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	40	54	42	100,000	14,000	114,000	Alfred O. Anderson	a
6	5	...	...	11	364,729	1	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	15	16	.....	9,815	10,286	Ella Louise Mallicoat	40
..	1	...	...	1	3,600	...	.....	5	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Thomas B. Smith	41
1	1	...	2	4	31,920	...	.....	2	10,173	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	.....	1,072	1,139	Pat J. Connors	42
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
..	4	...	...	4	50,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	3	...	.....	.....	.....	L. L. Worthington	43
..	3	...	1	4	46,800	4	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	.....	.....	.....	Elizabeth Johnston	44
..	8	...	...	8	78,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles Nagel	45
..	3	...	...	3	*21,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	C. H. Brewer	46
..	4	...	...	4	*58,390	...	.....	6	11,662	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	5	5	.....	8,400	8,400	Bee C. Lorenz	47
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. G. Oland	48
..	3	2	...	5	36,067	1	49,138	3	18,000	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	9	.....	7,542	7,542	Mrs. Alice Nelson	49
..	2	...	...	2	5,825	1	1,715	1	500	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James L. Dutcher	50
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George Goldfain	51
..	4	...	...	4	85,200	7	68,858	1	551	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	28	14	.....	15,374	17,489	Walter Smith	52
..	4	...	...	4	4,441	1	11,424	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	.....	2,674	2,674	Donald T. Mittan	53
..	19	...	...	19	[10]*182,644	...	.....	3	36,013	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	32	...	14	10	.....	22,000	22,000	James C. Lewis	54
12	23	...	...	35	983,935	20	.....	13	.....	...	15	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	2	23	5	64	30	.....	120,000	120,000	William Meyers	55
..	1	...	...	1	*20,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	3	.....	2,000	2,000	Adolph Pokorny	56
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. F. Nickel	57
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles J. Borghi	58
..	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Clifford H. Littlefield	59
..	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Roy H. Magwood	60
1	9	...	...	10	84,672	...	.....	...	.....	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	...	.....	.....	.....	Paul G. Crowell	61

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Persons Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	N. H.—Cont.														
1	Dover	14,990	Park Department[2]	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	824	2,661	3,485	3,485	M
			Neighborhood House Association, Inc.	....	1	....	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	P
2	Lebanon	7,590	Carter Community Building Association	4	1	1	....	....	491	1,541	3,239	805	4,044	6,076	M&P
3	Manchester	77,685	Parks and Playgrounds Department[5]	14	26	....	....	....	22,794	8,983	4,868	....	4,868	36,645	M
4	Nashua	32,927	Park-Recreation Commission	7	6	....	....	....	270	2,701	1,457	4,261	5,718	8,689	M
5	Pittsfield	1,300	School District	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M
	New Jersey														
6	Bayonne	79,198	Department of Parks and Public Property	12	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M
7	Belleville	28,167	Recreation Department	3	3	1	....	....	581	3,719	4,300	500	4,800	9,100	M
8	Bloomfield	41,623	Board of Recreation Commissioners	17	6	3	....	....	18,000	8,603	15,397	....	15,397	[6]42,000	M
			World War Memorial Association	1	....	....	....	....	475	2,750	495	1,450	1,945	5,170	M&P
9	Burlington	10,905	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	....	50	250	....	250	300	M
10	Caldwell—West Caldwell	8,390	Recreation Department, Board of Education	4	4	[11]	2	....	....	350	1,333	....	1,333	[6]1,683	M
11	Camden County	255,727	County Park Commission	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	C
12	Carteret	11,976	Recreation Commission	2	....	2	5	2	1,800	3,500	2,920	3,000	5,920	11,220	M
13	Dover	10,491	Board of Recreation Commissioners	3	....	....	....	....	....	745	355	....	355	1,100	M
14	East Orange	68,945	Board of Recreation Commissioners	13	7	4	16	300	403	9,909	16,617	18,702	35,319	45,631	M
15	East Rutherford	7,268	Board of Education	4	3	....	....	....	....	200	1,305	....	1,305	1,505	M
16	Edgewater	4,028	Department of Recreation	1	....	1	....	....	....	2,475	1,800	....	1,800	4,275	M
17	Egg Harbor City	3,589	Department of Public Property	....	....	....	....	....	3,200	85	....	370	370	3,655	M
18	Elizabeth	109,912	Board of Recreation Commissioners	70	50	11	30	250	3,222	13,353	28,017	13,092	41,109	[6]57,684	M
19	Englewood	18,966	Board of Education	4	....	....	....	....	....	200	850	....	850	1,050	M
			Social Service Federation	5	1	4	47	....	....	4,234	8,261	4,170	12,431	[6]16,665	P
20	Essex County[43]	837,340	County Park Commission	22	22	1	....	....	....	18,043	14,399	103,866	118,265	136,308	C
21	Hackensack	26,279	Board of Education and City Council	11	9	....	....	....	....	1,112	5,298	....	5,298	6,410	M
22	Hackettstown	3,289	Board of Education	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	300	....	300	[3]300	M
23	Haddonfield	9,742	Camden County Y. M. C. A.	2	9	....	31	....	....	100	400	....	400	500	P
24	Harrison	14,171	Recreation Commission	5	3	1	....	....	....	1,000	4,160	2,340	6,500	7,500	M
25	Hillside	18,556	Recreation Board	2	1	[11]	4	....	361	848	928	150	1,078	2,287	M
26	Hoboken	50,115	Department of Parks and Public Property	5	6	11	....	....	....	2,000	22,000	....	22,000	24,000	M
27	Irvington	55,328	Department of Public Recreation	4	5	5	21	185	....	2,919	11,150	3,416	14,566	[6]17,485	M
28	Jersey City	301,173	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	45	7	33	72	....	....	4,500	41,000	8,500	49,500	54,000	M
			Department of Parks and Public Property	22	10	28	....	12	....	127,000	118,000	51,000	169,000	296,000	M
29	Kearny	39,467	Board of Recreation Commissioners	5	1	2	9	5	14,000	2,500	10,000	3,000	13,000	29,500	M
30	Leonia	5,763	Playground Committee	1	1	....	....	10	....	96	396	41	437	[6]533	M
31	Linden	24,115	Board of Recreation Commissioners	24	16	3	....	....	....	4,746	9,227	5,537	14,764	[6]19,510	M
32	Livingston	6,100	Board of Recreation Commissioners	5	6	[11]	1	....	....	1,023	2,172	....	2,172	[6]3,195	M
33	Madison	8,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	1	1	....	....	....	....	949	580	....	580	[3]1,529	M
34	Maplewood	23,139	Bureau of Public Works	5	5	....	....	....	....	150	1,526	....	1,526	[6]1,676	M
35	Middlesex Co.[44]	217,077	Department of Parks	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	C
36	Millburn	11,652	Recreation Commission	9	2	3	1	8	543	3,478	5,812	3,321	9,133	[6]13,154	M
37	Montclair	39,807	Recreation Division, Department of Parks and Public Property and Board of Education	6	5	1	....	....	....	3,666	3,861	6,301	10,162	13,828	M
38	Moorestown	7,797	Recreation Commission	1	2	3	165	310	1,615	4,800	4,385	5,200	9,585	16,000	M&P
39	Morristown	15,270	Park Department[2]	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	M
40	Newark	429,760	Recreation Department, Board of Education	201	117	83	2000	....	....	44,670	210,252	12,716	222,968	267,638	M
41	New Brunswick	33,180	Bureau of Recreation	7	4	....	....	....	....	1,083	1,780	....	1,780	[6]2,863	M
42	North Plainfield	10,586	Recreation Commission	2	3	....	....	....	....	440	660	....	660	1,100	M
43	Nutley	21,954	Department of Public Affairs	8	4	....	....	21	....	1,293	2,036	125	2,161	[6]3,454	M
44	Ocean City	4,672	Municipal Playground Board	2	2	1	4	....	836	2,248	2,294	2,222	4,516	7,600	M
45	Orange	35,717	Department of Parks and Public Property	19	10	....	5	30	....	....	4,188	....	4,188	[3]4,188	M
46	Passaic	61,394	Recreation Bureau, Park Department	33	28	5	....	....	....	4,600	9,995	....	9,995	[6]14,595	M
47	Passaic County[45]	309,353	County Park Commission	9	....	3	....	....	1,972	....	....	....	....	[3]31,453	C
48	Paterson	139,656	Board of Recreation	23	20	1	25	110	....	2,728	8,163	2,400	10,563	[6]13,291	M
49	Perth Amboy	41,242	Recreation Department	31	50	3	....	....	2,500	2,800	9,000	3,700	12,700	18,000	M
50	Plainfield	37,409	Recreation Commission	33	10	4	....	....	....	3,653	6,745	4,851	11,596	15,249	M
51	Pompton Lakes	3,189	Park Committee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M
52	Princeton	7,719	Playground Committee	3	6	....	3	....	....	400	600	200	800	1,200	M&P
53	Radburn	....	Radburn Association	3	6	1	5	....	3,000	3,600	5,000	8,800	13,800	20,400	M
54	Red Bank	10,974	Y. M. C. A.	2	1	....	....	....	....	87	600	....	600	687	M
55	Roselle Park	9,661	Recreation Committee	1	1	....	....	....	....	50	150	....	150	[6]200	M
56	Somerville	8,720	Recreation Commission	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M
57	South Orange	13,742	Recreation Commission	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,006	M
58	School District of So. Orange and Maplewood	36,881	Board of Education	19	2	....	....	....	....	....	1,519	80	1,599	1,599	M
59	Summit	16,165	Board of Recreation Commissioners	25	21	2	6	15	1,788	6,290	6,689	9,544	16,233	[6]24,311	M
60	Tenafly	7,413	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	2	....	60	400	....	400	460	M
61	Trenton	124,697	Public Schools	7	7	....	....	....	....	975	....	....	2,460	3,435	M
			Department of Parks and Public Property	29	31	2	....	....	8,347	6,752	15,232	9,550	24,782	39,881	M
62	Union	24,730	Recreation Advisory Committee	14	9	....	12	....	....	2,379	4,326	1,000	5,326	7,705	M
63	Union County[46]	328,244	County Park Commission	59	28	9	505	....	6,438	47,385	41,585	81,351	122,936	[66]176,759	C
64	Westfield	18,458	Recreation Committee and Community Center Association	4	4	....	6	....	640	950	3,150	....	3,150	[6]4,740	M&P
65	West Orange	25,662	Department of Parks and Public Property	10	10	1	....	....	....	1,369	4,630	700	5,330	6,699	M
			Community League	7	2	1	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,760	P
66	Woodbury	8,306	Park Commission	3	3	....	....	....	....	550	345	....	345	895	M

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service				Source of Information	No. of City
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
	4			4						1	2								1	4						Walter S. McDaniel	1
						1	5,400														1	1		195	195	Edith G. Brewster	a
	10			10							11	2							2	19	3					W. E. D. Ward	2
	5			5	30,000						2	1								8	1				14,309	T. Edward McIntyre	3
	1			1				1		1	1									3						William R. Kirkpatrick	4
																										L. B. Badger	5
3	2			5		2	1,200			1	2									12	2	3	3			
	4		1	5	*71,639	1	12,641	2	9,864	1	1															Edward J. Poplawski	6
1	6		5	12	[10]*412,500			2	17,500	1	5									4		1				Edward J. Lister	7
						1	6,800													4				1,400	1,400	C. A. Emmons	8
	1			1	2,500					1	1																a
	3			3	[10]8,352			2	504																	Vann H. Smith	9
										1	4								6	46	6					Maxwell H. Tasgal	10
1	2			3		2	6,175	3	4,597	1	3									3						Joseph C. Brown	11
	1			1	11,000							1														Edward A. Strack	12
	2		5	7	853,863	4	42,000	3	14,600	4	7															Harry Armitage	13
	3			3	*16,400					1	1									25	5	1	1			John M. Rowley	14
1				1	31,203					1	1						1							1,689	1,905	William F. Eigenrauch	15
																				1	1		1			John Clahan, III	16
3	22		5	30	*885,470	5	501,140	9	182,000	1	2	1								2						John Schuster, Jr.	17
	4			4	43,200					1	2								1	6	3	2				Joseph F. Walker	18
						1	12,861	4	2,337		4									6				1,000	1,400	W. J. White	19
	30			30						7	31		5		1	1			68	6	1					August W. Sperry	a
	10			10	101,945					1	3									1						Kenneth V. C. Wallace	20
	1			1	6,000					1	1	1								2						Russell Q. Summers	21
	2			2				3	820				3	2												C. A. Morrison	22
			3	3	*58,000					1	1											4	7			Raymond I. Jacoby	23
	1			1	2,597	1	14,803	1			2												1	990	990	H. George Hughes	24
			5	5	*49,000	1		1		1	1											4	1			Mrs. Marie Rohrbach	25
2	5			7	*146,311	2	17,260	5	27,168		1									11	3	1	2			Julius Durstewitz	26
5			11	16	1,252,000			8	560,000		1						10					4	5	1,142	1,142	Philip LeBoutillier	27
6	12			18	750,000					2	12						1		48							Louis A. Lepis	28
	6			6	224,000	1	26,728				2								5		17	11	11,000	30,000	Frank A. Deisler	a
	1			1	14,400														3		1	2				Walter F. Oliver, Jr.	29
	10			10	41,725			6	8,532		1								2							George D. Butler	30
	5			5	26,800	1	6,626	2	2,528		1															Frank M. Krysiak	31
	1			1	6,480					1	1								2	1		3	3	2,117	2,117	Presley D. Stout	32
	5			5	18,000	2	5,000	2	6,000		6								9							J. H. Talmadge	33
	4			4	45,000					2	3								11							H. W. Heilmann	34
1		4		5	7,068	2	16,800	6	6,000		1	1							4							George R. Merrill	35
	5			5	[10]35,757			7	2,657	1	2								20							Dayton Jones	36
2	6	3		11	26,550	4	80,885	5	4,476	5	5			1			1		2							Robert W. Crawford	37
	2		2	4	115,016			4		1	2							1	2	2						Charles L. Juliana	38
33	12			45	[65]4,329,760			33		2	2								3		10	8	13,288	13,288	Ernest H. Seibert	40
	7			7	[10]37,142						2								8	2						William Beck	41
	3			3	[10]*34,122																	1				Fred H. Green, Jr.	42
	5			5				3														1				Helen O. McNeill	43
2				2	43,734			1	2,730	1																Lorne C. Rickert	44
4	3			7	*180,900			3	17,600	2	3						1		12				3,999		3,999	Louis C. Spinelli	45
	10			10	783,799			9	100,000	1	5						1		12	2	3	3		2,714	2,714	Reeve B. Harris	46
	2			2	125,158							1			1	1					1					Frederick W. Loede, Jr.	47
	20			20	*750,000	1	100,000														8	2				Alfred P. Cappio	48
	6		6	12		4		8		1	6	2							23	2	7	4				Charles T. Kochek	49
	12			12	174,926			5	40,942		4						1		22		2					Roy O. Schlenter	50
	3			3	[10]26,101													1								Thomas Wood	51
3	1			4	*6,000	2	10,000	2	6,000		3							2	12	1						Mrs. C. W. Link	52
	1			1	3,640					1									4							Ronald S. Spittel	53
	1			1	[10]1,700																					William H. Petherbridge	54
	4			4				1			3								4	1	1					I. James Volpe	55
1				1	*80,000						4							1	16	1						C. P. Bateman	56
																										Joseph J. Farrell	57
	1		9	10													1		3							H. Marjorie Wilson	58
1		2	4	7	140,999	1	18,540	6	15,273	1	1								12	1						H. S. Kennedy	59
	3			3	[10]4,000			1	800	1	1															M. G. DuBois	60
																	5									Walter E. Short	61
5	14			19	187,600	1	3,000			2	8	4						1	52	2						Fred Cooper	a
	12			12	12,000			1													1					Esther Egbert	62
	15			15	*555,932					3	19		7		[69]1		2	24	2				105,000		105,000	F. S. Mathewson	63
	3		1	4	25,100	1	13,050	2	13,560		6								2		2	1	3,215	3,215	Carl E. Cluesmann	64
4	2			6	158,400	1	3,120	1	1,620	1	2								9							William E. Boland	65
						2	74,548	2																		Treby Moore	a
	3			3						1	1															Mrs. C. A. Paine	66

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	New Mexico														
1	Albuquerque	35,449	Heights Community Center	2	7	1	26	232	505	1,332	2,635	2,509	5,144	6,981	M&
			Board of Education	1			1			3,516	225	24	249	[6]3,765	M
2	Raton	7,607	Mayor's Office				4			300				1,000	M
3	Santa Rosa	2,310	Park Commission											1,200	M
4	Tucumcari	6,194	Board of Education and Kiwanis Club	1										[6]585	M
	New York														
5	Albany	130,577	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	58	37	1				3,500	16,646		16,646	[6]20,146	M
6	Allegany County[70]	39,681	County Park Commission	1					1,900	300	150	300	450	2,650	C
7	Amityville	5,058	Board of Education	1	1		4			50	250		250	300	M
			Board of Trustees	1	1			4			400	1,018	1,418	2,784	M
8	Amsterdam	33,329	Recreation Department[2]	8	9	1			800	5,200	2,500	6,500	9,000	15,000	M
9	Auburn	35,753	Recreation Commission	12	14	1		25	3,000	6,851	6,049	2,700	8,749	18,600	M
			Booker T. Washington Community Center[39]	1	1	1					1,400	343	1,743	1,743	P
10	Binghamton	78,309	Department of Education and Recreation Commission	24	31					337	7,225	870	8,095	8,432	M
11	Briarcliff Manor	1,830	Park Department[2]	4						1,252	1,019	845	1,864	3,116	M
12	Buffalo	575,901	Board of Education	114	62					2,524	36,236		36,236	38,760	M
			Division of Recreation, Department of Parks	25	26	48			2,152	32,727	113,641	172,778	286,419	321,298	M
13	Carthage	4,207	Recreation Department[5]	2	1	1					2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	M
14	Cazenovia	1,689	School Board	1			1			12	300		300	312	M
15	Corning	16,212	Board of Public Works											1,200	M
16	Dobbs Ferry	5,883	Park and Recreation Committee	1	2	2	2		1,275	650	5,280	15	5,295	[6]7,220	M&
17	East Aurora	5,253	Mothers' Club	1	1					80	320		320	400	M
18	Eastchester[71]	23,492	Recreation Commission	18	10	2	33	55		2,529	7,990	2,023	10,013	12,542	M
19	Floral Park	12,950	Playground Commission	1	1					2,407	650	3,350	4,000	6,407	M
20	Glens Falls	18,836	Recreation Commission	10	11	1	36	118	232	1,466	3,841	4,936	8,777	10,475	M
21	Gloversville	23,329	Board of Education	2	1				271	993	2,403	3,431	5,834	7,098	M
22	Groton	2,087	Board of Park Commissioners						482	23		86	86	591	M
23	Harrison[72]	14,500	Recreation Commission	2										10,000	M
24	Hartsdale	3,500	Board of Education	1	1					75	325		325	400	M
25	Herkimer	9,617	Recreation Commission		4				969	411	1,570	1,136	2,706	4,086	M
26	Hudson	11,517	Council Playground Committee	3	6		1	3	400	298	712	20	732	1,430	M
27	Hudson Falls	6,654	Playground Committee	1	1					498	282	189	471	969	M
28	Ithaca	19,730	Board of Education	10	7		6		2,741	420	3,900	300	4,200	7,361	M
			Park Department, Board of Public Works	4					6,716	625	1,409	2,568	3,977	11,318	M
29	Johnson City	18,039	Board of Education	4	1					9	610		610	619	M
30	Kingston	28,589	Department of Recreation, Board of Public Works	10	9	2	13	66	14,326	3,829	4,840	820	5,660	[6]23,815	M
31	Lake Placid	3,136	Highway Department	2	1				4,000	200	800	700	1,500	5,700	M
32	Long Beach	9,036	Recreation Commission	4		1	6			1,816	1,716	468	2,184	[6]4,000	M
33	Lyons	3,863	Village Board and School Board	2	1		9	12		900	400	300	700	1,600	M&
34	Malone	8,743	Kiwanis Club	1			2			50	200	50	250	[6]300	M
35	Mamaroneck	13,034	Park Department	1	1					1,150	870			6,000	M
36	Mount Kisco	5,941	Recreation Commission	1	2				200	1,525	1,826	725	2,551	[6]4,276	M&
37	Mount Vernon	67,362	Recreation Commission	32	32	6		5		6,792	23,163	7,568	30,731	[6]37,523	M
38	Naples	1,152	Board of Education	1	1					75	200		200	275	M
39	Newark	9,646	Board of Education	1	1		1				280	40	320	[6]320	M
			Community Center Board	2			20		767	1,753			1,325	3,845	P
40	Newburgh	31,883	Recreation Commission	14	8	3	46	50						27,791	M
41	New Castle	3,500	Recreation Commission	1	1		1			300	320	80	400	[6]700	M
42	New Rochelle	58,408	Recreation Commission	29	12	13	2			3,849	25,193		25,193	[6]29,042	M
43	New York City	7,454,995	Division of Recreational and Community Activities, Board of Education	684	774	6				33,000	335,125	150,329	485,454	518,454	M
			Juvenile Aid Bureau, Police Department	56	2	6				57,684	12,494	2,746	15,240	[6]72,924	M&
			Department of Parks	515	353	512				44,200	941,050	1,288,367	2,229,417	2,273,617	M
44	Niagara Falls	78,029	Recreation Division, Bureau of Parks	19	15	1				5,105	6,016	31,130	37,146	42,251	M
			Community Center Association[39]	1	1	2	11				3,100			4,200	P
45	North Tarrytown	8,804	Recreation Commission	1	1	1				1,600	1,800		1,800	3,400	M
46	North Tonawanda	20,254	Department of Parks and Recreation[5]	15	3	2	4		2,500					[6]5,500	M
47	Nyack	5,206	Women's Civic League	2	2				39	97	360	160	520	656	P
48	Olean	21,506	Board of Education							1,297			1,777	3,074	M
49	Oneida	10,291	Park and Playground Commission	1	15				1,000	500	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,500	M
50	Oneonta	11,731	Department of Parks[2]	5					764		420			6,000	M
51	Onondago Co.[74]	295,108	County Park and Regional Planning Board	3					4,991	10,506	1,000	7,168	8,168	23,665	C
52	Ossining	15,996	Recreation Commission	47	11	1	4		715	1,897	8,129	1,434	9,563	[6]12,175	M
53	Oswego	22,062	Department of Works	14						300	1,200		1,200	1,500	M
54	Plattsburg	16,351	Board of Education	2	3					1,000	500		500	1,500	M
55	Pleasantville	4,454	Board of Trustees	1						1,694	463	1,100	1,563	3,257	M
56	Port Chester	23,073	Recreation Commission	26	11	1	11	103		984	4,560	1,461	6,021	[6]7,005	M
57	Poughkeepsie	40,478	Board of Education	19	31				72	190	3,649	1,204	4,853	5,115	M
			Lincoln Center Association, Inc.	1	1	2	87	3	1,035	1,661	4,471	985	5,456	8,152	P
58	Purchase	750	Purchase Community, Inc.		1	1									P
59	Rochester	324,975	Bureau of Parks, Department of Public Safety	16	22	22				24,366	36,467	88,679	125,146	149,512	M
			Board of Education	11	7	1			9,552	7,483	7,705		7,705	24,740	M
60	Rome	34,214	Public Works Department	18	17	1	45	17	200	3,445	5,500	2,000	7,500	11,145	M
61	Salamanca	9,011	Public Schools	1							34		34	34	M
62	Schenectady	87,549	Department of Parks and Recreation	36	23	3			13,600	4,813	18,485	1,500	19,985	[6]38,398	M
63	Scotia	7,960	Park Board	2	1			3	850	450	500	1,500	2,000	3,300	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1941

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information
1	1				1	98,324	1	85,201			1	1								2	1	7	9		1,774	1,774	Mrs. Irene Teakell
a	9	3	2		14	724,207			7	423,000	2	7								5	3	20	6		21,600	22,464	John Milne
2		1			1							1						1		3							J. R. Kastler
3												1						1									A. J. Irwin
4		5			5	18,304	2					3							1	4	1		1		201	201	Ray A. Paulson
5	4	19	4		27	610,000			9	23,901	2	11						5	1	60	6						Frederick F. Futterer
6		2			2	7,500	2	2,500			1	1	1							1	1						Lou L. Burton
7		1			1				1			1								2							W. H. Ball
a													1														Louis W. Ferris
8		5			5	17,500			3		1	5							1	13	2	5			8,000	8,000	Joseph Golden
9		6		2	8	41,485					1	4								16	4	4					Earl Monson
a							1																				Harry S. Hull, Jr.
10		11		7	18	[10]78,855			6	26,880	1	6	3							7		2					L. D. Greenman
11		1			1	5,387						1							1	3	1						Alfred H. Pearson
12		44			44	547,997			22									11									Carl H. Burkhardt
a	3	27			30	3,164,534	9	390,957	84	573,414	3	20	1			2	2		9	84	13	7	8		10,800	10,800	Edward Tranter
13	1	1			2						1	1								2		3			2,880	2,880	Howard H. Splete
14		2			2	4,240			1	502	1	1	1							4							M. H. Buckley
15												3							1	4							C. F. Wilson
16	1			1	2	32,500	1	2,100	2	8,400	1	1								2	1	6	5		5,612	5,612	Earle H. Shinn
17		1			1						1	1								4	1						Mrs. A. E. Nield
18	1	5		3	9	[16]87,566	1	31,532	6	9,443		1											2		1,809	1,809	George T. Sargisson
19		1			1	15,000	1	8,000				2								12							Louis P. Weber
20	3	3			6	139,790	1	21,175	2	25,700	1	3	1							11		14	1		5,189	5,189	Burt M. Keene
21		3			3						2	2							1	11							A. E. Severn
22																			1							376	E. H. Curtice
23	2	5			7	103,505	3	61,450				2								2	1						Frank B. Mottola
24		1			1	[10]2,300						1								5							Everett S. Webb
25	1	2			3		1		2		1	2								4	1	3	1				Mrs. John Campbell
26		2		3	5	[10]*56,320					1	1								5	1	3			2,136	2,136	Donald C. Huddleston
27		1			1															1							John J. Etu
28		10	4		14	*39,605			2	6,385	1	2															E. E. Bredbenner
a													1			1			1	4	1						Richard S. Baker
29		1			1	[10]1,800			1		1	1															H. B. Eccleston
30	4	6		1	11	*254,753	3	88,040	3	6,840		7								15	7	6	2	28,000	3,240	31,765	Sidney G. Lutzin
31	4				4								1							2	1					1,100	Edward C. Herb
32							1	41,629						1								3	4				W. Howard Arrighi
33	2				2				1		1	1								3							George S. Miller
34		3			3	5,000					1									3		7	3		500	500	W. B. Conroy, Jr.
35		1			1							1	1							8							William H. Johnson
36		2			2	15,600	2		1											1		3			3,890	4,805	F. Fulton Carpenter
37		3		14	17	[10]307,556	1	9,550	30	71,070	1	7								16		13	7		5,502	5,502	Helen S. Barry
38		1			1	[10]1,348						1							1	3							Roger Killian
39		3			3							3								4	1						H. W. Hatsell
a							1																				
40	1	5		1	7				1			1							1	8							Douglas G. Miller
41		1			1	[10]1,986																1					Roderick B. Travis
42	4	1	7	3	15	433,696			11	69,022	1	3	1							8		7	1		5,561	5,561	Peter J. Mayers
43	135	347			482	[10]4,968,624			135		17	26						40		101		[73]946			774,983	796,879	Francis J. Brennan
a	3				3	137,463	23	1,052,984	10	280,512		8			1							203	155		386,188	692,766	John H. Morris
b	463				463	86,687,084	125	2,343,925			18	168	6				11	9	17	512	166						James V. Mulholland
44		6			6	[10]43,693			4	20,306		3				1	1		1	20	2						John A. Liddon
a							1	11,000																			J. M. Pollard, Sr.
45		3			3	78,000						3															Thomas J. Clark
46	5	9			14	450,000	1	12,000	5	80,000	1	5		1				1		12	1	5	1	1,500	4,320	5,820	William L. Ramsay
47		1			1	9,000	1	8,200				1								1							E. Blanche Drummon
48																			1								H. W. Stone
49		8		1	9	[10]41,000						2		1						4							F. M. Donahue
50												1							1	5	1						J. A. McCarthy
51		3			3	82,000					1	2	1						1	2	1						Charles F. Ames
52		6			6	65,038	1	33,398	3	16,263		1								7		2			1,810	1,810	John H. White
53		3		3	6							2								2							J. Francis Gill
54		1			1						1	1								4	1						G. M. Elmendorf
55																			1								William T. Guion
56		5		6	11	[10]90,679			3			3										7	3		1,931	2,013	Doris E. Russell
57	3	7		1	11	159,399			4	1,200	1	3								13	1			45		1,854	Sam. J. Kalloch
a				1	1		2	30,000																			M. C. Jann
58							1				1	1								2							Mrs. Marion D. Coda
59	25	6			31	2,610,311	28	2,507,733			3	18	2				3	1	2	44	3	32	21				Gertrude M. Hartnet
a		10		18	28	142,385			24	140,531	4	6						2		14		37	16		45,800	45,800	Elmer K. Smith
60	4	4			8	*387,569	4	267,000				5							1	12	2	10	5			1,439	William G. Keating
61									1	900	2	3								3							Harold Houck
62		12			12	210,230			6	14,298		2							4	45	2	7		20,000		20,000	F. H. Marvin
63		1			1		1	300				1								8							Fred R. Lindsey

NATIONAL RECRE

WAR WORKERS, BUSY ON DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS, ASK NO "BLACKOUT" OF 24-HOUR RECREATION FACILITIES

35,000 REQUESTS FOR HELP WITH RECREATION PROBLEMS FROM 6,000 COMMUNITIES ANSWERED ANNUALLY

YOUNG AND OLD, WORKING TO WIN THE WAR, SPEND OFF-HOURS KEEPING MENTALLY, SPIRITUALLY, AND PHYSICALLY FIT

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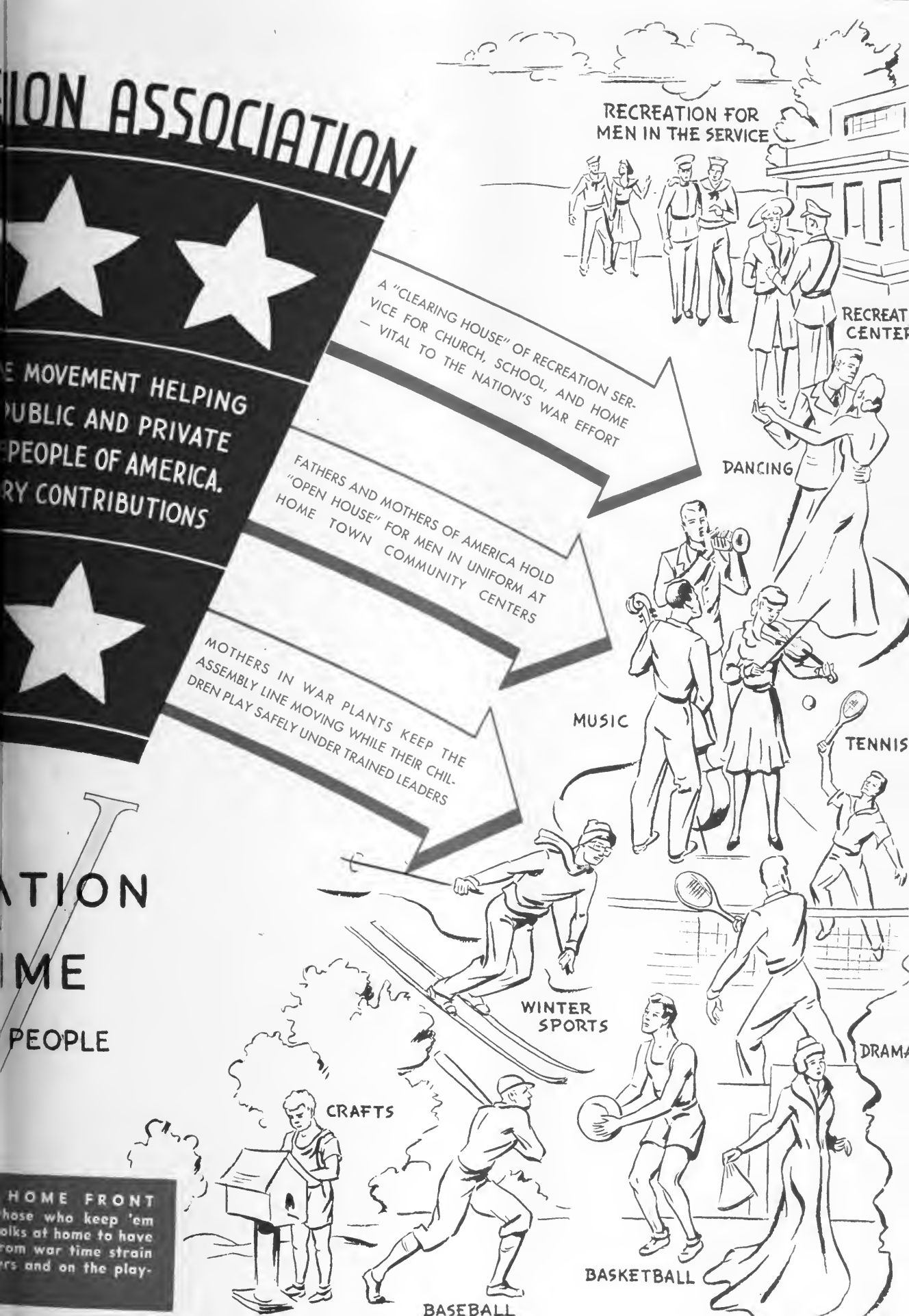
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E MOVEMENT HELPING
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RY CONTRIBUTIONS
A "CLEARING HOUSE" OF RECREATION SERVICE FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL, AND HOME — VITAL TO THE NATION'S WAR EFFORT
FATHERS AND MOTHERS OF AMERICA HOLD "OPEN HOUSE" FOR MEN IN UNIFORM AT HOME TOWN COMMUNITY CENTERS
MOTHERS IN WAR PLANTS KEEP THE ASSEMBLY LINE MOVING WHILE THEIR CHILDREN PLAY SAFELY UNDER TRAINED LEADERS
RECREATION FOR MEN IN THE SERVICE
RECREAT
CENTER
DANCING
MUSIC
TENNIS
WINTER SPORTS
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CRAFTS
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No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	N. Y.—Cont.														
1	Southampton	3,818	Highway Department	1							400			2,326	M
			Department of Parks	1										65,715	M
2	Syracuse	205,967	Municipal Recreation Commission	39	65	14					36,400		36,400	36,400	M
			Dunbar Association, Inc.[39]	2	3	3	3	10		3,220	7,735	1,395	9,130	12,350	P
3	Tarrytown	6,874	Recreation Commission	4	1	1	16			1,408	2,087	745	2,832	4,240	M
4	Troy	70,304	Recreation Department[3]	11	15	2				6,007	6,584	18,342	24,926	30,933	M
5	Utica	100,518	Department of Recreation[2]	56	38	2			300	9,767	15,965	13,229	29,194	$39,261	M
6	Warsaw	3,554	Village Board	2					3,883	432	646	59	705	5,020	M&P
7	Watertown	33,385	Recreation Department	17	12	2	28	272	2,877	8,856	8,535	4,298	12,833	$24,566	M
8	Westchester Co.	573,558	County Park Commission[75]	[76]	[76]	4								796,918	C
			County Recreation Commission	60	35	8	399	356	4,554	35,996	45,233	38,819	84,052	$124,602	C
9	Westfield	3,434	Welch Field Board	2	1				138	145	684	66	750	1,033	M&P
10	White Plains	40,327	Department of Recreation	9	10	11				9,873	21,282	24,412	45,694	$55,567	M
11	Yonkers	142,598	Recreation Department[2]	38	36	17			804	8,731	38,175	22,015	60,190	69,725	M
	North Carolina														
12	Asheboro	6,981	Golf Commission	1							950			3,252	M
13	Asheville	51,310	Department of Public Works							15,561		36,816	36,816	52,377	M
14	Burlington	12,198	Department of Recreation[2]	5	4	1	21	58		552	2,448		2,448	$3,000	M&P
15	Canton	5,037	Y. M. C. A.	2	1		40	54						2,680	P
16	Charlotte	100,899	Park and Recreation Commission	18	3	2			6,150	10,736	2,075	15,394	17,469	34,355	M
17	Durham	60,195	Recreation Department[2]	29	27	3	41	170	2,000	17,240	15,000	4,100	19,100	38,340	M
18	Fayetteville	17,428	Recreation and Park Commission	1		11	9	42		1,964	1,000	120	1,120	$3,084	M&P
19	Forest City	5,035	Board of Aldermen	1		[78]1				1,002	1,200	974	2,174	3,176	M
20	Goldsboro	17,274	Wayne County Memorial Community Building	5	4	2	10	40	558	2,872	2,823	1,219	4,042	7,472	M,P,C
21	Greensboro	59,319	Recreation Commission	49	29	9	392	321	11,528	13,950	18,840	11,194	30,034	55,512	M
22	High Point	38,495	Parks and Recreation Commission	9	2	2			7,041		4,500			19,407	M
23	Montreat	500	Town Council	3	2						500	1,230	1,730	1,730	M
24	Mount Airy	6,286	Recreation Committee	3						40	400		400	$440	M&P
25	Oxford	3,991	Town of Oxford	5										M	
26	Raleigh	46,897	Park and Recreation Commission	3	2	4		4	4,425	1,123	6,370		6,370	[24]11,918	M
27	Rocky Mount	25,568	Recreation Department[2]	1	1	1			759	8,059	1,860	5,596	7,456	16,274	M
28	Shelby	14,037	School Board and City	1						359	225		225	584	M
29	Tarboro	7,148	Buildings and Grounds Committee	2										4,445	M
30	Wilson	19,234	Recreation Department[2]		1	1	28	20		1,359	840	1,663	2,503	3,862	M
			Town of Wilson	1	1										M
31	Winston-Salem	79,815	Recreation Commission	13	11	4		5		7,019	11,191	4,759	15,950	$22,969	M&P
	North Dakota														
32	Bismarck	15,496	Board of Park Commissioners	3					817	2,457	2,895		2,895	6,169	M
33	Dickinson	5,839	City of Dickinson	2	1			21		2,790	1,275	1,800	3,075	$5,865	M
34	Finley	677	American Legion		1									200	P
35	Grand Forks	20,228	Board of Park Commissioners	4	1				17,146	3,659	2,364	4,097	6,461	27,266	M
36	Jamestown	8,790	Recreation Commission	3	2					500	600		600	$1,100	M&P
37	Lisbon	1,997	Board of Park Commissioners	1					200	1,200	500		500	1,900	M
38	Minot	16,577	Board of Park Commissioners	3					2,712	1,755	1,182	3,019	4,201	$8,668	M
39	New Rockford	2,017	Recreation Council	1	1						257		257	$257	M
40	Valley City	5,917	Recreation Committee	1		1				400	1,800		1,800	2,200	P
	Ohio														
41	Akron	244,791	Recreation Department[2]	14	2	1		75		22,103	9,421	14,000	23,421	$45,524	M
			Municipal Golf Commission	1		1				6,679	2,200	9,014	11,214	17,893	M
42	Barberton	24,028	Recreation Department, Board of Education	1					100	1,655	238	410	648	$2,403	M&P
43	Bay Village	3,356	Park Department[2]											250	M
44	Bluffton	2,077	Board of Education	2	1						100	239	339	339	M
45	Bowling Green	7,190	Park Board	2					250		500		500	$750	M
46	Campbell	13,785	Service Department	2										3,000	M
47	Canton	108,401	Recreation Board, City School District	29	14	3			9,370	5,804	11,756	6,054	17,810	$32,984	M
48	Cincinnati	455,610	Public Recreation Commission	293	140	22	280	3537	150,051	119,418	105,946	69,916	175,862	$445,331	M
49	Cleveland	878,336	Board of Education	140	85	2				4,596	33,493	616	34,109	38,705	M
			Division of Recreation, Department of Public Properties	173	63	26			175,680	36,674	32,518	205,328	237,846	$450,200	M&P
50	Cleveland Metropolitan Pk. Dist.[81]	1,250,000	Metropolitan Park Board	7					230	15,210			15,711	31,151	M
51	Cleveland Heights	54,992	Division of Public Recreation, Board of Education	48	48	1	28	47		2,257	11,862	3,099	14,961	17,218	M
52	Columbus	306,087	Division of Public Recreation, Department of Public Service	139	52	18			4,095	15,477	42,051	10,668	52,719	$72,291	M
53	Cuyahoga County[42]	1,217,250	County Recreation Commission	4		4				1,958	6,620	2,600	9,220	11,178	C
54	Cuyahoga Falls	20,546	Recreation Board	1			8							3,500	M&P
55	Dayton	210,718	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	17	15	20								136,147	M
56	Defiance	9,744	Department of Recreation[3]	2	1		1		1,020	1,343	1,089		1,089	3,452	M
57	Delaware	8,944	Board of Education	1			1	1							M
58	Elmwood Place	4,248	Village and Board of Education	1			1	4	50	200	300	50	350	$600	M
59	Fostoria	13,453	School Board	2						250	500		500	750	M
60	Garfield Heights	16,989	Board of Education	2	1		8		457	216	455		455	$1,128	M
61	Greenville	7,745	Park Commission						7,500					15,000	M
62	Lakewood	69,160	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	80	110	2	12		600	2,500	14,000	900	14,900	18,000	M
63	Lima	44,711	Department of Recreation[6]	11	8		6	80	2,000	4,300	4,800	835	5,635	$11,935	M
64	Lisbon	3,379	Youth Association	1										1,900	P
65	Lorain	44,125	Recreation Board	13	5			17		2,000	4,200	820	5,020	$7,020	M
66	Lyndhurst	2,391	Village Council	2	1					94	330		330	424	M
67	Martins Ferry	14,729	Recreation Department[3]	7	5		5	5		2,910	2,148	718	2,866	$5,776	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1941

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1													1														Charles F. Grulloz	1
2																2											William A. Barry	2
a		18		15	33	710,000	6	21,200	11	66,300	2	23							10	90	3					13,236	Smith T. Fowler	a
b	1	1			2	13,727	1	57,501																			Theodore E. Brown	b
3		1		3	4	*98,594			4	23,145				1						2		2	1				Pauline T. Foley	3
4		9			9	[10]88,586					2	5				1			1	23	3						Edward A. Wachter	4
5		9		11	20	337,146			10	47,680	2	8							2	44	11	1	1				M. Esthyr Fitzgerald	5
6											1	1							1	6	1						Lewis H. Bishop	6
7	1	9		2	12	152,784	1	6,087	4	13,467	2	3							2	10		11	13		12,242	13,342	Jackson J. Perry	7
8												12	5				4		3	10	1						George S. Haight	8
a							1	253,000							1									1,970		1,970	E. Dana Caulkins	a
9		1			1						1	1								3							Henry E. Clarke	9
10	3	6			9	162,803			13	25,886	1	6						1		17	1	3	3				Frank T. Hanlon	10
11		14		18	32	744,148	1	5,928	60	187,284	1	6						2		32		18	14		9,060	9,060	James F. McCrudden	11
12																1											J. F. White, Jr.	12
13	5	6			11	218,292	5	203,923			1	1					1		3	10	3	14	14		14,196	16,487	Ralph James	13
14		1		4	5	55,829	2	18,185				9		1							1	4	6		3,254	4,747	Ollie Stadler	14
15		2			2				2	6,280	1	2			1			1		6							G. C. Suttles	15
16	3	17			20	251,001	8	26,279	3	11,129	2	8		1		1			1	26	4	2	20		23,281	23,281	J. M. Ray	16
17	4	17		1	22	177,745	4	43,956	3	22,961	1	3			1				4	31	6	6	18	24,118	15,120	40,938	C. R. Wood	17
18	2	2			4	134,143	4	62,573	3	28,720										4		2	15		12,057	13,977	C. Manly Loomis	18
19																1			1	1	1						J. E. Caldwell	19
20		7			7	102,000	1	165,000										1									Charles Stapleton	20
21	2	13		3	18		1	39,684	3	19,770	1	12	1		1	1			2	29	5	44	9		9,200	11,000	T. S. Jenrette	21
22		8			8	[10]25,000	2	38,000			1	9				1			2	12	2	4	8	30,000	8,640	38,640	W. F. Bailey	22
23		1			1		4					1							1	7							Albert R. Bauman	23
24		2			2	4,800			1	1,200		3								2							Wally Shelton	24
25		1			1	4,000						1							1		1						M. R. Vickers	25
26	7	3			10	*63,912	2	92,600	4	35,155		2		1					2	9	1	7	9		17,470	17,470	Oka T. Hester, Jr.	26
27	1	5			6	65,000	2	61,500						1					1	15	1	2	6				Mrs. Fairy L. Bandy	27
28		7			7	[10]10,960																	12		1,270	1,270	W. H. Brown	28
29																			1								George N. Earnhart	29
30	4	2			6	*92,688	3	97,854	3	3,493	2	3								3	1	12	15		2,606	2,606	Pattie Ruffin	30
a												2							1	5	1						Leon Brogden	a
31	5	5			10	634,969			6	18,673	1	10						2	4	72	1	14	7				Loyd B. Hathaway	31
32		2			2	50,000	2	15,000	5	50,000		1				1			1	7	1	7	3		8,209	8,209	Myron H. Atkinson	32
33		2			2	6,200	1	3,631	1	3,466						1			1	2		4	2		1,844	2,206	Mrs. Ruth J. Jones	33
34													1														Thomas Simonson	34
35		3			3	[10]*16,010	1										1		1	8	1	2	5		2,706	5,780	Mrs. M. B. Kannowski	35
36	6	1	2		9	20,000			5	12,000		1				[23]1			1	7	4	15	2		9,600	9,600	G. E. Burchill	36
37		1			1	10,000						1	1	1						1		1					C. G. Mead	37
38		3			3	31,657					1	1				1			1	12	1	3			429	3,832	Dave Hovey	38
39		1			1	1,200	1	2,920			1	1							1		1	3	1		2,448	2,448	Orville L. Guffey	39
40		3			3		2		1			1		1	2				2	4	1	8	2		8,000	8,000	Milton M. Oppegaard	40
41		25	11		36	*666,204	4	52,773	10	221,480		16						2		56	7	50	95		122,045	122,045	Frances Stevens	41
a																	1										Charles A. Burns	a
42		5			5	75,384			4	55,273	1	2								11	4	2	5		10,049	11,787	Howard E. Maurer	42
43													1														W. Sutcliffe	43
44		1			1	5,000			1	100										4							A. J. B. Longsdorf	44
45		4		1	5						1	3							1	2	1	3	3	200	1,500	1,700	E. B. Cook	45
46		1	1		2	21,000														4							S. Gould, Jr.	46
47		14			14	217,694			16			7							3	24	3	8	16		21,888	21,888	C. W. Schnake	47
48	5	44			49	[10]1,450,997	10	64,290	96	[7]39,511	3	44		1			3	8	[80]43	170	2	6	18	289,519	19,212	308,731	Tam Deering	48
49		50			50	1,214,977			28	206,972	4								7	2	2	12	16		26,103	26,257	G. I. Kern	49
a	2	40		20	62	*1,500,000	17	1,798,968				42	5				3	5	6	123	1	13	27				Margaret E. Mulac	a
50											1	17	3			1	1		3		3						C. H. Buchwald	50
51		7		4	11	[10]15,430			11	6,610	1	9						1		18		1					Earle D. Campbell	51
52	7	20			27	231,865	8	255,952	3	9,227	1	20		1			1		2	30	9	18	12				Grace English	52
53	31	23			54	1,435,653	15		31		18	27	2					1				36	38		87,619	87,919	Charles L. Howells	53
54		6			6				4			2	1		1				1	5	2	6	1				George B. Kirk	54
55	5	20			25	[10]983,813	8	461,700	3	65,802	1	5		5		1	3	2	2	56	11	21	27		22,450	23,310	Daniel E. Wagner	55
56		2			2	13,850						1							1		1						Lester H. Hale	56
57	2	4			6				5		1	6							1	1	8	4	7				Robert F. Burgett	57
58	1	1			2		1	2,000				1									1	1	2		1,960	1,960	Albert B. Mann	58
59		2			2	26,000						1								2	1		2				D. W. "Ike" Trubey	59
60		4			4	[10]*27,720			4		1	3															George R. Egbert	60
61											1	1							1	6	1						George F. Schmermund	61
62	1	4		10	15		1	8,000	20		2	6						1		21	3						Charles A. Foster	62
63		12			12	378,000	2		14		1	4							1	11	3	3	6		8,000	8,000	Harold C. Dillon	63
64	2			1	3				2			3		1						4		1	5				R. F. Amos	64
65		7			7	44,682			6	4,240	1	4	2							14	2	2	20				W. A. Smith	65
66		1			1	*19,560						1								8			1				Frank G. Curtiss	66
67		4			4	28,811	2	5,043	3	9,303		1							1	4	1	9	7		4,846	4,846	Campbell A. Fowler	67

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Ohio—Cont														
1	Massillon	26,644	Recreation Board	2										750	M
2	Newark	31,487	Board of Education	4	1						1,200		1,200	[51]1,200	M
3	New Bremen	1,484	Municipal Recreation Commission	1			5		300	1,874	300	567	867	3,041	M&P
4	Niles	16,273	Park Commission	5	5				390	635	2,010		2,010	3,035	M
			Recreation Service	16		1	66	100	1,450	1,801	3,133	550	3,683	[6]6,934	M
5	North Canton	2,988	Y. M. C. A.	1	1		16			279	100	58	158	437	P
6	Norwalk	8,211	Community Chest	1	1				80	205	440		440	[6]725	M&P
7	Oberlin	4,305	Phillis Wheatley Community Center[39]	1			18	2	1,678	1,111	751		751	3,540	M&P
8	Painesville	12,235	Recreation Department[2]	2	4	1	4	60	1,000	800	3,064	1,000	4,064	[5]5,864	M
9	Rocky River	8,291	City Council							1,220		964	964	2,184	M
10	Salem	12,301	Memorial Building Association	1		1	2				3,300	1,200	4,500	4,500	P
11	Shaker Heights	23,393	Board of Education	11	14						6,066	500	6,566	6,566	M
12	Springfield	70,662	Department of Recreation[2]	2					507	1,412	1,185	778	1,963	3,882	M
13	Steubenville	37,651	Department of Parks and Recreation[2]	8	8	1	6	43	913	9,137	8,343	9,019	17,362	[6]27,412	M
14	Struthers	11,739	Park Board	3					2,500	1,209	450	4,000	4,450	8,150	M
15	Summit County[42]	339,405	Akron Metropolitan Park District	7	2				10,000	5,000	2,334	15,000	17,334	32,334	C&P
16	Toledo	282,349	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	65	14	8	22	11	821	14,199	26,277	37,805	64,082	[6]79,102	M
17	Troy	9,697	Recreation Association	4	5	1	4	10		992	2,731		2,731	3,633	P
18	Warren	42,837	Department of Parks and Service Department	8	3										M&P
19	Westerville	3,146	Recreation Department	3	1				13	50	634	5	639	[6]702	M
20	Youngstown	167,720	Playground Association	5	6	1	5							3,748	P
			Park and Recreation Commission	43	25	1			1,023	17,59)	18,321	80,337	98,658	117,271	M
			Township Park District	10	1	2			418	29,733	6,654	23,047	29,701	59,852	M
21	Zanesville	37,500	City Council	2	6						1,000	250	1,250	1,250	M
	Oklahoma														
22	Ada	15,143	Park Commission	1	1					1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	M
23	Duncan	9,207	City Manager	4						400			1,600	[6]2,000	M
24	Enid	28,081	Board of Education and Park Board	4	3										M
25	Henryetta	6,905	Park Commission						1,100					2,700	M
26	Muskogee	32,332	City Manager and Park Department	5	3		13		17,431	3,600	7,810		7,810	[6]28,841	M
27	Oklahoma City	204,424	Board of Education	27	18		32	40		1,245			5,447	6,692	M
			Recreation Division, Park Department	25	26	1	663	298		2,342	12,288	2,650	14,938	[6]17,280	M
28	Pawhuska	5,443	American Legion and other Civic Organizations	1				4	100	100	250		250	[6]450	M&P
29	Sand Springs	6,137	Community Center	3	2		5				1,800			[6]2,500	P
30	Sayre	3,037	Park Board	1	1		1		600	100	500		500	1,200	M
31	Shawnee	22,053	Park Department	1			5	14		4,577	375	925	1,300	5,877	M
32	Stillwater	10,097	Park Board	6	4						525			1,200	M
33	Tulsa	142,157	Park Department[2]	11	8	2		3		4,225	9,300	4,508	13,808	[5]18,033	M
	Oregon														
34	Albany	5,654	Parks and Playgrounds Department[2]	4	1					1,821	1,107	1,408	2,515	4,336	M
35	Astoria	10,389	School Board	1	2				602	71	889		889	1,562	M&P
36	Coquille	3,327	Park Commission	1	1					70	375		375	445	M
37	Corvallis	8,392	Recreational and Educational Board	4	11					61	548	1	549	[6]610	M
38	Eugene	20,838	Playground and Recreation Commission	20	6	1	11			702	5,918		5,918	[6]6,620	M
39	Klamath Falls	16,497	Recreation Department[2]	12	2	1	6		840	300	2,800		2,800	[6]3,940	M
40	Newberg	2,960	Park Commission	2	1					200	237	65	302	502	M
41	Pendleton	8,847	Park Commission	1	4					137	378		378	515	M
42	Portland	305,394	Bureau of Parks, Department of Finance	43	40	13		834	109,590		37,780			240,356	M
43	Salem	30,908	City and School District	12	5			9	658	1,664	3,743		3,743	6,065	M
44	The Dalles	6,266	Dalles City	4	1									3,200	M
	Pennsylvania														
45	Allegheny County[45]	1,411,539	Department of Parks[2]	12		3								146,925	C
46	Allentown	96,904	Recreation Commission and School Board	116	21	3	14	107	7,624	4,900	9,996	3,647	13,643	[6]26,167	M&P
47	Altoona	80,214	Park and Recreation Commission	1	13				350	175	975	1,000	1,975	2,500	M
48	Amity Township[46]	1,700	Playground and Recreation Association	1	1					40	210		210	250	P
49	Avalon	6,155	Borough Council	1					150	2,569			3,182	5,901	M
50	Bangor	5,687	Park Board	1					1,777	1,129			1,694	4,600	M&P
51	Beaver Falls	17,098	Recreation Board	4	1				3,413	72	825	190	1,015	4,500	M
52	Berks County	241,884	Recreation Board[47]	4	2					568	3,200	765	3,966	4,534	C
53	Bethlehem	58,490	Department of Public Recreation[2]	29	22	4	44	231		7,598	9,040	3,612	12,652	[6]20,250	M&P
54	Birdsboro	3,313	Recreation Board	2	1					634	650	3	653	[6]1,287	M&P
55	Butler	24,477	Recreation Board	4	4					600	1,650	200	1,850	2,450	M
56	Carlisle	13,984	Borough Manager	6	6		2			266	1,044	268	1,312	1,578	M
57	Catasauqua	4,764	Board of Education	1	1				1,000	5,278			3,395	9,673	M
58	Chambersburg	14,852	Department of Parks and Playgrounds[2]	1	8						3,793			8,930	M
59	Clairton	16,381	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Affairs	6	9	1		79	469	2,205	5,492	88	5,580	[8]8,254	M
60	Coatesville	14,006	Department of Parks and Public Property	4	4		2							[2]2,850	M
61	Connellsville	13,608	Recreation Board	2			8	10	4,232	2,576	223	1,642	1,865	[6]8,673	M&P
62	Conshohocken	10,776	Recreation Committee	1	4			6		143	480		480	[6]623	M
63	Delaware County	310,756	County Park and Recreation Board[48]	9	8		3							2,313	C
64	Dormont	12,974	Borough Council	1										6,850	M
65	Downingtown	4,645	Kerr Memorial Park Commission and School Board	1	1					627	268	1,538	1,806	2,433	M
66	Easton	33,589	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	2					500	600	300		300	1,400	M
			School District	3					2,000		540		540	2,540	M
67	Emmaus	6,731	Town Council and School Board	1	1					75	225	15	240	[6]315	M
68	Ephrata	6,199	Borough Council	1	1					57	292		292	349	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1941

he table

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	10	...	12,545	12,545	Marie Hutzman	1
...	4	...	...	4	76,937	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	Clifford E. Orr	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	R. H. Dickman	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reba Howells	4
6	2	...	...	8	*156,000	2	12,839	7	48,479	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	8	14	...	...	...	W. G. Llewellyn	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles B. Williams	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	H. C. Ellis	6
...	1	...	...	1	1,525	1	7,867	1	400	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1,200	1,224	2,424	Philip M. Thomas	7
1	5	...	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	...	4,500	4,500	Stanley Prague	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Frank Mitchell	9
...	2	2	...	4	42,000	1	80,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. M. Kelley	10
...	6	...	...	6	14,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles A. Thornton	11
1	7	...	...	8	260,612	3	47,810	1	13,420	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	2,400	2,400	W. F. Keller	12
...	8	...	...	8	87,911	2	147,024	4	113,364	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	9	...	3	22	...	15,000	30,100	R. J. Caulk	13
...	3	...	...	3	65,000	...	...	1	16,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	Andrew M. Lindsay	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. S. Wagner	15
18	23	4	3	48	610,145	12	347,831	1	2,403	3	21	1	3	...	...	2	...	9	57	25	21	43	4,192	84,866	89,058	Ernest A. Curley, Jr.	16
2	5	...	...	7	[10]11,763	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	A. M. Dixon	17
...	11	8	...	19	*254,000	4	125,000	5	240,019	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	3	12	8	48,000	17,500	65,500	Gould Stewart	18
...	3	...	...	3	[10]18,444	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	2	...	800	800	Raymond Pilkington	19
1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Chase	20
...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	Tom Pemberton	a
...	...	...	1	1	108,054	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. E. Davies	b
...	5	...	...	5	32,671	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. M. Shamp	21
...	2	...	...	2	12,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Wayne Wheelock	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jno. L. Davis	23
...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	Nelle Moore	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	15,000	R. F. Abrams	25
9	...	...	...	9	*230,000	5	36,275	7	115,000	3	10	...	3	5	...	...	1	5	2	5	6	6	...	8,900	8,900	Hale Bicknell	26
...	17	...	...	17	215,252	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	Lewis Braden	27
16	5	...	...	21	[84]4,624,500	20	...	9	...	1	13	1	...	...	1	2	...	10	26	10	32	45	...	54,885	54,885	Mrs. Catherine Simpson	a
...	2	...	...	2	4,000	1	900	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	120	Shelby Wyatt	28
...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Earl Lindsey	29
...	1	...	...	1	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. Tom Devanney	30
2	6	1	...	9	102,715	2	69,445	1	1,840	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	3	8	10	...	10,901	11,010	T. E. Thompson	31
...	5	...	...	5	27,280	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	L. E. McConkey	32
17	...	...	...	17	119,940	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	42	19	4	4	...	1,200	1,200	O. A. Zeigler	33
...	3	...	...	3	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	...	800	800	R. E. McCormack	34
...	5	...	...	5	[10]14,090	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	Gwen J. LaBarre	35
...	1	...	...	1	4,200	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. F. Stevens	36
...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	Lyle H. Johnson	37
3	2	3	...	8	83,291	...	...	14	44,332	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	...	1,626	1,626	Thomas W. Fisher	38
...	5	...	...	5	16,335	...	...	8	15,000	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	6	...	...	...	David S. Bridge	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. J. Mueller	40
...	2	...	...	2	10,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. A. C. McIntyre	41
6	32	...	...	38	*1,401,151	5	280,048	23	58,150	2	7	...	1	1	1	2	...	8	62	22	...	...	...	...	...	Katharine E. Funk	42
2	3	...	...	5	301,470	1	4,500	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	2,587	Vernon Gilmore	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Robert L. Murray	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	35	2	...	...	...	...	...	Nathan H. Kaufman	45
...	17	...	...	17	470,360	1	43,200	22	27,520	1	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	21	2	...	...	57,600	...	57,600	Irene D. Welty	46
...	19	...	...	19	*132,854	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	Robert H. Wolfe	47
...	3	...	...	3	3,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. William Martin	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Joseph N. Arthur	49
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	T. H. Dennis	50
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	Mrs. De Witt Snodgrass	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lloyd H. Miller	52
...	15	...	2	17	*175,332	2	128,617	3	6,680	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	2	2	65,000	4,000	70,200	Robert M. Shultz	53
...	4	...	...	4	54,626	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	Gerald E. Dean	54
...	4	...	...	4	55,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ellis W. Love	55
...	6	...	...	6	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	George P. Searight	56
...	1	...	...	1	10,000	1	1,200	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. Russell Moat	57
...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	Kathryn V. Shatzer	58
...	7	...	...	7	[10]*145,691	3	58,870	2	3,829	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	16	...	10,041	11,041	Michael E. Wargo	59
...	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	3	...	2	...	338	871	Chester Ash	60
...	3	...	...	3	77,633	2	35,281	3	2,044	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	4	...	11,923	26,923	Fred W. Snell	61
...	2	...	...	2	13,875	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	Helen L. Rollins	62
1	1	...	...	2	*45,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1,044	15,219	Carl H. Schmitt	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. J. Landis	64
...	1	...	...	1	36,800	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	John P. Noll	65
...	2	...	...	2	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	500	500	Russell R. Schooley	66
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. E. Peifer	a
...	2	...	...	2	8,000	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. K. Deischer	67
...	1	...	...	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. C. Wagner	68

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Persons Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Penn.—Cont.														
			Department of Parks and Public Property	2										[3]13,000	M
1	Erie	116,955	School District	7	6					202	2,232		2,232	2,434	M
			Bureau of Water	10					392	1,741	3,146	18,243	21,389	23,522	M
2	Etna	7,223	Borough Council											1,600	M
3	Farrell	13,899	F. H. Buhl Center	3	4		11		12,000	1,800	4,500	525	5,025	18,825	P
4	Greensburg	16,743	Playground Association	6	7				329	844	1,321	223	1,544	2,717	M&P
5	Hamburg	3,717	Park Committee	1						743	214	139	353	1,096	M
6	Harrisburg	83,893	Bureau of Parks	34	34						9,200			19,456	M
7	Haverford Township	27,594	School District	3	1					400	1,100		1,100	1,500	M
8	Honesdale	5,687	Recreation Center Committee		1				2,500	100	150	200	350	2,950	M&P
9	Huntingdon	7,170	Borough Council	6	3				800	300	1,500		1,500	2,600	M&P
10	Johnstown	66,668	Municipal Recreation Commission	7	21									29,177	M
11	Kennett Square	3,375	Park and Recreation Board	1	1				250		280		280	530	M&P
12	Lancaster	61,345	Recreation Association	19	21	3	52	18		3,823	10,306	850	11,156	14,979	M&P
			Department of Parks and Public Property						1,576			9,754	9,754	11,330	M
13	Lansdowne	10,837	School Board	1							250		250	[3]250	M
14	Laureldale	3,397	Recreation Board	1	2					157	360		360	517	M
15	Lebanon	27,206	Parks and Public Property	4	1								1,735	1,735	M
16	Lewisburg	3,571	Community Activities Council	1	1	1					2,400	100	2,500	[62],500	M&P
17	Lewistown	13,017	Fifth Ward Playground Association	2	1						150	75	225	225	P
18	Lock Haven	10,810	Playground Association	1	6					258	540		540	798	M&P
19	Media	5,351	Borough of Media	1	1						400			500	M
20	Mount Lebanon	19,571	Bureau of Recreation	16	24			20		1,572	5,456	616	6,072	7,644	M
21	Myerstown	2,692	Playground Association	1	2				350	150	200	150	350	850	M&P
22	Nazareth	5,721	Department of Public Property											[3]861	M
23	Nether Providence Township		Park and Recreation Board	2	3						650		650	650	M&P
24	New Castle	47,638	Department of Parks and Public Property and Recreation Board	1										[67],140	M&P
25	New Kensington	24,055	School Board	5						50	813		813	863	M
26	Norristown	38,181	School District	4	6					331	1,330		1,330	1,661	M
27	North Belle Vernon	3,022	Junior Woman's Club	1			8				135	102	237	237	M&P
28	Oil City	20,375	Recreation Board	2	4				1,000	92	1,050		1,050	[62],142	M
29	Oley	1,950	Recreation Board	1	2					150	310		310	460	M&P
30	Palmerton	7,475	Neighborhood House, New Jersey Zinc Company	3	4	4	20	150							P
			Playground and Recreation Association	8	7	2	80			5,438	10,394	2,670	13,064	18,502	P
31	Philadelphia	1,931,334	Smith Memorial Playgrounds and Martin School Recreation Center	20	18	20	[9]126			11,585	38,863	9,211	48,074	59,659	P
			Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	285	178	78				34,414	155,546	145,726	301,272	335,686	M
32	Phoenixville	12,282	Recreation Commission	3	5	1				500	2,400	100	2,500	3,000	M
			Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	162	119	59				87,207	152,115	123,343	275,458	362,665	M&P
33	Pittsburgh	671,659	Bureau of Parks, Department of Public Works							10,000		40,000	40,000	50,000	M
			Board of Education	227	61					4,100	80,000		80,000	84,100	M
			Soho Public Baths	1	1						1,215		1,215	[3]1,215	M&P
34	Pottstown	20,194	Recreation Commission	1	18	1								3,500	M
35	Reading	110,568	Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation[2]	68	62	6	200	1025	21,988	6,050	25,485	7,934	33,419	[6]61,457	M&P
36	Robesonia	1,570	Recreation Board	1	2					63	360		360	423	M&P
37	St. Marys	7,653	Community Playgrounds	3				1		55	1,245		1,245	1,300	P
38	Sayre	7,569	Community Chest, Inc.	3	2	1	6	1	949	378	3,248	400	3,648	4,975	M&P
39	Scranton	140,404	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	28	18	7	13	29	530	9,275	13,623	14,086	27,709	[3]37,514	M
40	Selinsgrove	2,877	Community Center		1				240	560	300		300	[6]1,100	P
			School District	2									250	250	M
41	Sharon	25,662	Playground Commission	3	3			6	100	600	1,025		1,025	1,725	M&P
42	Shillington	4,932	Recreation Board	2	1				23	259	450		450	732	M
43	Smethport	1,840	Borough Council	1	1					650	325		325	975	M
44	Somerset	5,430	Lions Club	1			12	6	650	200	450	100	550	[6]1,400	M&P
45	Souderton	4,036	Playground Association	1			13		500	290	214	583	797	1,587	M
46	State College	6,226	Borough Playground Board	3	2					550	575		575	1,125	M
47	Steelton	13,115	School Board	7	8					300	1,400		1,400	1,700	M
48	Stroudsburg	6,186	Borough Council	2	1				749	1,842	610	378	988	3,579	M
49	Titusville	8,126	Playground Board	3	2		2			125	650		650	775	M&P
50	Warren	14,891	Park Commission	1	6					550	1,100		1,100	1,650	M
51	Washington	26,166	Recreation Board	3	34									8,050	M
52	Waverly	750	Community House	1	1	2	20		2,284	3,977	4,860	3,508	8,368	14,629	M&P
53	West Chester	13,289	Recreation Council, Civic Association	3			3	29		617	330	851	1,181	1,798	P
			Community Center Board[39]	2	1	3	6		2,500	3,000	4,500	1,500	6,000	11,500	M&P
54	West Reading	4,907	Board of Recreation	4	3				4,333	3,337	1,330	2,510	3,840	11,510	M
55	West York	5,590	Playground Association	1	1					60	176	60	236	296	M&P
56	Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley[64]	250,000	Playground and Recreation Association	21	23	3	75			4,111	12,035		12,035	[6]16,146	M&P
57	Wilkinsburg	29,853	Playground, Recreation and Park Association	3	16										M
58	Williamsport	44,355	Bethune-Douglass Community Center[39]		2	1	8	2	400	1,069	1,200	720	1,920	3,389	P
59	Womelsdorf	1,450	Recreation Board	1	1				22	156	336		336	514	M&P
60	Wyomissing	3,320	Playground Association	2	2					3,197	1,024	789	1,813	5,010	M
			Recreation Commission	67	22	3		100	400	2,500	9,000	671	9,671	[6]12,571	M&P
61	York	56,712	Crispus Attucks Community Center[39]	1	1	2	14	1	383	1,915	2,483	780	3,263	5,561	P
			Department of Parks and Public Property							3,040		3,273	3,273	6,313	M

The table

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers												Emergency Service						
																				Paid Leaders		Expenditures			Source of Information	No. of City
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
											7	1			1	1			12	2						Gale Ross	1
	6			6	[10]56,800					5	3							3	18							D. G. Evans	a
											1	1														J. S. Dunwoody	b
										1	1							1								S. L. Marshall	2
						1	22,593	1	960												2		140	140	Edward Lewis	3
	7			7																						A. W. Leeking	4
										1	1							1	2	1						W. L. Huntzinger	5
	32			32	150,000						1	1							21	3						Russell Tuckey	6
	2			2																						J. Frank Carter	7
																		1		1						Mrs. Teresa R. Kiegler	8
	2			2	45,000	2	2,000			1	2							1	5	1						Edward G. Jones	9
	20			20							5				1			1	3							James B. Hanson	10
	1			1	6,400	1					1								1							Mrs. George Ladley	11
	14			14	288,825	3	63,000	6	64,854		1									2	20	16		19,293	19,296	Grant D. Brandon	12
											1				[8][9]1				10	2						A. H. Pontz	a
	1			1	7,750					1	2								6	1						Cameron Ross	13
	2			2	8,600			1	350	1	1								2							Celestine A. Ziegler	14
																		1								George H. Biely	15
	3			3	40,000			1																		R. Oscar Smeal	16
	1			1	[10]20,034																					Mrs. S. L. Allison	17
	5			5	[10]3,186														4	1						Mrs. W. T. Betts	18
	1			1																						Ralph L. Lindenmuth	19
	6			6	*32,077					1	2							1	4							Preston A. Ditty	20
	1			1	5,500														4	1						John T. Honker	21
																		1		1						C. F. Fehnel	22
	2			2	[10]5,130																					Sarah M. Stabler	23
2	6			8	[10]79,449	3	81,180	1	1,800	1	1		2			1		1	4	1	13	12		6,000	6,000	Sylvia B. Sturdevant	24
	3			3	[10]13,750					1	1									1						Veronica Mazur	25
	8			8	*31,660			6			2								4							Leroy Lewis	26
	1			1	[10]14,825																					Jean B. Githens	27
	5			5	16,080					1									7							N. A. Newton	28
	1			1																						N. W. Geiss	29
	2			2	39,284	1	84,573	1	5,625					1				1	2							B. Margaret Tennant	30
	56			[9][10]56	[10]314,409			1	13,200		1									1	41	49				Charles H. English	31
5				5	[9][2]	4	396,514	1	48,275												6	3					P. H. Valentine	a
39	2		6	47	[9][3]7,136,354	19	[3][3]34,845			40	39							38	40	13	25	23		50,955	238,241	Gertrude MacDougall	b
	4			4	26,145					1	2	1							7							John Magyar, Jr.	32
17	82			99	*1,638,999	14	2,088,770	3		2	30		3				1	23	24	7			132,180		132,180	Louis C. Schroeder	33
										1						1			50	2						Ralph E. Griswold	a
9	19		23	51	1,209,401			78	160,000	5	11						27		12							C. Lawrence Walsh	b
			1	1	5,512												1									Mrs. Charles W. Houston	c
1	6			7	9,872	2		1		1		1							6	1						Gustave W. Weber	34
	27		7	34	[10]*819,867	5	147,010	20	178,481	1	4							1	25	3	15	3	312,000	25,175	340,775	Thomas W. Lantz	35
	1			1	16,000					1	1								2							Richard M. Moll	36
	1			1	18,701																					Henry J. Brock	37
	1			1	13,138	1	5,746				1								2			3				B. S. Houghton	38
2	12			14	[10]*152,685	3	410,081			1	11							1	3	10	3	6	2		11,904	11,904	Warren C. Smith	39
	1			1	24,750	1	12,000					1															Arthur J. May	40
								1	150		1	1							2		1					Celia E. Marks	a
	5			5	*50,000						1										4	15		475	550	Kenneth H. Collins	41
	1			1	*19,890																					Homer R. Levan	42
	1			1	[10]3,765					1	1															Harry F. Schmidt	43
	1			1	*86,120	1	11,550			1	1								7	1	1	2		612	612	A. J. Kerin	44
	1			1	4,800							1						1	2							John T. Fretz	45
	1			1	6,000																					C. W. Stoddart, Jr.	46
	7			7	26,250					1	1															Fred Knuth	47
	1			1	35,000													1							239	Harold E. Snyder	48
	3			3	*44,790																	2		360	360	Henry Ott	49
	5			5	35,649					1	4									1						M. L. Dougherty	50
	9			9															1	1						Ruth H. Ferrell	51
						1																				Robert B. Dixon	52
												1							2							Clinton E. Moffett	53
1				1	*88,000	1	75,000			1	2								5						3,700	Everett W. Johnson	a
1	1			2	101,367			2	4,940	1	1	1						1	5	1	1					John H. Shaner	54
	1			1	11,873														2							Palmer E. Poff	55
	43			43		1	5,000	13	11,700	8	35								28	4	22	29				Ruth E. Swezey	56
	6			6	115,000					1	2								3							J. Earl McCue	57
	1			1	4,266	1	12,025														2	2		3,877	3,877	Gail Louise Perry	58
	1			1	*18,021					1	1		1						2							Howard F. Geod	59
	1		1	2	*52,000	1	2,500			1	2							1	7							A. W. Rank	60
	13			13	207,976	1	5,800	5	14,663												1	2		1,050	1,050	Frances White	61
						1																				Chester N. Hayes	a
																		1								Henry Butler	b

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Rhode Island														
1	Cumberland[85]	10,625	American Legion Post No. 14	....	2	....	14	....	.....	100	300	.....	300	[6]400	M&P
2	Newport	30,532	Park Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]1,800	M
			Board of Recreation Commissioners	8	8	3	.....	.....	5,475	3,100	5,437	3,540	8,977	17,552	M
3	Providence	253,504	Department of Recreation[2]	38	64	10	.....	.....	.....	8,200	23,400	.....	23,400	31,600	M
			Park Department	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	15,419	11,505	37,330	48,835	64,254	M
4	South Kingstown[87]	7,282	Recreation Commission	8	7	2	10	3	4,269	3,075	7,986	2,650	10,636	17,980	M&P
5	Westerly	11,199	Town Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245	M
	South Carolina														
6	Camden	5,747	Bureau of Public Relations	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
7	Charleston	71,275	Board of Parks and Playgrounds	13	14	17	40	....	400	2,700	11,203	1,674	12,877	15,977	M
8	Columbia	62,396	Park and Playground Department	5	5	7	5	....	12,450	500	5,850	7,200	13,050	26,000	M
9	Greenville	34,734	Phillis Wheatley Association[89]	1	2	3	11	....	.....	600	2,774	459	3,233	3,833	P
10	Greenwood	13,020	County Board of Education and City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528	300	1,080	1,380	1,908	M
11	Hartsville	5,399	Park Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	M
12	Orangeburg	10,521	Playground Commission	....	7	1	.....	.....	164	269	2,373	.....	2,373	2,806	M
	South Dakota														
13	Alpena	440	Town of Alpena	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	M&P
14	Brookings	5,346	City of Brookings	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	2,880	M
15	Clark	1,291	School Board	3	1	....	3	....	100	150	1,200	.....	1,200	1,450	M
16	Lemmon	1,781	City of Lemmon	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	160	160	M
17	Mitchell	10,633	Park Board	4	.....	.....	3	....	1,621	1,705	2,100	2,733	4,833	8,159	M
18	Redfield	2,428	City Council	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	200	700	700	M
			City Commission	1	....	1	3	4	.....	1,500	1,800	330	2,130	3,630	M
19	Sioux Falls	40,832	Park Department[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
20	Sturgis	3,008	City Council	1	.....	....	1	....	775	.....	225	.....	225	1,000	M
			Youth Council	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	275	.....	275	325	M&P
21	Watertown	10,617	Park Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,003	.....	1,206	1,206	2,209	M
22	Woonsocket	1,050	City Council	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	120	25	145	220	M
23	Yankton	6,798	Finance Department	6	.....	.....	7	16	.....	794	720	429	1,149	[8]1,943	M
	Tennessee														
24	Alcoa	5,131	Department of Public Welfare	2	....	1	.....	.....	2,773	8,162	1,479	4,136	5,615	16,550	M
25	Bemis	3,500	Y. M. C. A.	2	....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	P
26	Chattanooga	128,163	Department of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings	11	32	9	54	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
27	Johnson City	25,332	Board of Education	3	.....	.....	7	....	.....	350	550	100	650	1,000	M&P
28	Kingsport	14,404	School Board	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	1,705	62	1,767	[6]1,933	M
29	Memphis	292,942	Park Commission	31	39	24	.....	.....	.....	15,225	46,838	12,917	59,755	74,980	M
30	Nashville	167,402	Board of Park Commissioners	17	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,117	.....	.....	[3]60,190	M
	Texas														
31	Alpine	3,866	City of Alpine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P
32	Austin	87,930	Recreation Department[5]	84	20	14	62	350	104,916	19,602	37,439	19,363	56,802	[6]181,320	M&P
33	Beaumont	59,061	Barnwell Community Center[39]	1	1	2	6	....	.....	289	1,110	.....	1,110	1,399	P
34	Big Spring	12,604	Health and Welfare Department	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	3,409	1,400	4,586	5,986	9,395	M
35	Borger	10,018	City Manager	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150	200	800	1,000	2,150	M&P
36	Bryan	11,842	Park Department	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1,398	371	2,175	904	3,079	4,848	M
37	Corpus Christi	57,301	Recreation Department[2]	1	1	2	36	60	.....	2,900	2,400	900	3,300	[6]6,200	M
38	Denton	11,192	Recreation Council	2	3	....	6	31	507	1,257	549	2,339	2,888	[4]4,652	M
39	Electra	5,588	Park Board	2	.....	.....	25	125	300	2,340	335	1,400	1,735	4,375	M
			Recreation Department	2	1	1	20	210	130,000	9,600	2,400	1,000	3,400	143,000	M
40	El Paso	96,810	Mayor and Council	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8,200	1,800	4,200	6,000	14,200	M
41	Fort Worth	177,662	Recreation Department[5]	42	24	17	196	40	6,768	35,854	20,340	24,405	44,745	[8]87,367	M&P
42	Graham	5,175	Mayor and Board of Aldermen	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	569	318	887	1,237	M
43	Hamilton	2,716	Sanitary Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	M
44	Highland Park	10,288	Town Council	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,021	1,084	1,347	2,431	4,452	M
45	Houston	410,000	Recreation Department[2]	40	30	34	168	120	100,000	.....	40,500	.....	.....	[6]188,088	M
46	Kilgore	6,708	City Commission	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	1,829	385	1,251	1,636	6,965	M
47	Lampasas	3,426	City of Lampasas	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	M
48	Marshall	18,410	Park Department	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&P
49	Mission	5,982	City of Mission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	M
50	Paducah	2,677	City of Paducah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
51	Stamford	4,810	Park Department[5]	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	450	2,610	.....	125	125	3,185	M&P
52	Tyler	28,279	Park and Recreation Board	10	2	3	....	....	2,250	2,918	7,804	12,904	20,708	25,876	M
53	Uvalde	6,679	City of Uvalde	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,641	M
54	Waco	55,982	Recreation Department[2]	14	7	8	20	36	5,497	6,401	9,393	1,974	11,367	[6]23,265	M
	Utah														
55	Bingham Canyon	2,834	American Legion Post No. 30 and Jordan School District	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	375	.....	375	875	M&P
56	Cedar City	4,695	Recreation Department[5]	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	800	700	.....	700	46,500	M
57	Granite School District[66]	34,534	Board of Education	2	2	....	1	....	.....	253	637	68	705	958	M&P
58	Logan	11,868	Board of Education and City	2	7	....	....	16	500	1,249	913	.....	913	2,662	M
59	Murray City	5,740	Parks Department	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	228	788	788	M
60	Payson	3,591	Recreation Council	2	4	....	18	....	.....	2,107	900	.....	900	3,007	M
61	Pleasant Grove	1,941	Recreation Department[5]	1	1	....	....	....	100	200	565	75	640	[9]940	M
62	Provo	18,071	Recreation Department and School Board	10	10	1	....	....	2,533	4,606	4,413	546	4,959	[6]12,103	M
63	Salt Lake City	149,934	Parks and Public Property Department	22	23	1	....	....	3,999	10,160	14,532	20,774	35,306	49,465	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1941

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	2	...	...	2	10,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John T. McNulty	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	[962]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John M. Dring	2
a	...	2	...	5	7	17,451	2	.....	1	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Arthur Leland	a
3	19	8	7	...	34	[10]1,500,000	...	.....	12	.....	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	...	.....	3,933	3,933	Henry J. Bishop	3
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	50,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Martin F. Noonan	a
4	1	7	...	...	8	10,530	2	24,500	...	.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	.....	240	240	Helen M. Wilson	4
5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. H. Bacon	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	16	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank H. Heath	6
7	12	...	...	...	12	*1,993,750	1	620,850	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	1	4	.....	2,755	2,755	Corrinne V. Jones	7
8	19	...	...	...	19	1,013,136	11	.....	1	.....	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	3	25	.....	17,280	17,280	W. H. Harth	8
9	...	3	...	...	3	30,311	1	16,901	...	.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	.....	720	720	Mrs. Hattie Duckett	9
10	2	1	1	...	4	69,217	2	2,400	4	36,109	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	....	6	.....	2,000	3,150	A. C. Nichols	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. H. Stokes	11
12	7	...	...	...	7	[10]87,320	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Martha H. Zeigler	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	Allen J. Brigham	13
14	...	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. B. Herreman	14
15	...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. F. Voss	15
16	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	.....	576	576	Earl M. Barr	16
17	...	4	...	1	5	*20,500	1	23,450	5	21,215	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	5	5	7	6,050	9,750	16,840	Herbert Munroe	17
18	2	...	...	...	2	7,300	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Oscar Haddorff	18
19	...	5	...	...	5	54,000	2	73,000	1	420	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	2	7	9	.....	12,024	12,024	Jerry Allen	19
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Margit Arno	a
20	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	300	300	M. J. Kerper	20
21	...	5	...	3	8	*21,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	5	.....	1,300	1,300	Russell W. White	21
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	M. Andrew	a
22	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. D. Richards	22
23	...	4	...	1	5	57,874	1	39,760	2	7,161	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	4	.....	5,664	5,664	Mary-Faith Kiley	23
24	...	1	...	...	1	47,225	1	11,000	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. H. Flark	24
25	...	2	...	...	2	27,354	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. J. Denning	25
26	6	30	...	...	36	.....	7	285,000	...	.....	4	12	2	4	...	...	1	...	2	40	...	2	16	.....	.....	.....	J. Edward Hargraves	26
27	3	9	...	...	12	.....	2	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	7	.....	1,960	1,960	C. Howard McCorkle	27
28	...	3	...	...	3	*91,278	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Paul R. Elliott	28
29	...	9	5	23	37	1,145,237	6	306,481	16	.....	...	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	46	21	8	39	.....	13,262	13,262	Minnie M. Wagner	29
30	10	9	...	...	19	1,468,863	10	.....	...	.....	1	14	...	1	...	3	1	...	17	41	2	19	16	.....	.....	.....	J. Glenn Skinner	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	[951]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. Nelson Lee, Jr.	31
32	1	10	...	...	11	698,857	3	79,500	1	26,917	...	8	3	...	...	...	1	...	7	17	7	11	9	2,948	14,031	16,979	Beverly S. Sheffield	32
33	1	...	...	...	1	72,635	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Rev. Chas. F. L. Graham	33
34	4	1	...	1	6	75,900	2	38,000	2	2,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	8	10	.....	14,231	14,231	B. J. McDaniel	34
35	...	1	3	...	4	.....	...	.....	1	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	10	.....	4,500	4,700	W. E. Bryan	35
36	2	2	...	...	4	80,743	1	383	2	5,606	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	6	17	.....	5,184	5,297	Julia S. Greenwood	36
37	6	5	...	...	11	525,058	5	54,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	30	.....	38,675	42,100	W. P. Witt	37
38	4	...	...	...	4	476,244	...	.....	3	11,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	6	.....	11,651	11,818	Mary Agnes Murphy	38
39	3	...	1	...	4	.....	1	13,626	1	3,000	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	6	.....	8,575	10,042	Anna M. Stephens	39
40	10	2	...	...	12	1,838,352	1	161,940	18	408,147	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	84	....	36,000	66,781	102,781	E. R. Bowman	40
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	)	a
41	...	13	8	...	21	*895,505	3	177,350	11	1,086	...	21	1	...	...	...	4	...	6	38	6	18	42	4,114	80,295	153,964	R. D. Evans	41
42	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. P. Tackett	42
43	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. B. James	43
44	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Roderic B. Thomas	44
45	17	...	...	...	17	1,063,290	16	.....	4	.....	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	7	18	39	48,021	48,021	Corinne Fonde	45
46	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	U. W. Prater	46
47	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Porter Briggs	47
48	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	[991]	3	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. V. Haggard	48
49	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. J. Rome	49
50	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[231]	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Odell Freeman	50
51	...	2	...	...	2	47,380	1	190,961	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	7	16	.....	11,380	11,380	Calvin O. Bell	51
52	6	10	...	...	16	1,044,685	3	.....	1	.....	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	19	21	.....	31,992	32,522	C. C. Bunnenberg	52
53	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. W. Evans	53
54	11	1	...	...	12	*325,236	2	87,641	8	56,697	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	7	30	32	5,523	19,348	25,421	R. Foster Blaisdell	54
55	...	1	...	...	1	12,252	...	.....	...	.....	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. J. Santistevan	55
56	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	.....	700	700	V. A. Cooley	56
57	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	11	.....	.....	.....	W. F. Bailey	57
58	1	5	...	...	6	*138,133	1	.....	1	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	20	4	.....	8,492	8,492	Glen Worthington	58
59	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. R. Rasmussen	59
60	1	5	...	...	6	.....	...	.....	2	33,875	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	.....	1,736	1,736	Stanley Wilson	60
61	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	3,850	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	.....	2,620	2,620	Laura Banner	61
62	2	3	...	1	6	*87,500	...	.....	4	105,000	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	9	3	4	3	.....	8,503	8,803	Mrs. Phyllis R. Long	62
63	...	19	...	...	19	773,805	4	41,459	4	.....	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	42	2	27	19	.....	18,554	18,554	Jessie Schofield	63

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Persona l Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Utah—Cont.														
1	Summit County[101]	8,714	Recreation Building Board	1	1	2	5	2	2,000	1,700	3,100	1,200	4,300	8,000	C
2	Tooele	5,001	City Manager	1										380	M
	Vermont														
3	Barre	10,909	Recreation Department[2]	5	2	3			5,000	2,000	3,300		3,300	10,300	M
4	Bennington	7,628	Y. M. C. A.	3		2				4,500	4,550	1,113	5,663	10,163	P
5	Brattleboro	9,622	Recreation Department[3]	5	3	1	9	54		1,456	3,004	286	3,290	4,746	M&P
6	Montpelier	8,006	City Council	4	1				469	527	325	1,762	2,087	3,083	M
7	Putney	925	Community Center, Inc.	1	1		6	53	583	1,379	912	157	1,069	3,031	P
8	Springfield	5,182	Recreation Commission Community House	4 1	2 1	1	13	69	3,616 2,459	721 1,730	3,279 1,870	524 2,362	3,803 4,232	[8]8,140 8,421	M&P P
	Virginia														
9	Alexandria	33,523	Playground Department City Manager	7 1	10					1,340	3,440	120	3,560	4,900 4,817	M M
10	Charlottesville	19,400	Department of Recreation[5] Department of Parks and Cemeteries	1	6	2	1	35	825 8,235	3,429	2,488	1,315	2,488 1,315	[6]6,742 [9]9,550	M&P M&P
11	Covington	6,300	Playground Committee	3	1					75	360	510	870	945	M
12	Danville	32,749	Recreation Division, Department of Public Welfare	15	10	1			850	850	4,388	600	4,988	6,688	M
13	Lynchburg	44,541	Recreation Department	3	13	8				3,440	8,348	3,062	11,410	14,850	M
14	Newport News	37,067	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	1		1	30	160		2,127	2,100	2,693	4,793	[6]6,920	M&P
15	Norfolk	144,332	Recreation Bureau, Department of Public Welfare	7	6	3	1		10,000	5,300	8,400	16,500	24,900	40,200	M
16	Petersburg	30,631	Recreation Department	3	5		4		500		2,500		2,500	[6]3,000	M
17	Radford	6,990	Public Recreation, Parks and Playground Commission	4	3	1	474	719	15,500	2,642	2,128	940	3,068	[6]21,210	M
18	Richmond	193,042	Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Works Community Recreation Association Colored Recreation Association	32 16 3	61 18 2	13 3 4	20 34	41 10	28,800	19,963 3,740 3,370	31,180 14,199 5,175	16,430 1,766	47,610 14,199 6,941	[6]96,373 17,939 10,311	M P P
19	Roanoke	69,287	Department of Parks and Recreation	66	17	1	20	80	186,339	8,884	9,477	4,348	13,825	[6]209,048	M&P
20	Salem	5,737	Department of Public Buildings and Parks	2						225	475	26	501	726	M
	Washington														
21	Camas	4,433	City Council	1	1						200			325	M
22	Centralia	7,414	Park Commission	1						965	150	900	1,050	[6]2,015	M
23	Ellensburg	5,944	Parks Department[2] Golf Course Committee	4	1		5		1,139	970	1,081	953	2,034	[6]4,143 2,711	M M
24	Hoquiam	10,835	Park Board	1					2,000	700	300	1,000	1,300	4,000	M
25	Pullman	4,417	Kiwanis Club	3	3					1,200	1,200		1,200	2,400	M
26	Seattle	368,302	Playground Division, Park Department	19	10	24		12	164,072	36,254			243,472	[6]443,798	M&P
27	Spokane	122,001	Park Board	44	16	2			13,155	10,677	21,297	43,153	64,450	88,282	M
28	Tacoma	109,408	Metropolitan Park District	9	12	1			3,302	-4,984	7,528	8,624	16,152	[6]24,438	M
29	Wenatchee	11,620	Public Works Department	1	1				8,600	5,000	1,000	4,900	5,900	19,500	M
30	Yakima	27,221	Park Department	1	2			17			665	385	1,050	1,050	M&P
	West Virginia														
31	Fairmont	23,105	Playground Association	10	10					916	1,718		1,718	2,634	P
32	Follansbee	4,834	Park Commission						250	562		906	906	1,718	M
33	Monongalia Co.[102]	51,252	Recreation Council	4	2		56	83		313	1,457	95	1,552	1,865	P
34	Parkersburg	30,103	Board of Recreation Department of Streets, Parks and Public Improvements	3 2		1	10	4		1,500	2,100 525	325	2,425 525	3,925 [3]525	P M
35	Ravenswood	1,061	Town of Ravenswood												M
36	Wheeling	61,099	Recreation Department[3] Park Commission	30 15	27 2	2 1			1,740 13,370	5,676 17,089	12,308 4,500	12,386	12,308 16,886	19,724 47,345	M M&P
37	Williamson	8,366	Kiwanis Club	1	1					120	300		300	420	P
	Wisconsin														
38	Algoma	2,652	Park Commission	2	2				250	300	260		260	810	M
39	Appleton	28,436	Park Board	1					9,570	990	700	4,700	5,400	15,960	M&P
40	Baraboo	6,415	Park Board	4	2									2,715	M
41	Boscobel	2,008	Park Commission	1	2				925	300	375	600	975	2,200	M&P
42	Burlington	4,414	Park Board	1	1				1,875	350	350	1,520	1,870	[6]4,095	M
43	Chippewa Falls	10,368	Family Service	1	1	2				1,559	2,966		2,966	4,525	P
44	Columbus	2,760	Firemen's Park Association	2	1									7,700	M
45	Crandon	2,000	Board of Education												M
46	Cudahy	10,561	School Board	4	2										M
47	Delavan	3,444	Recreation Board	3	1										M
48	Elkhorn	2,382	City Council	1							250			300	M&P
49	Fond du Lac	27,209	Recreation Department, Board of Education	23	12		10			2,199	3,100	3,549	6,649	[8]8,848	M
50	Fort Atkinson	6,153	Board of Education and Council Recreation Committee	3					500	150	400	100	500	1,150	M
51	Greendale	2,527	Department of Recreation and Adult Education	5	6		54	159		2,174			2,500	[6]4,674	M
52	Hartford	3,910	Common Council	2					3,000		800	300	1,100	4,100	M
53	Horicon	2,253	City Council	1	1									900	M
54	Hudson	2,987	Park Board	1	2					450	407	416	823	1,273	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1941

he table

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service				Source of Information	No. of City
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
																					Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	Douglas Merrill	1
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. D. Gallaher	2
...	3	...	...	3	10,000	1	15,000	1	2,000	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	.....	3,600	3,600	Joseph Brislin	3
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Norman L. Fuller	4
2	2	...	...	4	6,560	...	.....	2	8,435	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	.....	2,100	2,100	Frederick Martin	5
...	1	...	...	1	5,000	1	5,500	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	5	.....	.....	.....	W. E. Bowman	6
...	1	...	...	1	*5,500	1	8,022	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	.....	773	773	Floyd T. Carpenter	7
...	4	...	...	4	3,139	...	.....	1	4,459	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	.....	1	.....	117	1,377	Ralph M. Hileman	8
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	25,234	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ione E. Locke	a
...	10	...	...	10	*122,618	...	.....	...	.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lucy Houston	9
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Harry W. Rudd	a
...	6	...	...	6	37,379	2	53,341	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	.....	5,900	5,900	Nan Crow	10
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nan Crow	a
...	...	...	1	1	*56,052	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	4	.....	612	732	Shelburn Carmack	11
...	4	...	5	9	184,506	2	18,660	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	3	5	.....	800	1,300	Alan L. Heil	12
8	7	...	...	15	572,050	4	85,758	...	.....	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	1	7	11	.....	.....	.....	Lloyd L. Howard	13
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	7	81,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	.....	1,885	2,383	Herbert L. Slotar	14
2	15	...	...	17	25,000	8	155,000	3	70,000	6	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	17	...	7	26	.....	25,000	25,000	Fred C. Stewart	15
...	7	...	...	7	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....	R. C. Day	16
...	2	...	5	7	[10]11,800	1	3,920	5	2,200	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	10	.....	.....	115,000	David M. Braswell	17
...	4	...	28	32	*1,179,663	...	.....	15	150,565	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	64	3	4	14	.....	21,124	25,124	Jesse A. Reynolds	18
...	7	...	...	7	21,675	...	.....	10	32,000	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	6	.....	10,000	10,000	Claire McCarthy	a
...	1	...	...	1	19,200	1	93,112	4	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	13	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Alice H. Harris	b
...	12	...	...	12	*234,764	1	20,507	16	31,341	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	5	6	3,296	6,934	10,230	K. Mark Cowen	19
...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Carlton C. Massey	20
...	2	...	...	2	5,940	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Frank E. Hooper	21
...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vernon A. Fear	22
...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Fred T. Hofmann	23
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fred T. Hofmann	a
...	2	...	...	2	*24,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Chester M. Reese	24
...	2	...	...	2	12,650	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. Fred Bohler	25
14	25	...	...	39	1,496,748	9	554,323	2	.....	4	21	10	2	...	1	3	...	1	96	9	16	6	.....	.....	71,766	B. Evans	26
...	13	...	...	13	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	52	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. G. Witter	27
...	14	...	...	14	*238,899	...	.....	15	21,600	...	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	25	40	.....	.....	.....	Alfred R. Hodges	28
...	5	...	...	5	27,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	James Dunstan	29
...	10	...	...	10	115,016	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	1	2	.....	300	300	George W. Clark	30
...	13	...	...	13	123,788	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Patrick A. Tork	31
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Delmar Jenkins	32
3	10	...	...	13	91,937	...	.....	6	54,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	.....	9,969	10,781	Irene Spitz	33
...	5	...	...	5	36,175	1	10,458	7	17,269	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	7	.....	11,161	11,161	William Bush	34
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ralph G. Shaver	a
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L. R. Tucker	35
...	27	...	...	27	*339,811	...	.....	17	32,988	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	12	8	.....	15,747	16,547	Warren W. Pugh	36
...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	7	2	.....	.....	30,000	.....	30,000	H. P. Corcoran	a
...	1	...	...	1	15,000	...	.....	1	12,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	E. G. Bias	37
...	1	...	...	1	5,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ray L. Berger	38
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Erik L. Madisen	39
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P. L. Stewart	40
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Robert J. Morrison, Jr.	41
...	2	...	...	2	3,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Louis A. Rein	42
...	3	...	...	3	[10]9,000	1	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Florence Wiltrout	43
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ralph S. Pratt	44
3	...	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chester Jackson	45
3	...	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. H. Kukor	46
...	3	...	...	3	11,500	2	6,500	...	.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Webb Schultz	47
...	1	...	...	1	4,590	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Peter Plaushines	48
...	5	14	...	19	[10]101,592	...	.....	4	25,575	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	9	1	.....	2,100	2,933	F. G. Kiesler	49
...	4	...	...	4	*25,000	...	.....	3	1,500	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arthur D. Freudenberg	50
1	7	...	...	8	43,917	1	122,672	...	.....	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	12	2,670	7,895	11,128	Charles A. Murdaugh	51
3	...	1	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rollin Abbott	52
...	1	...	...	1	3,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	William M. Butler	53
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	E. L. Jones	54

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Wisconsin—Cont.														
1	Janesville	22,992	Playground Department	10	14	....	....	8	816	710	2,946	4,593	7,539	[6]9,065	M
2	Kaukauna	7,382	Common Council	5	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	4,500	M
3	Kenosha	48,765	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	26	40	1	125	28	.....	3,559	9,646	1,417	11,063	[6]14,622	M
			Department of Parks	2	....	....	....	....	.....	6,115	735	10,142	10,877	[6]16,992	M
4	Kenosha County[101]	63,505	County Park Department[2]	....	....	....	....	....	3,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,039	C
5	La Crosse	42,707	Board of Education	11	7	....	....	....	.....	300	2,315	.....	2,315	2,615	M
6	Lancaster	2,963	Park Board	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1,473	419	1,097	1,516	2,989	M
7	Madison	67,447	Division of Recreation, Board of Education	144	53	1	7	64	.....	12,862	21,183	1,800	22,983	35,845	M
8	Manitowoc	24,404	Recreation Department[5] and Park Department	10	4	1	9	26	.....	.....	3,100	.....	.....	[6]7,420	M
9	Menasha	10,481	Board of Public Works	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	M
10	Milwaukee	587,472	Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, Public Schools	386	329	39	....	....	7,000	90,270	297,732	161,659	459,391	556,661	M
			Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings	....	....	....	....	....	.....	31,484	.....	66,771	66,771	98,255	M
11	Milwaukee Co.[104]	766,885	County Park Commission	33	....	33	....	....	96,278	76,728	73,580	162,580	236,160	409,166	C
12	Mineral Point	2,275	Recreation Department[5]	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]1,500	M
13	Monroe	6,182	Board of Park Commissioners	4	1	....	1	....	1,075	875	765	1,310	2,075	4,025	M
14	Monticello	716	Light and Water Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,900	M
15	Montreal	1,700	Municipal Recreation Department[3]	4	1	....	2	....	4,400	3,300	1,435	.....	1,435	9,135	M&P
16	Mosinee	1,361	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	2,128	.....	45	544	589	2,717	M
17	Neenah	10,645	Red Cross and City Council	5	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,800	700	2,500	2,500	M&P
18	New Lisbon	1,215	Common Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	50	.....	150	150	200	M
19	New London	4,825	Parks and Recreation Board	2	....	....	....	....	400	850	495	610	1,105	[6]2,355	M
20	New Richmond	2,388	Common Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	286	M
21	Oconomowoc	4,562	Board of Aldermen	3	3	....	....	....	.....	1,400	240	260	500	[6]1,900	M
22	Oconto Falls	1,888	Park and Recreation Board	....	....	....	1	....	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]5,260	M
23	Oshkosh	39,089	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	124	18	1	....	....	500	3,500	11,000	1,726	12,726	16,726	M
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,510	M
24	Pewaukee	1,352	School Districts	2	....	....	....	....	.....	100	400	.....	400	500	M
25	Racine	67,195	Department of Parks and Recreation[2]	60	39	3	....	....	12,000	7,554	17,449	26,262	43,711	63,265	M
26	Richland Center	4,364	Kiwanis Club, Board of Education and Park Board	5	3	....	6	8	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	[3]1,200	P
27	Sheboygan	40,638	Park Division, Board of Public Works	....	....	....	....	....	1,755	2,320	.....	14,760	14,760	18,835	M&P
			Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	30	13	1	105	122	.....	3,875	6,103	2,460	8,563	[6]12,438	M
28	Shorewood	15,184	Village and Board of Vocational and Adult Education	39	30	....	....	....	.....	.....	22,940	.....	.....	59,034	M
29	Sparta	5,820	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1,177	150	200	350	1,527	M
30	Stevens Point	15,777	Parks Department[5]	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,300	M
31	Stoughton	4,743	Lions Club and Parks Commission	1	....	....	....	....	5,000	150	375	.....	375	5,525	M
32	Two Rivers	10,302	Department of Recreation[2]	7	3	3	....	....	373	5,795	8,539	7,512	16,051	22,219	M
33	Vernon County[106]	29,940	County Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C
34	Waukesha	19,242	Recreation Board	5	4	....	....	36	.....	1,969	1,525	.....	1,525	3,494	M
35	Wausau	27,268	Recreation Committee	5	....	....	....	....	259	2,140	979	3,209	4,188	6,587	M
36	Wauwatosa	27,769	Extension Division, Board of Education	40	18	....	....	....	.....	4,500	5,201	7,285	12,486	[6]16,986	M
37	West Allis	36,364	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	165	22	2	....	....	.....	10,678	15,118	10,493	25,611	36,289	M
38	Whitefish Bay	9,651	Recreation Department, School Board	3	....	....	....	....	.....	860	1,050	500	1,550	2,410	M
39	Wisconsin Rapids	11,416	Board of Education, and Park and Pool Board	5	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,515	M
	Wyoming														
40	Cheyenne	22,474	City and School District No. 1	6	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,963	M
			Park Department	5	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
41	Lander	2,594	Town Council	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
	Hawaii														
42	Hilo	23,353	Recreation Committee, Chamber of Commerce	4	5	2	90	50	.....	1,883	3,017	100	3,117	[6]5,000	M
43	Honolulu, City and County	258,256	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	33,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	225,855	M
			Recreation Commission	25	38	14	450	9	.....	16,487	37,244	.....	37,244	53,731	M&P
44	Molokai	5,500	Community Center, Inc.	2	2	3	36	....	1,845	2,233	6,036	2,669	8,705	12,783	P
	CANADA														
	Alberta														
45	Calgary	83,761	Parks and Recreation Department	3	12	2	....	....	4,000	7,326	4,379	15,418	19,797	31,123	M
46	Medicine Hat	10,300	Parks Department	....	....	....	....	....	1,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,912	M
	British Columbia														
47	Nanaimo	9,000	Board of Education	1	1	....	2	....	.....	150	100	.....	100	250	M
48	Vancouver	271,600	Board of Park Commissioners	10	12	....	....	....	.....	10,000	5,000	60,000	65,000	75,000	M
49	Victoria	42,907	Parks Department[3]	....	2	....	....	....	3,400	2,000	400	6,000	6,400	11,800	M
	Manitoba														
50	Winnipeg	217,994	Public Parks Board	11	8	....	....	....	.....	50,000	8,900	32,332	41,232	91,232	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1941

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1		6	2		8	*41,522					1	2	1			1				12	2	1	1				Pat Dawson	1
2		1			1				1		1	2	2							3	1						Lester J. Brenzel	2
3		9			9	230,318	2	16,787	9	53,194								1				11	6		9,100	12,542	G. M. Phelan	3
a											1	4	3			1				15				3,957		6,957	L. J. Gallagher	a
4												3	1				1				1						Herman E. Arndt	4
5		7			7	[10]80,371					1	2								8	1						G. M. Wiley	5
6												1				1				2	1						W. J. McCoy	6
7		15			15	*255,478			5	26,743	3	1	9	1	1					5							H. G. Danford	7
8		11			11	121,616	2	22,094	6	73,240	1	3	2	2						22		20	4		7,800	7,800	L. J. Mangin	8
9		2		2	4		1	400			1	1	2					1	2	3	1	1	1				Chester McDaniel	9
10	20	25		30	75	*5,521,092	5	908,042	27	1,138,195	1	14		3				1		74	8	12	18		28,439	28,439	Dorothy Enderis	10
a																		7						45,953		45,953	M. Cutler	a
11		25			25	450,000	30				1	21	8	2		1	6		6	122	7	38	4		41,840	41,840	Donald Griffin	11
12		2			2	*6,000			2	4,000	1	1		4					1			1			850	850	Chellis O. Roberts	12
13		1			1														1	4	1						Mrs. M. W. Anderson	13
14																			1								Adam Schuler	14
15		1			1	10,510	1	29,662	1	481	1	1								3			2	370	840	1,210	G. H. Stevens	15
16		2	1		3	[10]*12,625	1					1							1	2	1	2					Reinold Kleist	16
17		3			3	56,000			1	7,000	1	1							1	13	3						Armin H. Gerhart	17
18													1														Peter Peterson	18
19		1			1	*9,733			1	620		1							1	2	1	1			300	300	Robert M. Shortell	19
20											1	1	1														Anna M. Halvorson	20
21		5			5	8,600	1	1,200	5	2,900	1	1	1			1				2		3			2,800	2,800	Hugo F. Meuler	21
22		1			1		1	6,320	1	3,027	1	1	1							3		2			3,600	3,600	Byron S. Foster	22
23				33	33	146,025	1	29,000	6	110,176	1	[10]4	[10]3					1		3							R. C. Miller	23
a																	1			7	1						Charles Nolan	a
24		1			1	[10]5,400			2	2,862	1	1	1	1						1		2	2		120	120	W. N. Raymond	24
25		15			15	205,000	4	161,200	5	41,400	1	8	2			2	1		1	21	2	12	4		14,266	14,266	B. A. Solbraa	25
26		3			3	7,000	1	1,200	1	500	1	1			1				1	4	2						Frank B. Tuxford	26
27											1		4								3						Gordon Z. Rayner	27
a		9			9	*149,452			5			4						1		16		3	1				Lester N. Wilke	a
28		3		4	7	74,013	2	32,890	6	116,948			1					1		8							H. M. Genskow	28
29							1				1	1	1	1						1							Harry L. Beekman	29
30		6			6						1	2	2							6		4	4				William J. Dagneau	30
31		3			3						1	2	2							4	3	1	1				E. O. Brewer	31
32	3		3		6	*60,084	1	93,468	3	15,680		1	2					1		13	3	4			4,643	4,643	Arthur P. Eckley	32
33												1							1		1						Berlie Moore	33
34		5			5	*128,317			2	1,920		3							31	12	2	2	4		3,870	3,870	Earl A. Lockman	34
35	10	4			14	65,000	1	2,730				6							1	15	2	9	1		1,939	1,939	I. S. Horgen	35
36		6			6	*92,480			6	89,885	1	1						1		9		15	8				T. B. Greenwill	36
37	3	7			10	522,326	1	2,845	8	197,421	2	3						1		11	2	56	67				Fred W. Zirkel	37
38	3				3	75,000			3	4,000	3	1	2							15		7	2				C. A. Wangerin	38
39		2			2	6,000			2	1,500	1	1							1	4							J. A. Torresani	39
40		7			7	15,300						1						1		11		2	7				W. C. Schlosser	40
a							1						2			231			1									Al Kay	a
41															231				1	2	1						L. A. Crofts	41
42	1	8			9	45,000			2	7,134	1	3								4		2	3		793	793	Doro Takeda	42
43												15	15	9		1				21	1						J. Edward Lyons	43
a	42		1		43	1,248,837	3	31,203	1	1,568	1	3	1	1								14	13		8,785	8,785	Arthur K. Powlison	a
44	1				1	24,739	1	31,293	5	9,080		1	1		1					2							Etta M. Peoples	44
45		12			12	*75,360	8				1	2	1			1	1		1		5						William R. Reader	45
46												3					1		2		2						E. Ashburner	46
47									2	600	1																Ruby Partington	47
48		14			14	128,170					3	27	8				2	1	5	118	15						Marjorie Shorney	48
49											2	2	1							12	2					3,000	W. H. Warren	49
50							2				1	3					2	2	1	55	10						John G. Lees	50

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	New Brunswick														
1	Fredericton	9,905	Community "Y" and City	1	1	....	26	43	.....	2,033	1,964	681	2,645	4,678	M&P
2	Moncton	22,411	Y. M. C. A.	3	....	....	....	....	.....	200	500	.....	500	[6]700	P
	Ontario														
3	Cornwall	11,126	Athletic Commission	2	....	....	1	....	.....	831	.....	.....	2,822	3,653	M
4	Hamilton	164,719	Playground and Recreation Commission	20	19	1	30	....	1,324	2,564	9,327	355	9,682	[6]13,570	M&P
			Board of Park Management	3	....	2	....	....	.....	5,000	3,800	16,200	20,000	25,000	M
5	Kingston	29,545	Parks Committee	4	4	....	....	15	2,371	718	1,355	3,559	4,914	8,003	M
6	Kitchener	35,456	Board of Park Management	4	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
7	Ottawa	154,585	Playgrounds Department[2]	26	13	5	....	....	.....	16,736	13,153	29,877	43,030	59,766	M
8	Toronto	657,612	Parks Department	148	141	16	....	825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]217,476	M
9	Windsor	104,415	Playground Association	12	17	....	....	17	.....	1,389	3,317	180	3,497	[6]4,886	M&P
	Quebec														
10	Montreal	1,307,592	Parks and Recreation Division, Public Works Department	212	42	129	....	....	.....	38,646	152,640	171,436	324,076	362,722	M
			Parks and Playgrounds Association, Inc.	8	14	3	48	56	.....	9,833	11,414	4,686	16,100	25,933	M&P
11	Quebec	147,908	Playgrounds Association, Inc.	3	3	....	....	....	.....	685	451	500	951	1,636	M&P
12	Westmount	24,959	Parks Department	3	4	1	6	13	.....	2,866	3,005	13,608	16,613	19,479	M
	Saskatchewan														
13	Moose Jaw	20,496	Recreation Committee, Parks Board	1	9	1	....	....	.....	1,390	2,083	1,046	3,129	4,519	M
14	Regina	56,520	Recreation Division, Parks Department	26	14	5	....	....	500	5,684	10,776	5,300	16,076	22,260	M
15	Saskatoon	42,269	Playgrounds Association	11	3	1	9	6	.....	6,148	.....	.....	5,210	11,358	M&P

FOOTNOTES

† Under Sources of Financial Support, M — Municipal Funds; P — Private Funds; S — State Funds; C — County Funds.

* Indicates that the agency reporting used the formula recommended by the Records Committee in determining the summer playground attendance.

1. This worker was appointed during 1941 on a full-time year-round basis.
2. This department is administered by an official policy-making board.
3. Expenditures data are incomplete.
4. This report covers playgrounds in Nogales and Patagonia.
5. This department is administered by an advisory board.
6. This expenditure was supplemented by a contribution of another department or agency in the form of maintenance, heat, light or some other service.
7. Represents attendance at two recreation buildings only.
8. Includes attendance of participants at recreation buildings.
9. This report covers major recreation facilities in Clearwater, Compton, Lynwood and Willowbrook.
10. Represents participants only.
11. This report covers major recreation facilities in Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, Piedmont and San Leandro.
12. Represents attendance at three recreation buildings only.
13. Expenditures cover only a six-month period.
14. This report includes recreation service in Altadena.
15. This report covers recreation service in El Cerrito.
16. Includes attendance at gymnasium and pool programs.
17. The major recreation facilities are located in Leucadia, Ramona and Solana Beach.
18. Includes attendance at recreation buildings and athletic fields.
19. The major recreation facilities are located in Half Moon Bay, Loma Mar and Menlo Park.
20. Operated by the Park Department.
21. This figure represents December expenditures only, which were supplemented by contributed service.
22. This report includes facilities in Maricopa and four other communities.
23. Leased to a private operator.
24. Expenditures data are incomplete and the amount reported is supplemented by contributed service.
25. The outdoor swimming pool and playground are located in Trinidad.
26. The major recreation facilities are located in Avondale, Beulah, Boone, Pinon, Rye and Stone City.
27. Six of these swimming pools are also reported by the National Park Service, which operates them at certain hours.
28. One of these is a 5-hole course and all courses are operated on a concession basis.

he table

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
1	...	4	...	...	4	[104],554	...	...	3	17,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. A. Shanks	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. Murie	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50,000	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Joseph St. Denis	3
4	...	6	...	12	18	*422,299	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	240	...	340	J. J. Syme	4
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. Marshall	a
5	...	3	...	...	3	34,825	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. J. McKibbin	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. A. Scharlach	6
7	...	16	...	...	16	[106]324,858	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	E. F. Morgan	7
8	6	59	...	...	65	1,343,981	6	612,131	48	132,732	3	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	19	...	...	...	...	C. E. Chambers	8
9	...	14	...	...	14	[106]*203,017	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	Kenneth S. Wills	9
10	43	...	...	24	67	2,814,045	16	961,489	...	...	3	12	1	...	...	...	1	18	17	60	...	...	...	...	...	Lucien Asselin	10
a	...	11	...	...	11	*389,035	...	...	1	16,548	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	William Bowie	a
11	...	2	...	...	2	29,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	J. B. O'Regan	11
12	...	4	...	...	4	23,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	P. E. Jarman	12
13	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	B. C. Crichton	13
14	...	15	...	...	15	*256,836	1	15,204	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	[231]	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	Robert L. Coleman	14
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	10,600	...	10,600	L. A. Kreutzwieser	15

29. The major recreation facilities are located in Coral Gables, Miami Beach and Ojus.
30. This expenditure is supplemented by contributed service and does not include $20,000 spent for band concerts.
31. In addition to this expenditure, $9,775 was spent for band.
32. Operated by a professional employed by the City.
33. Represents attendance at one recreation building only.
34. Acts in an advisory capacity and serves as a liaison group between the public and private recreation agencies.
35. Some of these workers were assigned for service with other recreation agencies in Chicago.
36. Represents total emergency expenditures for recreation leadership even though some of the workers are reported under other Chicago recreation agencies.
37. This figure does not include the cost of repairing or maintaining the recreation facilities reported or $30,788 expended for band concerts.
38. This report covers major recreation facilities in Chicago, Lyons, Niles Center, Palatine, Palos Park, Leyden and Thorton Townships.
39. Maintains a program of community recreation for colored citizens.
40. The golf course included in this report is located in Rockton.
41. This report includes recreation service in Zachary.
42. Represents attendance at five playgrounds only.
43. This report covers major recreation facilities in Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Canton, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover Everett, Hingham, Hull, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Saugus, Somerville, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop and Woburn.
44. One is a 27-hole golf course.
45. The major recreation facilities are located in Benton Harbor and St. Joseph.
46. This figure does not include the maintenance of buildings and grounds.
47. The bathing beaches are located near Channing, Felch and Iron Mountain.
48. Promotes and operates a community-wide music program in cooperation with public schools, churches, industries and homes.
49. The major recreation facilities are located in Crystal Falls, Hematite and Stambaugh Townships.
50. The bathing beach is in Solon Township.
51. The golf course is located near Copper Harbor.
52. The bathing beach is in Lakefield Township.
53. The major recreation facilities are located in Big Bay, Gwinn and near Beacon.
54. The bathing beach is in Lake Township.
55. These workers also gave part-time service to the Recreation Commission.

56. The summer playgrounds are located in Center Line, Van Dyke and Warren.
57. The major recreation facilities are located in Bovey, Calumet, Marble and Taconite.
58. The major recreation facilities are located in Carson Lake, Kelly Lake, Kitzville, North Hibbing and South Hibbing.
59. This amount includes $15,709 spent by the Municipal Athletic Association which governs all city-wide athletics under direction of the Recreation Department.
60. The major recreation facilities are located in Alborn, Bear River, Cook, Embarrass, Jackson and Toivola.
61. In addition to this expenditure, $16,564 was spent for band concerts and the amount reported was supplemented by contributed service.
62. The golf course is in Reno.
63. The major recreation facilities are located in Belleville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, East Orange, Essex Fells, Glen Ridge, Irvington, Maplewood, Millburn, Montclair, Newark, Nutley, Orange, South Orange, Verona and West Orange.
64. The major recreation facilities are located in Highland Park and Metuchen.
65. Includes attendance at indoor centers.
66. The major recreation facilities are located in Clifton, Hawthorne, Paterson, Wayne Township and West Paterson.
67. The major recreation facilities are located in Cranford, Elizabeth, Fanwood, Garwood, Hillside, Kenilworth, Linden, Mountainside, New Providence Borough, New Providence Township, Plainfield, Rahway, Roselle, Roselle Park, Scotch Plains, Springfield, Summit, Union and Westfield.
68. This figure does not include $41,721 spent for supplies for sale.
69. This is a 27-hole golf course.
70. The bathing beach is in Angelica.
71. This report also covers recreation service in the villages of Bronxville and Tuckahoe.
72. This report also covers recreation service in West Harrison.
73. The number of men and women was not indicated.
74. The major recreation facilities are located in Liverpool, Marcellus, Township of Pompey and Syracuse.
75. The major recreation facilities are located in Ardsley, Cortland, Harmon, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Rye, Scarsdale, Tarrytown, White Plains and Yonkers.
76. The number of part-time workers was not reported.
77. Expenditures cover only a six-month period and the amount reported was supplemented by contributed service.
78. Golf professional.
79. Represents attendance at 93 recreation centers only.
80. These are children's pools.
81. The major recreation facilities are located in Bedford, Berea, Brecksville, Euclid, Fairview, Hinckley Township, Lakewood, Parma, Rocky River, Royalton and Strongville.
82. This report covers recreation service in Bedford, Berea, Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland, Euclid, Garfield Heights, Lyndhurst, Mayfield Heights, Newburgh Heights, Orange, Rocky River, South Euclid and Warrensville.
83. The bathing beaches and organized camp are in Boston Township.
84. This figure represents attendance at all facilities open under leadership.
85. This report covers recreation service in McCandless, Pine and Hampton Township and in Bethel and Snowden Township.
86. The major recreation facilities are located in Amityville, Douglassville and Monocacy.
87. The Recreation Board promotes a county-wide recreation program and cooperates with local recreation agencies throughout the county.
88. In addition to operating and maintaining its own facilities, this board also serves local park and recreation authorities in Delaware County.
89. This is a 12-hole golf course.
90. Forty-nine of these areas were playlots.
91. This figure includes 12 students in training assigned for field work.
92. Playground attendance is reported under recreation buildings and indoor centers.
93. Includes participants at playgrounds and 18 recreation buildings.
94. The major recreation facilities are located in Ashley, Dallas, Edwardsville, Georgetown, Hanover Township, Kingston, Larksville, Luzerne, Midvale, Plains, Plymouth, Sugar Notch, Swoyersville, Warrior Run, Wilkes-Barre and Wilkes-Barre Township.
95. The outdoor swimming pool and playgrounds are located in Berkeley and Valley Falls.
96. Life guards are supplied by the State of Rhode Island.
97. This report includes recreation facilities in Kingston, Peace Dale, Wakefield and West Kingston.
98. Operated by a golf club.
99. Operated by a private corporation.
100. The major recreation facilities are located in Holladay and Plymouth.
101. The recreation building is located in Park City.
102. The major recreation facilities are located in Blacksville, Brady, Canyon, Core, Junior, Moore, Morgantown, Osage, Riverside, Suncrest, Wadestown and Wana.
103. The major recreation facilities are located in Salem and Somers.
104. This report covers recreation service in Cudahy, Milwaukee, North Milwaukee, Shorewood, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis and Whitefish Bay.
105. Operated jointly by Park Board and Department of Recreation, Board of Education.
106. The swimming pool is located near Viroqua.

Courtesy East Orange, N. J., Board of Recreation Commissioners

During 1941 the community recreation movement was concerned not only with the provision of recreation for civilians — for children on playgrounds, for adults at recreation centers, and for community groups everywhere—but also with the pressing need for recreation for service men in training camps near many cities, and for the rapidly growing army of defense workers. For "our community recreation facilities are dedicated to our country in wartime. They belong to *all* the people and are for use by all the people."

Courtesy St. Louis [illegible] Post-Dispatch

The Service of the National Recreation Movement in 1941

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL events during 1941 brought to the National Recreation Association greatly increased demands for service. This service, which during the first part of the year was concerned with the defense of the United States, during the last month of 1941 was adjusted to the all-out war effort. A number of field representatives were released on leave of absence to work with the Federal Security Agency in the defense community work, and the knowledge and experience of the Association were made available to government leaders in a variety of ways.

In spite of the emphasis on meeting wartime needs, the Association made every effort to carry on its normal program of helping cities maintain their activities for civilians. Among the accomplishments of the Association were the following:

387 cities in **42** states were given personal service through the visits of field workers.

3,180 local leaders were given special training in recreation skills, methods, and program at institutes in which nature recreation, arts and crafts, music, drama, social recreation, and games were stressed.

42 cities were given personal field service by the Bureau of Colored Work, some of them being visited several times. Time was given to financing campaigns, to conducting local surveys, and to training leaders. A conference of over **100** recreation leaders was held in Louisville, Kentucky.

54 cities were visited by the Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary on Recreation for Girls and Women, who also conducted **40** institutes involving **1,532** people and led **9** social recreation demonstrations in which **1,725** people participated.

34 institutions for children and the aged in **8** states were visited by the Field Secretary on Play in Institutions. **6** training courses attended by approximately **200** institution leaders were conducted.

23 cities received the personal service of the Specialist on Recreation Areas and Facilities. In all of these cities the service involved the preparation of comprehensive long range plans for acquiring and developing recreation areas and facilities.

69 cities were visited by the Specialist in Children's Gardening, who advised with local groups on the development of garden programs, with special emphasis on victory gardens.

10,622 boys and girls in **200** cities received badges, emblems, or certificates for passing the Association's athletic and swimming badge tests.

2,523 individuals attended the **34** institutes conducted by the Rural Recreation Service in cooperation with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

5,794 different communities in every state of the Union, the District of Columbia, and **27** foreign countries received help and advice on their recreation problems through the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau. **35,000** requests were handled by the Bureau. Approximately **5,000** individuals called at the office for personal consultation.

1,700 delegates from **42** states, from Hawaii and Canada attended the Twenty-Sixth National Recreation Congress held at Baltimore, Maryland, from September 29 to October 3, 1941. One full day was set aside for a defense recreation conference attended by representatives of the Army, Navy, Federal Security Administration, and other government agencies and members of civilian defense committees.

1,830 cities and towns, **40** of them in foreign countries, received RECREATION, the monthly magazine of the movement.

2,283 individuals in **933** communities received the bulletins issued by the Association. Books, booklets, pamphlets, and leaflets published on various subjects in the community recreation field were adapted to help meet the needs of the public and private agencies working on wartime recreation problems.

National Recreation Association

Incorporated

EXPENDITURES FOR 1941

Publication and Bulletin Service ..... $ 18,225.35

New Programs—new developments throughout the country—and successful experiences in developing recreation programs were recorded and made available for all through the publications, printed and mimeographed material, and the bulletin service to recreation systems.

Recreation Congress 9,822.64

The Recreation Congress is an annual mobilization of the recreation forces of America which provides information, inspiration, and a national clearing of experience between volunteer and professional leaders from many agencies. An attempt is made to use the Congress as a medium of education with reference to recreation for the entire country. In 1941 an entire day was devoted to defense recreation problems.

RECREATION *Magazine* 16,741.16

An essential item of equipment for every recreation worker is the monthly magazine RECREATION, which in its twelve issues provides up-to-date, practical information on all phases of recreation.

Correspondence and Consultation Service 20,540.71

Approximately 35,000 inquiries were received by this service and answered through special letters or literature. During the course of the year over 5,000 people called at the office for personal conferences. The service was used extensively by small towns and rural districts as well as by larger centers.

The cost of the program of physical fitness tests for boys and girls is largely met through the sale of badges.

Field Service to Colored Communities 7,295.63

A field director and a correspondence and consultation service on recreation for colored citizens are provided for the more than one hundred fifty cities which have programs available for Negroes. These cities look to the Association for help in extending their programs and achieving substantial progress.

National Physical Education Service 3,555.67

Existing state legislation for physical education was strengthened, programs enlarged, and leadership made more competent through the assistance given states by the National Physical Education Service. An important service was maintained through monthly News Letters, and through correspondence and personal conferences.

Community Recreation Field Service 86,194.08

Ten district field workers are each charged with the responsibility for helping a definite group of cities maintain and extend their gains and enlarge their programs. Three field workers help in development of volunteer service and in special tasks in the field as needs arise. There is also a director of field service.

Play in Institutions 5,129.22

A field secretary for the Play in Institutions Service in 1941 helped to plan satisfying opportunities in play and recreation for physically and mentally handicapped children, boys and girls in orphan homes, and aged men and women.

Apprentice Fellowships 100.00

Katherine F. Barker Memorial 10,105.21

Katherine F. Barker Memorial Field Secretary on Athletics and Recreation for Women and Girls $5,305.21

This item covers the full cost of an experienced field worker to help localities with the special problems arising from the recreational needs of women and girls.

District Field Work 4,800.00

Massachusetts Project for Conserving Standards of Citizenship 675.00

The special contribution from the Moses Kimball Fund provides for the part-time service of a national worker to assist cities and towns in Massachusetts to conserve their local standards of citizenship through more adequate opportunities for community play and recreation.

Total $178,384.67

Special Fund (Action of 1910)	$ 25,000.00
Lucy Tudor Hillyer Fund	5,000.00
Emil C. Bondy Fund	1,000.00
George L. Sands Fund	12,981.72
"In Memory of J. I. Lamprecht"	3,000.00
"In Memory of Barney May"	2,500.00
"In Memory of Waldo E. Forbes"	1,403.02
Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund (x)	6,167.72
Ellen Mills Borne Fund	3,000.00
Other Gifts	175.00
C. H. T. Endowment Fund	500.00
Frances Mooney Fund	1,000.00
Sarah Newlin Fund	500.00
"In Memory of William Simes"	2,000.00
"In Memory of J. R., Jr."	250.00
Frances R. Morse Fund	2,000.00
Emergency Reserve Fund	155,000.00
Loss and Gain on Sale of Securities	10,291.15
Ella Van Peyma Fund	500.00
Nettie G. Naumburg Fund	2,000.00
"In Memory of William J. Matheson"	5,000.00
Alice B. P. Hannahs Fund	1,400.00
"In Memory of Daniel Guggenheim"	1,000.00
"In Memory of Alfred W. Heinsheimer"	5,000.00
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Annie L. Sears Fund	2,000.00
John Markle Fund	50,000.00
Katherine C. Husband Fund	884.55
Leilla S. Kilbourne Fund	5,000.00
Ella Strong Denison Fund	200.00
Annie M. Lawrence Fund	960.73
Frederick Mc'Owen Fund	1,000.00
Clarence M. Clark Fund	50,662.20
John G. Wartmann Fund	500.00
"In Memory of Joseph Lee"	1,025.00
"In Memory of Seaman F. Northrup"	500.00
Henry Strong Denison Fund	50,000.00
E M F Fund	500.00
Alexander Felman Fund	75.00
William Purcell Bickett Fund	6,531.23
"In Memory of Margaret Hazard Fisher"	1,100.00
RECEIVED IN 1941 —	
Alice J. Shepley Fund	100.00
Ruel Crompton Fund	1,007.52
Helen L. Jones Fund	504.50
	$422,819.34

(x) Restricted

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WORLD AT PLAY

Photo by Lloyd Jones *Courtesy Youngstown, Ohio, Vindicator*

Park Maintenance in Wartime

THE South Side parks of Youngstown, Ohio, won't be neglected, tire shortage or no. Steve Mattes, caretaker, just loads up his bicycle with tools, watering can, and hose and is ready to travel from park to park. Now he is so skillful at balancing himself with his equipment that he carries an awkward hoe and rake in addition to the implements pictured.

Notes from a Year Book Report

"OUR playground was a huge success this last summer, as nearly perfect as one could hope for. Recently we were taken into the Community Fund and now our financial worries are over for at least the year 1942. Also we elected a young mayor. Every youngster rooted for him and on Election Day the children sat along the curb near each election district and yelled their heads off for our candidate. The result was that he won both the nomination at the primaries and the election. Next year he will take care of us. For once in my life I feel as if I won a crown, at least for the playgrounds, and that I can retire knowing that success has come after twenty-five years of labor."

General MacArthur and Recreation

RECREATION workers will want to remember that General Douglas MacArthur served as president of the American Olympic Committee in 1928 and traveled with our team to Amsterdam. At one time in the course of the Olympic Games at Amsterdam General MacArthur made the statement, "Americans never quit!"

Parks Will Serve You in Wartime

Our Parks, the publication of the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission, points out that the war with its rationing of tires and gasoline will change completely the automobile travel to beach and other recreation areas. "Even to drive ten or twelve miles," says *Our Parks,* "will be a matter of serious study and many persons will weigh the advantages of travel by bus, trolley car, or train against the disadvantages of using their automobiles except for emergency. Practically every person residing in this county can reach at least one of the parks in less than ten minutes by bus, and nearly every resident can visit any one of the county parks in less than a half hour traveling time."

Dance Symposium at a State College

THE School of Physical Education and Athletics, Pennsylvania State College, announces a dance symposium on early American and modern social dancing to be held June 22-26, 1942, at the Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Albert Edmund Haynes of Sudbury, Massachusetts, will conduct the symposium assisted by members of the resident faculty of the School of Physical Education and Athletics. Further information may be secured from the Director of Summer Sessions, Room 102 Burrowes Building, the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

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About ninety per cent of our factory's output is for Army, Navy, and Air Corps use. We are working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to help supply tools for the war machine.

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For Men and Women of Good Will—Even though the present seems dark, many of us hope that out of all of our difficulties there is coming as Madame Chiang Kai-Shek has so well expressed it, "Over the edge of the horizon a path leading to greater harmony and a larger degree of world brotherhood."

Is it not possible that men and women of good will standing together may bring out of all present woe a better understanding between the brown, the yellow, the black, and the white races of the earth so that there may be a more united going forward in the decades and centuries to come? We must recognize, however, that this will not come without effort.

Non-Royalty Projects—The National Theater Conference, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, is a non-profit organization of approximately seventy college and community theater directors. It is supported by funds from the Rockefeller Foundation. One of the important activities of the Conference is the Non-Royalty Projects conducted for the benefit of all community, college, and high school theaters in the country. Because the Conference bargains collectively for over 5,000 non-commercial theater directors, special royalty terms have been obtained for those who procure certain plays through that organization. Complete information may be secured by writing the National Theater Conference.

John Lovejoy Elliott

DR. JOHN L. ELLIOTT, who died recently in New York City, was responsible for the work of the Hudson Guild Neighborhood House which provided recreation and cultural activities for thousands of young people and adults. He had for years been a leader in the national settlement movement. However, he himself was first of all a very human person, warm hearted, kindly, thoughtful, stimulating, who was a very good neighbor, who liked people, who liked to be with them, who liked to do for them, who commanded the affection of hundreds of people in every walk of life. The national recreation movement has lost a good friend.

An Evacuee Camper Course for Leaders—"Can you camp out if you're bombed out?" inquires the Buffalo Museum of Science, and it suggests that residents of Buffalo learn to use the outdoors for an emergency home by taking ten lessons which the Museum offers in its free evacuee camper course for group leaders and others given under the direction of Ellsworth Jaeger, assistant curator of education in charge of adult activities. The course, which began April 24th, will extend through June 26th. The subjects discussed answer the need for mass education in the fundamentals of outdoor living for preparedness. A laboratory fee of 50 cents covers supplies for the entire course which will be climaxed by two week-end camping trips to give practical experience in living in the open.

Storytelling Course in Montclair—For six consecutive Tuesday mornings beginning early in April, the Public Library of Montclair, New Jersey, conducted a course in storytelling at the parish house of the Central Presbyterian Church. There was no fee for the course which was held under the auspices of the Montclair Recreation Center. Instruction was offered primarily for mothers of young children, public school teachers, Sunday school teachers, playground workers, and leaders of youth organizations.

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"Children Bear the Promise of a Better World" — Recreation workers will want to know of the Defense of Children Series: "Children Bear the Promise of a Better World," which is being issued by the Children's Bureau. Titles of the individual pamphlets in the series are as follows: *What Are We Doing to Defend Them; Are We Safeguarding Those Whose Mothers Work; Are They Getting the Right Start in Life; Have They the Protection of Proper Food; Are We Defending Their Right to Health; Their Defence Is the Security They Find at Home; Their Education Is Democracy's Strength; Through Play They Learn What Freedom Means; Our Nation Does Not Need Their Toil; Are We Helping Those with Special Needs; Protect Them from Harmful Community Influences; Is Their Safety in Wartime Assured?*

Copies may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washing, D. C., at $.05 for a single copy; $3.00 per 100.

Victory Garden for Girls—From May 27 to June 10, 1942, the Girl Scouts conducted a training course for leaders of garden groups at Camp Edith Macy, Pleasantville, New York. Instruction was given in planning and conducting a garden project from the first planting, complete care of the garden, and harvesting and conserving the produce. A demonstration garden was provided in which the students could work. Near-by farms provided much of interest for members of the group.

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Training Volunteers for Recreation Service

WITH WARTIME demands depleting the ranks of professional recreation workers, there is urgent need for volunteers to carry on the recreation program which more than ever in wartime must be maintained.

To help the groups training these volunteers, the National Recreation Association offers a new booklet, *Training Volunteers for Recreation Service*, prepared by George D. Butler, in which suggestions and information are given for types of training courses, preliminary organization, course content, and procedures. A few typical course outlines are offered.

Price $.50

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Brattleboro's Victory Home Gardens—The Recreation Department of the town of Brattleboro, Vermont, has developed a Victory Home Garden project for children in the fifth through the eighth grades. School officials cooperated by explaining the plan to the children and handling the details of enrollment. The Garden Club of Brattleboro made a donation of money and supplied some volunteer leaders. The Kiwanis Club also furnished some leadership. Through an arrangement with the Farm Bureau each child taking part in the program received 4-H Club credit for his work and was given a 4-H button and a Victory Garden Certificate from the Governor's office.

Charter Amendment Approved—From Wyandotte, Michigan, comes word that a charter amendment to establish a recreation commission has been approved by a margin of three and one-half votes to one.

Chicago's Annual Festival Program — On May 3, 1942, the Civic Music Association of Chicago, Illinois, presented its twenty-ninth annual festival program in which 500 children participated. Folk songs of many nations were sung, and this year a group of Latin American songs was included. The festival rounds out the year's work of the Association and provides an opportunity to show what is being done in music education for so many children who otherwise would be denied the joy of music.

"Show Your Gratitude"—With this exhortation the Elizabeth, New Jersey, Recreation Commission, in cooperation with the Defense Council, Musicians Association of Local 151, Union County WPA Recreation, and the Elks Club, urged residents of Elizabeth to attend the program of entertainment which was presented on May 10th at the Elks Club. The admission fee for each individual in the audience was two packages of cigarettes to be distributed to members of the armed forces in the state area.

How to Know Your Latin American Neighbors — A school project which might advantageously be used on a playground comes from Los Gatos, California: "Each student chooses a Latin American country upon which he wants to specialize. He collects information on the historic background and the culture of the people. He collects pictures and stories about the great political leaders, past and present. He assembles pictures and charts of the industry, the trade, and the transportation systems of this country. He makes a flag of the country, gets acquainted with the national anthem, and makes a diagram of the form of government. In other words, he does everything that will help him describe this country to the other members of his group. This project takes the form of a scrapbook and oral reports. Some of the members of the group have shown pictures with a stereopticon and have presented illustrated lectures on their particular country."—From *Among Us*, April 1942.

Recreation at the John Hay Homes Project—The Springfield, Illinois, Playground and Recreation Commission will have charge of a recreation program to be conducted at the John Hay Homes, a recently completed housing project. Assisting in the program will be the Recreation Service of WPA which will furnish a large amount of playground equipment. The facilities include three community rooms comprising more than 2,000 square feet; thirteen preschool play areas of 1,600 square feet each; a separate pool for children;

Dorothy Heroy

IN THE DEATH of Dorothy Heroy on April 23, 1942, Stamford, Connecticut, lost one of its leading civic workers and the recreation movement one of its staunchest friends.

For more than thirty years Miss Heroy was associated with the playground program in Stamford, for over twenty-five years serving as chairman of the Board of Public Recreation. Although the recreation program was her primary interest, her activities extended to other public departments, and at various times she served as a member of the School Board, the Board of Park Commissioners, the City Zoning Commission, and more recently of the Housing Authority where her great concern was the provision of adequate recreational facilities in Stamford's new housing developments. Many local private agencies as well as public benefited by her services and her sound practical advice and experience.

"Whether Miss Heroy was dealing with the aged and infirm," said an editorial in a local Stamford paper, "with the youngsters in recreation fields, with fellow members of committees, with town and city authorities, with the people of the various organizations where she played her part, or with the circle of her personal friends, her sympathy, her sense of humor, her far-ranging experience, her retiring nature, her culture were always in evidence. She gave of her best to the city of her adoption, and that best was always something of great importance to the community."

Dorothy Heroy saw clearly the relationship of local recreation work to the national recreation movement. She believed in and worked for the National Recreation Association of which she was an honorary member. She first attended a Recreation Congress in 1913 and after that kept in close touch with the work of the Association. For fourteen years she served as the Association's sponsor in Stamford—contributing generously herself and asking Stamford citizens to join with her in supporting the Association.

The National Recreation Association and the recreation movement are stronger because of the generosity and devoted service of Dorothy Heroy.

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croquet and horseshoe areas; two playfields—one 157′ by 280′, the other 116′ by 340′. Indoor recreation activities to be organized in the community building will consist of morning and afternoon classes for children of preschool age, classes in crafts for women, and folk dancing. There will be a varied outdoor program for after-school groups.

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Park and Playground Planning — The Chicago Regional Planning Association has issued a bulletin containing a listing of the existing park and playground acreages for 131 municipalities in the region of Chicago.

The bulletin states: "It is recommended that each community adopt a program of park and playground development on the basis of ten acres for each 1,000 population. Approximately three acres of the ten should be in playgrounds accessible to all residential districts."

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A Recreation-for-Fitness Conference—Under the leadership of the Recreation Department, whose director is head of the Recreation Committee of the Civilian Defense Program in Painesville, Ohio, a Recreation-for-Fitness Conference was conducted on February 21, 1942, at the Lake Erie College. Other groups interested in arranging the conference were the Y.M.C.A., Girl Scouts, and Lake County Agricultural Extension Office. As a result of the conference the Painesville Civilian Defense Recreation Committee will start a series of specific leadership institutes for groups such as P.T.A.'s, churches, and others.

Jacksonville Dedicates Recreation Club—On March 1, 1942, the Federal Community Recreation Building in Jacksonville, Florida, was officially taken over by the United Service Organizations. Nathan L. Mallison, Superintendent of Recreation, was chairman of the dedication committee for this $400,000 community recreation center which with its up-to-date equipment will provide for the comfort and enjoyment of service men on leave. The center is located in a building owned by the city of Jacksonville. The City Council authorized the purchase in an ordinance, and the City Commission carried out the actual transaction, leasing the structure to the government during the period of the emergency for use as a U. S. O. Club. The government spent $30,000 renovating the building and providing furnishings.

A Tenth Anniversary—On May 7, 1942, the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of Reading, Pennsylvania, celebrated its tenth anniversary and paid tribute to National Music Week. Sponsored by the Department of Public Recreation, the orchestra has given at least four concerts during each of its ten years of service to the city. Fifteen members of the orchestra have been graduated to the professional Reading Symphony. Others have entered professional dance work and band work, and most of the Sunday school orchestras include some members of the Philharmonic Symphony.

Reduced Rates for Service Men—The Recreation Department of Oakland, California, has established special half rates for service men in uniform and a guest each for the Golf Course, Lake Merritt, and Lions Swimming Pool. Golf sticks are rented at half rate to those without clubs. A concessionaire on Lake Merritt has cooperated by establishing half rates for any time except Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon and evening. The Recreation Department Loan Service has made game equipment available to various service units at their bases, pending procurement of recreational equipment of their own. The Industrial Athletic Association is permitting service units to affiliate in that organization without payment of the regular dues and is admitting service men in uniform free to games sponsored solely by the Industrial Athletic Association.

Nature Program in Spencer—The State Forest Nature Recreation Program in Spencer, Massachusetts, is sponsored by the Worcester Natural History Society in a 1,016 acre area with a volunteer staff. The idea was sold by posters, newspapers, radio, and church notices. Nearly a thousand children and adults participated in this out-of-doors nature program. Mrs. M. A. M. Young, director of the program, is already planning for the 1942 summer session.

Child Health Day in 1942—President Roosevelt in proclaiming May 1st as Child Health Day

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emphasized the fact that children's health contributes to the strength of the nation. He called upon the people in each American community to contribute to the conservation of child health and the reduction of illness among children by seeing to it that every child over nine months of age be immunized against diphtheria and smallpox.

Physical health and mental health depend very much on recreation. It is therefore important that recreation workers remember Child Health Day each year.

A Presentation to the Navy—In connection with the Ford Sunday evening hour, on December 7, 1941, Mr. Edsel Ford presented to the United States Navy the recreation building erected by Henry and Edsel Ford for the use of the United States Navy Service School in Dearborn, Michigan. The building was accepted in behalf of the Navy and the Naval Training Station by Rear Admiral John Downes of the United States Navy. The recreation building and auditorium is designed to help meet the recreational needs of the 2,000 young men at the Navy Service School.

Service Away from Recreation Centers—The Recreation Department of the City of Trenton during the summer conducts athletic programs for picnics and outings of civic clubs and other groups.

A New Clubhouse for Oakland—The Oakland, California, Recreation Department announces that a new clubhouse will be ready for public use

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about April 1, 1942. Reconstructed by the WPA under the Master Recreational Improvements Project, this building will fill a long felt need in Oakland. The exterior is attractively brick faced and landscaped. Facilities include a large clubroom with fireplace, a smaller clubroom and kitchen on the main floor, and a games and craft room in the basement. This clubhouse, together with the additional land secured adjacent to the playground, will greatly increase the service of this recreation area in its community.

For National Defense—Children of the Montreal playgrounds worked indefatigably last summer in the interest of national defense. Through ball games and the sale of candy and lemonade, playground councils raised $110 which was turned over to the Red Cross. Fifty dollars was raised through the salvage of newspapers, old bottles, aluminum, and other materials. Three hundred articles of clothing and toys made by the playground Junior Red Cross groups were also contributed to the Red Cross. Eighteen volunteer workers from the Junior Red Cross assisted the supervisors on six playgrounds.

Traveling Puppet Troupes—The traveling puppet and marionette troupes maintained by the New York Department of Parks last summer provided fascinating entertainment for thousands of children. The program conducted by the troupes included the manipulation of hand puppets, community singing, and magic demonstrations. On many of the playgrounds clubs were organized and the children put on magic shows, and constructed and manipulated the puppets which they had made.

Recreation and Park Employees—According to a publication of the Bureau of Census entitled "Public Employment in the United States, 1941," the total of all state, city, and county recreation and park employees is 49,000, or 2.8 per cent of all the state, city, and county employees. On the state level the report lists 3,000 recreation and park workers, or only .5 per cent of all state employees. On the city level the report shows 47,000 recreation and park employees, or 5.1 per cent of all city employees. No county recreation and park employees are recorded in the report.

By the Vote of the People Themselves—In the state of Iowa seventy-nine cities have, under referendum, authorized the levy of a special tax for band music. This is the result of the enactment of a law a number of years ago which authorizes Iowa cities and towns to levy a special tax for this purpose.

"Know Your Neighbor" Organization—"Know Your Neighbor" organizations, generally including people living on the same side of the street in a square block, are being organized in San Francisco, California, under the auspices of the Group Work and Recreation Council of the Community Chest. Common problems, emphasized by blackouts and realization of the possibility of air raids, account for the creation of these groups which now exist in more than four hundred blocks. Meetings are held weekly in churches, community centers, social halls, garages, and firehouses with programs of games and similar activities, and forums with outside speakers discussing such subjects as "How to Be Comfortable in a Blackout" and "Care of Children, Health and Morale."

"Rivet to Rhythm" Production Aid—On the theory that men work better to music, loud speaker

The Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature

THE SOCIETY OF RECREATION WORKERS of America announces its 1942 Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature. The purpose of the contest is to encourage professional recreation workers to write not so much on the philosophy of the movement as on the techniques of doing the work. Papers are not to be more than 2,500 words and all manuscripts must be in the hands of the committee by August 1, 1942.

All members in good standing in the Society of Recreation Workers of America are eligible to enter the contest. (Applications may be obtained from Carl Schmitt, Secretary, Court House, Media, Pennsylvania.)

Information regarding the details of the contest may be secured from Grant D. Brandon, Superintendent of Recreation, Municipal Building, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who will receive the manuscripts.

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systems have been installed in several industrial plants to carry tunes to their workers, according to a recent issue of *Business Week*. Riveters working on the U.S.S. Alabama at the Norfolk, Virginia, Navy Yard now rivet in rhythm. The Navy Yard employs an office boy to change records on a phonograph which pipes music to the workers all day. A combination radio and record player, a microphone and amplifier, and sixty-three loud speakers located throughout the factory and office provide the set-up for two daily combination news broadcasts and musical programs for the employees of the Ray-O-Dac Company. Estimates show the cost of maintaining the equipment and daily programs to be less than the cost of a printed employee publication for a year.—From Civil Service Assembly *News Letter,* January 1942.

1941 State Legislation for County Parks—In a statement regarding state legislation enacted in 1941 which affects counties, the *National Municipal Review* for December, 1941, states that Oregon has permitted its counties to establish parks, while Texas has broadened powers already vested in its counties. Michigan has provided that cities and villages may contribute to townships, beaches, and parks.

A New Park for New York City — What is described as one of the most important park gifts received by the city in recent years has been accepted by the Board of Estimate of New York. The gift consists of forty-two acres of land valued at $322,000, located on a high bluff overlooking the Hudson River in the Riverdale section of the Bronx. The new water front park was donated by the Dodge and Perkins families and is part of the estates which have been held by them for many years. Thirty-seven acres of the property will be used for park purposes and the balance for the opening of Palisade Avenue. Under the terms of the agreement the city will acquire an additional eight acres of land to round out the park. This will be acquired by condemnation. The property is a valuable addition to the park system since this section is lacking in recreation facilities.

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Swimming Pool for Dearborn, Michigan — The Dearborn municipal swimming pool, completed last year too late for use, will be operated this year by the Department of Recreation from Memorial Day through Labor Day. The pool, which is a Hunter type, is 190 feet in diameter and will hold 850 gallons of water. The depth at the curb is ten inches extending to nine feet at the tower. A concrete walk surrounds the pool and a 35 foot sand beach circles it. Other features in-

A Center for Colored Soldiers

THE PROBLEM OF RECREATION for colored soldiers quartered in the Hartford area is being solved by the united action of local and federal government agencies, and various social and religious organizations.

With the cooperation of Mayor Thomas J. Spellary, the Hartford Defense Recreation Council, the WPA, and a number of interested local organizations, the Army is transforming a centrally located school no longer used for classes into a well-equipped recreation center for the troops. According to a government representative, this is the first time such an extensive project has been undertaken for colored soldiers in this country.

Under the direction of the commanding officer and the immediate supervision of the recreation officer and chaplain, the school is being completely renovated, much of the work being done by the soldiers themselves. Since the school was leased by the Army, a library, a game room, a billiard room, and a music room have already been set up, in addition to space in the basement for instruction in radio transmission.

To make the center as attractive as possible, workers in WPA projects are making draperies for the windows and have hung water color and oil paintings in all the recreation rooms. WPA has furnished a number of games while the Hartford Park Department has supplied such large items as billiard tables and pinochle pool. Negro leaders from the WPA Defense Recreation Project have been assigned to organize dancing, entertainment, choral and orchestral groups, games and tournaments, and whatever other activities may be desired by the service men.

Piano, radios, books, furniture, and phonographs have been provided by various agencies and a volunteer hostess service is being formed by various colored women's organizations to enroll Negro girls who will be invited to the parties and dances given at the center.

Open from 9:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. the center is available for use by troops on duty at various hours. All groups interested in helping with the entertainment of the colored soldiers have been asked to conduct their activities at the center.

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clude thirty-two floral urns with colored lights enclosed, a separate baby pool, four water slides, up-to-date bathhouses, and circulation filters.

War Recreation Congress

THE WAR RECREATION CONGRESS at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28-October 2, is being called only after carefully checking with Federal officials in Washington.

The contribution recreation is making toward winning the war is a vital one. The meeting at Cincinnati is regarded as essential to more effective service in the war effort. (See inside back cover of this issue for further information.)

With the Northern California Drama Association—On March 20th through the 22nd, the Northern California Drama Association held a week-end conference at which problems of many kinds were discussed, but chief emphasis was laid on the importance of the reforming of policies and methods by amateur and semi-professional theaters to meet current and future conditions.

The Drama Association, organized in 1931 and since that time sponsored by the San Francisco Recreation Commission, is conducting programs for service men. The programs were started in 1940 for hospitals and other service units. That year three programs were given with fourteen participants and a combined audience of 700. In 1941, ten programs were given with 202 participants and a combined audience of 1,530 boys. Thus far in 1942, two programs have been presented. These programs include dancing, singing, skits, monologues, accordion playing, pantomimes, fencing exhibits, and other variety numbers. "The boys," stated the announcement, "want amusement pure and simple, and there should be no thought of education."

Activities in Eugene, Oregon—The Playground and Recreation Commission of Eugene, Oregon, is serving thousands of soldiers passing through the city; has equipped day rooms at the armory and at the County Fair grounds where Company F, 144th Infantry, is quartered for regional guard duty; has arranged a weekly dance for service men and special hostesses and refreshments; has made possible free admission to Little Theater performances and participation on the part of the service men in local basketball, baseball, and other sports events.

Young Folks in Homes

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***Young Folks in Homes*, prepared by Jeanne H. Barnes for the Play in Institutions Service of the National Recreation Association, will help institution officials answer many questions: How to plan the program? What facilities—indoor and out—are necessary? What about leadership? Directions and suggestions for many activities are given, and the manual throughout is practical and informative. It discusses many of the special problems which institution officials have to face, but at the same time it is so far-reaching in its scope that it has much to offer general recreation programs.**

***Young Folks in Homes* is a book for every recreation worker's library.**

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Everyday Conservation — The suggestions issued by the Department of Recreation, Los Angeles County, California, for California Conservation Week, which was observed from March 7th to 14th, will be of general interest. "Why not make a special effort this year to bring to the attention of the children on our playgrounds the importance of practicing conservation every day? Too often in the past little thought has been given to the importance of trees, shrubs, and flowers in our parks and playgrounds. Let each child become acquainted with the trees, shrubs, and flowers growing on our areas. To a child the gathering of wild flowers is one of life's greatest thrills. This thrill can sometimes be attained to a greater degree by encouraging him to plant a wild flower garden of his own."

For Service Men's Recreation — Four military units stationed in the Oakland, California, area have appealed to the Recreation Department for assistance with their on-the-post recreation. In response to these appeals, recreation equipment and kits have been loaned to each post containing equipment for softball, basketball, volleyball, and assorted games equipment, including a ping-pong table.

How One Recreation Center Serves — The extent to which a single recreation center building is used in a week is not always realized. The Frank H. Ball Recreation Building in Fesno, California, was used for each week-day night for three basketball games with children's play in the afternoon and a women's volleyball club in the morning. On Sunday afternoon there was a basketball game by a Mexican group from 1:30 to 2:30, a Japanese group from 2:30 to 3:30, a colored and white group from 3:30 to 4:30, and a German-Russian mixed group from 4:30 to 6:00. They all played and laughed together and agreed that this was equal to Americanization.

Philip L. Seman Honored—On May 5, 1942, Dr. Philip L. Seman, Chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission and General Director of the Jewish People's Institute, was honored at the thirty-sixth annual convention of Boys' Clubs of America for forty years of professional service in youth guidance. Dr. Seman was the oldest in point of service of twenty-six men who received medals for Boys' Club work at the meeting of officials representing 350 clubs with a youth membership of 300,000 in all parts of the country.

Moral Blackouts?—Mr. L. Hill, General Secretary of the National Association of Local Government Officers in Great Britain, writes that the war has let loose a lot of bad habits; that the blackout is not confined to obliterating light after sunset; that it eclipses moral standards and gives a kind of legitimacy to those who want to evade their responsibilities.

" 'Don't you know there is a war on?' is the retort of people who make pressure of war days an excuse for not sending remittances, not answering letters, and every bad practice, every delay, every excuse for non-cooperation is put down to 'that's democracy.' "—From The American Welfare Association.

"Weathercraft" — Now that weather forecasts no longer come to use over the radio, why not be your own weather caster? How to accomplish this is shown in an interesting package available from the Skipper Toy Company, Branford, Connecticut. Write the company for further information.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Out of a Handkerchief

By Frances E. Jacobs. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company, New York. $1.00.

HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT of the fascinating things that can be made out of a boy's handkerchief about 14 by 14 inches with an eighth inch hem? All you need besides the handkerchief are a few rubber bands and pieces of string. With these and some originality you can produce droll looking animals, graceful dancers, or lumpy snowmen. The book is delightful and will serve many uses.

Leader's Nature Guide

By Marie E. Gaudette. Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York City. $.35.

"NATURE IS WHAT WE SEE, what we hear, what we smell, what we touch, and what we taste," says Miss Gaudette in her introduction to this attractive booklet. The suggestions for activities — and there are hundreds of them—are specific and alluring. They are presented under the following headings: Nature and People; General Things to Do in Nature; Specific Things to Do in Nature; Coordinating Nature with Other Interests. Recreation workers will make no mistake in securing a copy of this guide to enjoying nature.

Elementary Garden-Graphs for Boys and Girls

By Paul R. Young. Garden Reviews, Inc., Pleasantville, New York. $.50.

THIS COURSE IN PRACTICAL GARDENING for boys and girls is based on Mr. Young's long experience in organizing and teaching gardening to children. It contains eight simply worded lessons which are so broad in scope as to cover an entire first year course. The manual also offers visual aid material in the form of fifty-seven simple line drawings which clearly illustrate the text. The booklet is accompanied by a *Teacher's Manual*, part one of which covers all the steps in organizing and conducting a school garden program. Part two gives specific instructions for the utilization of the textbook material. Mr. Young has performed a real service in making these manuals available.

One copy of the *Teacher's Manual* is included free with each order for twenty-five copies of *Elementary Garden-Graphs* (twenty-five or more copies are available at 40 cents). Single copies of the *Teacher's Manual* may be purchased for 25 cents each.

Parties on a Shoestring

By Marni Wood. George W. Stewart, Publisher, Inc., New York. $1.50.

HOW TO HAVE BETTER PARTIES for less money is the theme of this book, and the keynote of the parties is originality. The volume is a calendar of economical parties for large and small groups, young and old, showers, dinners, holidays, and anniversaries. Each party is illustrated showing the feature theme or decoration, table setting, and centerpiece.

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By Robert L. Sutherland. Prepared for the American Youth Commission. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. Cloth bound, $1.25; paper, $.75.

The final volume in the American Youth Commission's series of studies on Negro youth, this book reviews the chief findings of the survey and suggests their implications for our national life. It is an interpretation of those findings which are most relevant to plans for improving the status of the Negro youth. Dr. Sutherland's suggestions as to a workable and realistic course of action should make the book of practical value to social workers and all students of the Negro situation in this country.

Trees of the Eastern United States and Canada. Their Woodcraft and Wildlife Uses.

By William M. Harlow, Ph.D. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. Whittlesey House, New York. $2.75.

In one volume the author covers both the identifying features of trees and their woodcraft uses. The language is non-technical and may be understood by the average hiker, camper, and nature leader. The vast store of nature lore from the author's twenty years of experience as camper and forester is made available here for all nature lovers. The book contains a large number of clear photographs of leaves, flowers, fruit, seeds, bark, and twigs taken largely by the author himself.

Planning Industrial Recreation.

By G. Herbert Duggins, M.P.E., and Floyd R. Eastwood, Ph.D. Division of Physical Education for Men, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. $1.00.

Recreation leaders and others familiar with the first monograph on industrial recreation issued by Purdue University under the title, *Industrial Recreation: Its Development and Present Status*, will be interested to know that a second is now available. *Planning Industrial Recreation* is designed to provide additional help to recreation directors and administrative officers responsible for the development of this increasingly important field. The booklet has much practical help to offer.

Glass—A Brief History and Directions for Amateur Glasscraft.

Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York. $.35.

"The glowing beauty of church windows and the crystal purity of drinking glasses will mean much more to you when you realize that historic years of effort and ingenuity have made them possible," says Chester G. Marsh in her introduction to this booklet which brings together a number of articles by different authors. You will learn much about the history and uses of glass from this interesting booklet.

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PORTER SARGENT

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"A Garden for Every Child"

A HAPPY OCCASION was the thirty-second annual luncheon of the School Garden Association of New York held on May 9, 1942, when hundreds of members and friends of the Association came together to enjoy an event which is eagerly anticipated each year. There were beautiful floral decorations and at each plate a program with an attractive cover designed and hand painted by a school pupil. At each plate, too, was a potted plant favor presented to the guests by the luncheon committee. Incidental music was provided by an orchestra, and Vance Campbell, composer and singer, led in the singing of songs.

Miss Mary A. Kennedy, chairman of the committee, introduced the guests of honor, among them Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, for many years a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, who has long been an advocate of school gardens and who since 1934 has attended the luncheons of the School Garden Association.

After brief addresses by Van Evrie Kilpatrick, executive vice-president of the Association, and John E. Wade, president, the program was taken over by the students of the Bay Ridge High School who presented an old English village festival with choristers, musicians, strolling players, rustic dancers, and ballad singers.

Sword Play.

By Scott-D. Breckinridge and Scott D. Breckinridge, Jr. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.75.

In this book the authors present in concise form the basic theory and technique of the Classical School of French Foil Fencing. The amateur fencer, the instructor with only a minimum knowledge of instruction principles, and the beginning fencer who should be grounded in fundamentals will all find this book helpful.

Varsity Letter.

By Franklin M. Reck. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.00.

Boys and their fathers will revel in these stories, based on fact, of sports and athletes at State College, a composite Alma Mater. So vivid and fast-moving are the different sports events that the reader finds himself urging on State's football team, groaning over a State basketball defeat, and planning strategic plays. Mr. Reck, staff member of *American Boy*, has had wide experience in the sports field and is well qualified to write of good sportsmanship, the underlying theme of each episode.

Musings of an Angler.

By O. Warren Smith. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

Every angler knows that "there's more to fishing than catching fish," and this book with its delightful philosophy contains the fullness of appreciation which makes this

saying true. It is a book for leisurely reading—perhaps at a time when the fish aren't biting!

Safety Log Book.

Boys' Athletic League, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. $.25.

There are many suggestions for a program of safety in this illustrated mimeographed booklet from hints and suggestions for the integration of safety in a camp program to safety parties. An interesting section of the booklet deals with the procedure for setting up a safety court.

Safety in Physical Education and Recreation. For Elementary and Secondary Schools.

National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. $.50.

Throughout this pamphlet the term "physical education or recreation teacher" has been used loosely to include the elementary or rural school teacher who is in charge of physical development in connection with various other duties, the physical education specialist, the coach, the playground director, the athletic director, the recreation leader, the swimming teacher, etc. The material has been classified under the general headings: Physical Education and Safety (Needs, Philosophy, and Place in the Program); Planning for Safety; Safe Physical Education and Recreation Areas; Safety Service for Students; and Safety Instruction. Here is a practical handbook recreation workers will find helpful.

Song Books.

Robbins Music Corporation, 799 Seventh Avenue, New York. Each, $.25.

The song booklets so inexpensively made available through the Robbins Music Corporation comprise a useful library. Among them are: *Fifty Famous Favorites and Fifty Other Favorites; Geoffrey O'Hara Harmony Hymns; Bill Hardey's Songs of the Gay Nineties and Other Old Favorites; Songs for America; America Sings; American Cowboy Songs;* and *Stephen Foster Immortal Melodies.* Each of these booklets has been edited by Hugo Frey.

Volleyball.

By Robert E. Laveaga, B.P.E., Ed.M. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

Here is an exceedingly practical handbook dealing with a recreational sport of ever-growing popularity. It will be helpful for coaches and players alike.

Marks of Good Camping. A Synthesis of Current Standards.

Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $.75.

With the widespread and growing interest in the formulation and application of standards on the part of individuals and groups conducting camps, it was felt that the time had come for assembling and examining existing formulations of standards and from them working out a new formulation which would represent as far as possible a consensus in the camping movement. With the cooperation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, a Workshop on Camp Standards was conducted by the American Camping Association from November 28 - December 1, 1940. This monograph represents the report of the Workshop. The standards presented by the group have to do with practices in program; in selection, supervision, and organization of staff; in administration and in health, safety, and sanitation. The booklet has much to offer camp directors and organizations conducting camps. It should, too, be of genuine interest to parents and organizations sending children to camps whose responsibility it is to know what is involved in good practices in camping.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

American City, May 1942
"Light the Playing Fields." Illumination table and diagrams for recreation activities.

Childhood Education, April 1942
"Sharing Cultural Loyalties Through Festival Making" by Rachel Davis-DuBois

Journal of Health and Physical Education, April 1942
"A Group Method of Teaching Tennis" by Marie H. Glass and Charles A. Pease
"Recent Trends in Liability Decisions" by Harry N. Rosenfield. Includes recent court decisions involving injury on the school playground and in the gymnasium
"Recreational Sports for the Noon Hour Program" by Mary E. Bowne

Journal of Health and Physical Education, May 1942
"Art and Procedure of Aquaplaning" by Lucile C. LaSalle
"Can the Gym Be Made Safer?" by Arthur H. Desgrey
"Outdoor Cookery for Crowds" by Barbara Ellen Joy
"The Role of College Women in War" by Elizabeth Halsey

Journal of the National Education Association, April 1942
"Return Engagement with Nature" by Ronald D. Glass. A school program of nature and conservation

Music Clubs Magazine, March-April 1942
"Folk Dancing" by Patricia Parmelee

Music Educators Journal, April 1942
"Music and the War." Music in the armed services

Outlook for the Blind, April 1942
"Group Work in Cleveland—1942 Pattern" by Eva B. Palmer. Recreation for the blind.

Parks and Recreation, April 1942
"Necessary Characteristics of a Park Executive" by Roberts Mann
"Streamlined Maintenance" by Roberts Mann. Making the most of park resources in wartime
"War-time Recreation Lighting" by R. J. Swackhamer

Physical Educator, April 1942
"Fitness in a Democracy" by Floyd R. Eastwood
"The Human Element—Another Story" by Charles Leroy Lowman, M.D. Fitness for defense workers
"Suggestions for Developing Physical Fitness." Summarized by Dr. T. K. Cureton, Jr.

Progressive Education, April 1942
"In Venezuela the Rural School 'Tamanaco'" by Luis Padrino. The inter-relationship between this South American rural school and its community

Safety Education, April 1942
"Swimming" by H. Louise Cottrell. Elementary Safety Lesson outline.

Scholastic Coach, April 1942
"An Administrator Looks at Six-Man" by Lewis E. Flinn
"Coaching the High School Base Coach" by W. Harold O'Connor
"Sports Preferences in Intramurals" by Greyson Daugherty

Survey Midmonthly, April 1942
"A Children's Charter in War-time" adopted by the U. S. Children's Bureau's Commission in War-time, March 18, 1942

One Night Stand and Four Other Plays.

By Margaret Parsons. The Womans Press, New York. $1.00.

The five one-act plays for young people of high school and college age which appear in this book are simple and inexpensive to produce. They are successful in striking a happy medium between the oversimple and oversophisticated. Each play is accompanied by notes on costumes and suggestions for scenery.

Come and Get It! The Compleat Outdoor Chef.

By George W. Martin. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

There is something irresistibly attractive about outdoor cooking and eating, and a book which contains menus for small or large groups will not want for readers. In addition to the recipes which he has tested through years of experience, the author also tells how to make simple fireplaces for temporary use and permanent ones which can be counted on for use on all occasions.

Plays of America's Explorers and Founders.

By Samuel S. Ullman. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. $2.00.

Here are eighteen plays of about fifteen minutes' duration each which are simple enough in properties, costumes, dialogue, and general background for performance by amateurs from about twelve years up. Chronologically arranged, they present a pageant of discovery and exploration from Leif Ericsson and Christopher Columbus to Peter Stuyvesant, William Penn, the Pilgrims and the Puritans, Lord Baltimore, and other well-known characters.

A World of Song.

Danish American Young People's League. Obtainable from "A World of Song," Grand View College, Des Moines, Iowa. $1.65 postpaid.

This new song book represents a departure from the conventional book of songs. Selected from the rich storehouse of a thousand Scandinavian songs in the original languages and translated and arranged by musically competent Americans of Danish descent, the contents are organized into functional units. This makes it possible for users to select very readily the songs needed for special occasions, such as evening songs for vespers, folk songs for social events, homeland songs for patriotic meetings.

What Books for Children? Guideposts for Parents.

By Josette Frank. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. $2.50.

This revised and enlarged edition of Miss Frank's widely used "parents' guide to the reading habits of the modern child" has been expanded by two chapters on "The Child and Radio" and "The Child and Action Comics." In the appendix will be found reading lists compiled by the Book Committee of the Child Study Association in which books are classified for the various ages of childhood.

Field Hockey for Girls.

By Josephine T. Lees. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

Individual play and its relation to team play receive chief emphasis in this book, and a series of forty-one charts and explanations illustrate and outline the duties of the individual and team members in the fundamentals of field hockey. Beginners, coaches, and advanced players will all find this book helpful.

Residential Schools for Handicapped Children.

By Elise H. Martens. Bulletin 1939, No. 9. Office of Education, Washington, D C. $.15.

In August, 1938, the Commissioner of Education extended to every known residential school for blind, deaf, socially maladjusted, or mentally deficient children in the United States an invitation to contribute to the Office of Education material describing its activities for purposes of exhibit or use in publications. The result is an attractively illustrated booklet full of interesting information regarding the programs and activities of these schools, including recreation.

Make Your Agency More Effective.

A Manual for Institutional Self-Study. By Arthur L. Swift, Jr. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $3.00.

Dr. Swift has given us in this volume a step-by-step guide designed to make it possible for any "Y," center, settlement house, Scout organization, youth association, church, or similar organization to evaluate its efficiency. The book suggests the most effective methods for institutional surveys and shows the reader how to use these methods in discovering the pertinent facts, both in the community and in the agency, without the help of outside experts. Samples are given of the actual forms which have stood the test of practical application.

A Practical Demonstration of Living Democracy

On May 11, 1942, the National Folk Festival of which Sarah Gertrude Knott is director gave its first performance in New York City. "If any doubts remained," says *The New York Times* in its enthusiastic comment on the Festival, "as to the great public interest in folk dance and music, they must have been dispelled." Applauding thousands at the matinee and evening performances at Madison Square Garden showed their delight in the rich and varied program as group after group from more than twenty states took the center of the stage. There were Indians from upstate, Oklahoma, and New Mexico; cowboys, lumberjacks, anthracite miners in their own songs and dances. Dance groups came from Tennessee and North Carolina; Negro choirs and choruses sang their spirituals; and national groups in dance and music presented traditional cultures of France, Poland, Lithuania, Mexico, Italy, India, England, and other countries. There were, too, individual folk artists — Will Ayer, the fiddler from Massachusetts; Horton Baker, ballad singer from Virginia; W. C. Handy, who related his own "Memphis Blues" to Negro folk sources; and Maurice Matteson who accompanied his ballads with his three-string dulcimer. "Certainly," says *The New York Times,* "the old theory that folk art is 'samey' and monotonous has not a leg to stand on after this."

The National Folk Festival is now in its ninth year. The success of its first venture in New York should assure its becoming an annual event.

St. Patrick

THE ARTICLE on St. Patrick which appeared in the March issue of RECREATION has reminded Dr. Henry S. Curtis of his personal experience in France at the time of the World War when, after the Armistice, he often took parties of soldiers about to see the sights. One of these was Arle, once one of the chief cities of France, which still contains some fine old Roman ruins. The cathedral is a ruin as is the city itself. Its roof and most of its walls are gone, but on the side of the high altar is an inscription which reads something as follows: "On this spot on his return from Rome on..... St. Patrick was consecrated for his mission to the Irish."

Above the city of Tours, carved in the side of the towering sandstone cliffs, are the remains of a once great monastery. All of the cells are now deserted, but there is one that is often visited, for in it is an heroic size statue of St. Patrick in a green cassock holding in his hands his bishop's crosier. On the side of the cell is a tablet containing the statement that this cell was occupied by St. Patrick for two years before he set out on his mission to Ireland. It is also variously stated that St. Martin, the Bishop of Tours, was the uncle of St. Patrick and that the latter received his consecration here.

In one of the cloisters of the Cathedral of Autun Dr. Curtis ran across a third inscription to the effect that St. Patrick returned from his mission in Ireland to spend two years in prayer and meditation in the cathedral before returning to Ireland to continue his work.

It's Fun to Build Modern Furniture.

By Clifford K. Lush. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $1.75.

Working in wood *is* fun when the home craftsman or student has this excellent handbook as a guide. Mr. Lush tells how to make more than fifty inexpensive articles, ranging in complexity from a shoe-rack to a kneehole desk, with instructions, diagram and bill of easily obtained materials for each. Some may be made entirely with hand tools; others require a minimum of light power equipment.

Municipal Management.

By Thomas Harrison Reed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $4.00.

The principles of administrative organization and procedure in the whole field of local government are presented in this volume which does not deal exclusively with large cities, but discusses the problems of small incorporated units, towns, and counties. One section is devoted to "Parks and Recreation," and here the author discusses forms of administration, facilities, standards, finance, and similar problems.

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740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

Swimming.

By Robert J. H. Kiphuth, Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

The assumption in this book is that the reader knows the fundamentals of swimming. It does, however, provide detailed instruction in the various strokes. A large part of the book treats of conditioning, including preseason training, out-of-water exercises, early season stroke analysis and training, in-water exercises, and the final "tune up" in swimming speed and pace. The volume is fully illustrated with under-water photographs and line drawings.

America in Action.

Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.00.

The publication at this crisis in our history of twelve one-act plays presenting episodes from American history is most timely. Written by a number of leading American dramatists, they help to drive home the ideals of freedom and democracy. Arranged for the simplest scenery and staging, they are adapted for performance by schools and other non-professional groups.

Canciones Tipicas.

By Irma Labastille. Silver Burdett Company, New York. $.72.

Nineteen beautiful and characteristic songs from sixteen Latin American countries, many of them never before available in print in North America, are presented in this collection. For groups wishing to give a performance utilizing the songs in dramatic sequence, the publishers have issued a pamphlet, *Under the Southern Stars,* a Latin American Fiesta, also by Irma Labastille (10 cents).

Camp Special

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STORY PARADE

offers a gay variety of tales, plays, songs and games. It meets the problem of rainy days and is invaluable for story telling and recreational reading for children under the teen age.

BUILT FOR CAMP WEAR. The tough paper covers stand up under long use and handling as does the good quality of text paper used in this magazine.

CAMP SPECIAL is eight issues for $1.00—six sent at once and two more as published, June 25 and July 25. These contain suitable plays, songs, and games as well as excellent stories.

STORY PARADE 70 Fifth Ave. New York, N. Y.

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Fishing in Schenley Park

AT SCHENLEY PARK, one of Pittsburgh's municipal recreation centers, there is a pond about an acre in extent, once used for boating. A few years ago John G. Mock, editor of "All Outdoors" in the Pittsburgh *Press*, conceived the idea of securing the use of the lake as a fishing place for boys and girls. He obtained the cooperation of the Superintendent of Parks and Commissioner of Fisheries, and eventually Panther Hollow Lake was stocked with carp and catfish, and later with bluegills and sunfish—all legal throughout the year.

The local sportsmen's luncheon club became sponsor for the project and regulations were set up. Fishing was limited to children under sixteen; over that age a license was required. A fee of five cents for the season was put into effect. For the "nickel" the fishermen were provided with a button the same size that Dad wore on his fishing trips. The description around the edge read, "Pennsylvania's Sportsmen's Luncheon Club" and across the face appeared the words, "Junior Sportsman." A membership card was also provided the back of which contained a sportman's creed relative to obeying the law and respecting the rights of others and promoting conservation.

A bag limit of five fish of the combined species was put into effect. The children could fish from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 on Saturdays during the school period, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays during vacation.

Members of the luncheon club assisted in the registration of the youngsters. The project was a success from the beginning, and children walked and thumbed their way with their improvised tackle from as far away as sixteen miles. At the beginning of the program, lines, sinkers, hooks, and other equipment were provided, several members of the club contributing funds for this purpose.

The first year 5,300 children took advantage of the opportunity to go fishing. The second year another project was opened in a second park—Highland Park—where fish were stocked in Carnegie Lake, a body of water about the same size as Panther Lake.

The park authorities have now taken over the management of the fishin' holes. The luncheon club, however, still provides the buttons and cards.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE

Check list of advertisers using RECREATION from June 1941 through June 1942

(A) Indicates Advertiser
(E) Exhibitor at the Twenty-Sixth National Recreation Congress in Baltimore, Maryland, September 29 - October 3, 1941

Publishers

E The Abingdon-Cokesbury Press
810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
(A number of publications on parties and games)

A E American Book Company
88 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(General List)

A D. Appleton-Century Company
35 West 32nd Street, New York, N. Y.
(A number of books on hobbies and recreation)

E Association Press
347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(A number of books on recreation activities)

E A. S. Barnes & Company
67 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
(Publications on health, physical education, recreation, sports, dancing and pageantry)

E Beacon Press
25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
(General List)

E C. C. Birchard & Company
221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
(Music, including singing games and recreational music)

A E Harper & Brothers
49 East 33rd Street, New York, N. Y.
(General List)

A Benjamin B. Lovett
The Edison Institute, Dearborn, Mich.
(Publisher of Manual on Early American Dancing)

E Public Affairs Committee, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
(Publishers of pamphlets on nutrition, health and social welfare)

E G. Schirmer, Inc.
3 East 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.
(General Music List)

E University of Chicago Press
5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
(Books on Sociology, Education, Recreation)

A E Womans Press
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(General List)

Handicrafts

E American Crayon Company
Sandusky, Ohio
(Drawing Materials)

A E American Handicrafts Company
193 William Street, New York, N. Y.
(A complete line of School and Playground Handicrafts)

A Educational Materials, Inc.
46 East 11th Street, New York, N. Y.
(Complete line of Handicraft materials)

A Lester Griswold
Outwest Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.
(Instruction folios, designs, patterns, visual aids)

A P. C. Herwig Company
121 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Cord Handicrafts)

Playground Equipment and Supplies.

A W. A. Augur, Inc.
35 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.
(Nets for tennis and other games)

To Readers of RECREATION:

We are bringing to the attention of our readers the names of the advertisers who since the publication of the last YEAR BOOK have taken space in the pages of the magazine, thus helping to provide the financial support which has made it possible to make RECREATION more effective. We believe our readers will wish to show their appreciation of this service by turning to these advertisers as need arises for the products they have to offer.

Do not neglect to read the advertisements appearing in RECREATION. They can be of practical help to you.

E Brunswick-Balke-Collender
629 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
(Pool and Billiard Tables)

E The J. E. Burke Company
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin
(Playground Equipment)

A E Fred Medart Mfg. Company
3524 DeKalb Street, St. Louis, Mo.
(Manufacturer of Goal-Hi)

A Mitchell Manufacturing Company
1540 Forest Home Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.
(Playground apparatus for schools, homes and parks)

A Money Meters, Inc.
Providence, R. I.
(Coin meters for playgrounds)

A E J. E. Porter Corporation
120 Broadway, Ottawa, Ill.
(Jungle-Gym, climbing structure for playgrounds)

A Recreation Equipment Company
724 West Eighth Street, Anderson, Ind.
(Complete line of park, playground and swimming pool equipment)

A Universal Bleacher Company
606 S. Neil Street, Champaign, Ill.
(Bleachers for playgrounds)

Surfacing

A Gulf Oil Corporation
Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Gulf Sani-Soil Set for treating playgrounds, tennis courts and other areas for dust control)

Films

A Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau
347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(Distributors of Films for Recreation)

Sporting Goods and Games

A Diamond Calk Horseshoe Company
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
(Complete equipment for official horseshoe games, including rules, instructions, horseshoes)

A E P. Goldsmith & Sons
John and Findlay Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio
(Equipment for all sports)

A E Hillerich & Bradsby Company
434 Finder Street, Louisville, Ky.
(Manufacturer of Slugger Baseball and Softball Bats)

A Virginia F. Lockette
1184 Prospect Street, Westfield, N. J.
(Badminton Score Cards)

A E Rawlings Manufacturing Company
Lucas Ave. and 23rd St., St. Louis, Mo.
(Manufacturer of Athletic Equipment)

A Sells Aerial Tennis Company
4838 Belinder Road, Kansas City, Kansas
(Manufacturer of Aerial Tennis Dart Game)

E A. G. Spalding & Brothers
105 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
(Complete Line of Sporting Goods)

A E U. S. Paddle Tennis Association
185 Mercer Street, New York, N. Y.
(Manufacturer of Paddle Tennis and Mini-Golf Equipment)

A E W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation
Box 250, Arcade Station
Los Angeles, Calif.
(Rubber balls for all types of games)

A E Weaver-Wintark Sales Company
Lebanon, Pa.
(Manufacturer of rubber balls for playgrounds)

E Wilson Sporting Goods Company
2037 Powell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
(Sporting Goods)

Schools

A University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Courses in Case and Group Work)

Miscellaneous

E Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

(Arrco Playing Card Co., Brown & Bigelow, E. E. Fairchild Corp., U. S. Playing Card Co., Western Playing Card Co. Makers of playing cards)

E Coca Cola Company
Atlanta, Ga.

A Royal Typewriter Company
2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(Typewriters)

E Youth Leaders Digest
P. O. Box 510, Peekskill, N. Y.

Freedom from Fear

FREEDOM FROM FEAR is listed as one of the great freedoms for which we fight.

Very much of fear comes from within.

Religion is first in driving out fear.

Recreation, however, is a very important second.

For fatigue has a close relationship to fear.

Recreation, music, games, sports, art, drama can so possess a man and so unify his spirit that there is no place left for fear.

Recreation can keep such ventilation of life as to aid in keeping fear away.

Much more than recreation is involved in keeping people from being scared.

All one has been, all one is—all one's grandparents were enters in.

There is no substitute for character.

Not even religion nor recreation.

Yet recreation can help mightily.

It is a tool which wise men recognize and use.

Of course religion and recreation are ends and not tools.

Man is religious and man plays because he is man, because that is his nature, because that most fully makes him a man.

Yet we recognize that perfect religion drives out fear. That is just stating a fact.

And recreation—keeping alive—keeping the central fires going—keeping the smile, keeping the lilt—helps also to give an inner unity and power that keeps fear away.

When the inner fires are right, then we know that it is not too important just to keep on breathing, that what matters most is that we never forget that we are men and play our part as men.

Recreation helps us to see clearly what is important and what is merely trivial.

Reality we will face. Yet we want to be sure that we do not forget how much of the time the sun is shining.

There is no reason why we should not enjoy our meals just because these are difficult times.

There is no gain in rushing and hurrying about.

A little time each day may well be set aside for considering just what is right in our homes, in our neighborhoods and in our nation.

We play because we are men—not to drive away fear.

Yet let's recognize that recreation with religion helps to keep fear away.

Howard Braucher

July

Courtesy Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City

A Patriotic Play Program

By MINNA B. REICHELT
Bureau of Recreation
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Philadelphia Bureau of Recreation has organized its program to meet wartime needs. Activities on the summer playground schedule have been planned to help America win the war. Better health, strengthened morale, and community service are objectives of the program outlined in this article.

AS A PART of Philadelphia's reorganized summer recreation program, we are conducting a drive for physical fitness not only for boys of military age but for the entire family.

Volleyball. "Play volleyball for health" is the slogan on our forty-four municipal playgrounds. Attractive red, white, and blue posters inviting boys, girls, men, and women to play have been placed conspicuously around the playgrounds. Everyone is urged to participate, and it is hoped that mother and daughter, father and son will develop skills which will make the game enjoyable to all. Each center is supplied with extra equipment, and several volleyball courts can be in action from 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. daily.

The outdoor volleyball campaign will terminate in the annual city championship to be held at the close of the summer season. Efforts will be made to insure this being the biggest outdoor tournament in the history of the Bureau. In the 1932 championship, ninety-one teams were on the field when the signal was given to start. This was reported to be the largest single tournament ever held in this country. The goal for 1942 is to have more than 100 teams participating.

Swimming Instruction. With the opening of the swimming pools a drive will begin for swimming instruction. Everyone who frequents the thirty-eight municipal pools will be asked to enroll for the free swimming lessons. "Swim for Health" posters will be placed at the pools to remind people of the pleasure and physical benefits to be derived from systematic swimming.

During the summer of 1941 swimming instructions were given to 11,131 persons. The goal will be to double this number during 1942 "Swim for Health" drive. The annual swimming championship, which is one of the highlights of the summer program, will end the swimming campaign.

Morale Building. Community singing, community parades, and special activities to provide entertainment at the playgrounds are scheduled on the summer program to strengthen morale.

The Pledge of Allegiance is recited by the boys and girls during the raising of the flag in the early morning sessions. This is followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Patriotic songs, popular war tunes, old-time favorites, and the lighter popular songs which appeal to boys and girls are taught during the afternoon sessions. As darkness falls and activities end, the children gather around for a final songfest before dismissal.

Special Events. Fourth of July parades, safety, health, lantern, and doll parades are planned for the benefit of the community. A series of weekly local playground events and contests for boys and girls are scheduled throughout the summer season. These include sand modeling and water carnivals, creative plays written and produced by children, original playground song contests, folk dancing, baby parades, checker and jackstone tournaments, contests in pinpack making, soap bubbles, whistling, freckles, and a Joseph Lee Day celebration. These events are planned in addition to the daily program of games, storytelling, and handcraft activities to help build morale.

Service Through Elimination. It is an unusual state of affairs when service is given by discontinuing service. By eliminating the city-wide leagues and tournaments which have been conducted annually, the country will be served through the conservation of gasoline and tires. Foreseeing the difficulty of transportation the baseball leagues, softball leagues, tennis tournaments, and track and field contests were eliminated from the summer schedule. Local leagues will continue as usual with additional leagues organized for defense workers.

The Handcraft Program. The greater part of the handcraft program is now devoted to making articles for the American Red Cross. A visit to the Southeastern Chapter disclosed a number of things which could easily be made at the play-

grounds out of discarded materials and which are needed very much in the hospitals. These included ash trays, memorandum books, flower vases, bookmarkers, lap boards, scrapbooks, stuffed toys, hospital slippers, etc. For the past two years, at Christmas time, the Bureau of Recreation has presented the American Red Cross with gifts of more than twelve hundred articles which were made by the handcraft groups in the fall and winter classes. An additional donation will be given this fall from the articles which are made during the summer season.

If Air Raids Come. In the event of an air raid the centers will be used as emergency hospitals and for temporary housing. Water Tower Recreation Center is already equipped with over three hundred cots, bedding, blankets, washcloths, towels, dishes, canned goods, refrigerators, and gas stoves to meet this need should it arise. On May 23rd and 24th the Center played host to fifty Boy Scouts who were housed over the week end as evacuees. A well-organized committee which included registrars, trained first aiders, litter bearers, an emergency ambulance corps with four fully equipped station wagons, trained nurses' aides, and the committee on supplies operated and functioned to gain the practical experience necessary for an actual evacuation.

The registration committee registered each Scout and collected all data that was helpful in the identification of the "victims." A mock air raid was staged with many victims injured. They were found lying around the grounds with tags pinned on them to indicate their injuries. The first aiders bandaged and splinted their victims. Messengers called the litter bearers who came with stretchers and removed the victims to the waiting ambulance. The ambulances drove to the rear of the building, and the patients were carried into the gymnasium which served as an emergency hospital. They were carefully lifted on to cots where the bandaging and splinting were examined by Erle Jackson, Director of First Aid, Southeastern Chapter of the American Red Cross.

In planning the summer playground program so that the children may have a part in the war effort, keep in mind the assistance the booklet "Crafts in Wartime" can give you. Copies may be secured at thirty-five cents each from the National Recreation Association.

The canteen committee prepared a delicious cooked dinner, plentiful enough so that the boys could have two or three helpings if they wished. Another shift prepared breakfast and lunch. A program of games, motion pictures and a hike, plus the excellent care that the boys received, made them feel that being an "evacuee" was something to look forward to with pleasure rather than fear.

Print by Gedge Harmon

Many playground children are contributing to the war effort by the purchase of war stamps, and, in some instances, by their sale. In Cleveland Heights, Ohio, the Junior Ballet group sponsored by the Division of Recreation gave a dance recital advertised as a "Dance for Defense." Admission was a voucher certifying to the purchase of a ten or twenty-five cent war stamp sold by the playground children. At the door, patrons turned in the vouchers and received their stamps. One woman insisted on giving the young salesman who called on her $18.75 for a $25 war bond!

Making Centers Available. Fingerprinting and photographing of members of the OCD are being done at several centers. Local draft boards and tire rationing boards have permanent headquarters in a number of buildings. Air raid warden units and auxiliary police units are meeting regularly in the recreation centers, with official headquarters established in several places. The centers will continue to be available to the USO for dances for enlisted men, while the American Red Cross will continue to use them for first aid practice in mock bombing tests with the "victims" supplied by the centers and bandaged by the first aiders. First aid classes and home nursing groups will continue throughout the summer months.

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Some Practical Program Suggestions

"Recreation Week" Popular

By RALPH HILEMAN
Superintendent of Recreation
Springfield, Vermont

THE SUCCESS OF "Recreation Week," set aside in Springfield, Vermont, to sum up and bring to community attention the work of the Recreation Commission, came largely from excellent advance publicity. In Springfield best results were obtained by cooperating with the local newspaper staff and allowing ample time for them to prepare features, plan layout and solicit special advertising. The publicity committee was prepared to make suggestions for articles, supply pictures, arrange interviews, plan the week's program, and finally to see that it went off smoothly.

Each year when the Town Manager officially proclaims "Recreation Week," a full page spread in a special edition of the paper displays the proclamation boxed below a streamer announcing "Recreation Week in Springfield." Some space is taken by advertising of a congratulatory nature from concerns doing business with the Recreation Department. The following subjects have appeared on Springfield's special recreation pages: a symposium on the importance of community recreation, giving brief statements from the president of the Chamber of Commerce, district nurse, president of the Manufacturers' Association, high school principal, Mothers' Club president, etc.; an honorarium to Joseph Lee; a survey report on the program, written by Miss Ethel Bowers for the occasion; recreation statistics for the summer; and a restatement of recreation objectives. Space was reserved for captioned pictures, i. e., the town manager, Recreation Commission chairman, various play activities; and for a calendar of the week's events.

Featured on the program were horseshoe, tennis, and softball tournament finals; an invitation swimming meet, which required out-of-town publicity; final playground pageant; picnic; folk dancing; and an always popular Married-Men-versus-Single-Men softball game. Those who did not participate in any of these enjoyed archery, volleyball, ping-pong, badminton or croquet.

"Recreation Week" has become so popular in Springfield that a winter carnival was inaugurated to highlight the cold weather recreation program.

For the past two years the Springfield, Vermont, Recreation Commission has set aside as "Recreation Week" the final week of the summer playground season. This, it is felt, might well be done each summer in the future, for the Commission believes that by spotlighting the program in this way it is possible to tell more successfully the story of the Commission's day-by-day activities.

Drafting the Dump!

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, is salvaging its budget this year by using scrap metal and waste lumber for some of its recreation projects. Additional park and playground equipment which has been needed for some time has been constructed inexpensively through a policy of salvage, wise buying, the use of student labor, and a little foresight.

The Recreation Commission recently went to the city junk pile when they needed new facilities for the Water and Light Park. A survey showed that there was enough scrap metal in the dump to make a unit of four swings. Recreation leaders took the metal to the defense training class of the industrial arts department of the University of Missouri where students welded and forged it into swings that compare favorably with those purchased from any playground equipment company.

At factory prices the swings would have cost the Recreation Commission $71, not allowing for the cost of installation. The total bill for these "junk pile" swings will be only forty cents for seat boards, and the problem of erecting the swings at the park will be handled by a carpenter training class.

Croquet mallets on the playgrounds must be replaced continually because of constant wear and rough usage. Columbia needed new ones for this coming summer, but the cost would have been $17.50. Instead of buying new sets, recreation leaders turned the old mallet handles over to the industrial arts department of Columbia High School. With these and some scrap birch wood donated by a local factory, the class turned out new mallets of professional quality.

Courtesy East Orange Board of Recreation Commissioners

Introducing a very important organization — the Midget Baseball Team of East Orange, New Jersey!

The University defense training class came to the rescue of the Commission again when they built a diving board for one of the swimming pools. A new board would have cost the city $48; with the aid of the class it came only to $26, the cost of materials. A storage cabinet built by the same class was constructed for $14, a saving of $11.

The most notable saving of the Commission came last fall when they purchased $475 worth of softball equipment at a sale price of $289 from a local sporting goods firm. Since that time war priorities have skyrocketed the price of such equipment and cut down on available materials.

Last year the city park and playground equipment was limited to a few tables, outdoor ovens, croquet courts, and two teeter-totter boards. This year Columbia's park patrons will have an economy-wise Recreation Commission to thank for their improved playground.

Building Playground Attendance

THE PLAYGROUNDS of Wilmette, Illinois, according to Daniel M. Davis, Director of Recreation, have experienced a marked increase in attendance on the part of boys since the organization of an intraplayground softball league which supplements the city softball leagues which have been in operation for many years.

Games are played three days each week in both the Junior and Senior divisions. By the end of the first week of the playground season, the instructor selects three or four boys to serve as captains of these teams. The captains should be natural leaders and the instructor must be sure of them, for on their shoulders rests to a great degree the responsibility for the success of the league.

The captains choose their teams of seven or eight boys from the boys who have already signed up on the playground. Then the captains and teams are told to recruit any other boys in their age groups from the town to fill out their teams and improve them. The Junior age limit is ten years, the Senior, thirteen years. A boy may play on a team on his first appearance at the playground, but after his first game, he must participate in some playground activity other than softball before he can continue playing the game.

No award is made to winning teams, but the captain of the losing team is required to write an account of the game for the playground page of the weekly news magazine.

The playground instructor helps to keep up interest in the games by treating them as very important official events and he insists that the umpire regard them in the same way.

By
JANE KITCHELL

The Vincennes Public Library for years has had its vacation reading projects. Last summer's "Quest of the Book Cavaliers" was a study of feudal life and Arthurian legends.

The Age of Chivalry

A WAR-RIDDEN WORLD, the savage onslaught, the ruthless hand of invasion and aggression forewarn us that word "chivalry" may become obsolete. Knighthood flourished long before the days of air raids, bombs, tanks and smokeless powder.

The concept of perpetuating the ideals of chivalry which sent forth many a knight to avenge wrongdoing and to protect the weak, inspired the Vincennes Public Library to live for eight weeks among brave knights and lovely ladies so that the beauty of other days might not perish from the earth.

The "Quest of the Book Cavaliers" consisted of an intimate study of feudal life, the great events of chivalry, the careful training of Page, Esquire and Knight, the romantic legends of King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table. The children were divided into four old and established orders of knighthood; grades 1 and 2, Knights of the Garter; 3 and 4, Knights of the Thistle; 5 and 6, Knights of St. Michael and St. George; 7 and 8, Knights of the Bath. The strongly fortified Castle of Knowledge was set up in the children's room, together with the Dragon's cemetery in which were buried bad deeds and the Spirit of Ignorance. A plot of the cemetery was on display, and a deed was issued for five satisfactory book reports, the choice lots going to the first reports. When ten books had been reported upon, the right to erect a monument was granted. At the close of the project the library had on display a large plaque, with all the monuments on which the children's names were inscribed and the number of books read. Many lofty spires reached heavenward. Twenty-five books had one type of monument, fifty another, some square, some flat. The tallest spire arose for the most books read.

At the time of registration silver helmets were given to the knights, and to the ladies, the headdress of the Middle Ages, cornucopias with gay streamers. Shields were presented to both knights and ladies. For each dragon slain (book read) a bright colored dragon outlined in black was clipped to the shields.

A Round Table was held each Saturday morning, in keeping with King Arthur and his legends, when the most valiant knights and ladies had their names inscribed upon their chairs. Decorations were conferred for the best book reports and spears were presented. Since no figure in literature so completely embodies the ideal virtues of knighthood as King Arthur, an intimate study was made of the cycle of Arthurian legends which are strongly individualized in Sir Galahad, Launcelot, Tristram, Perceval, and others.

The programs were supplemented with slides from Indiana University which included Idylls of the King, the Holy Grail, Lady of the Lake, Ivanhoe, Robin Hood, and Canterbury Pilgrim Tales. The ideals which inspired the romantic lives of the medieval crusaders lived again. It was stressed that chivalry is in the reach of all, that there are many people who live unselfish lives, who do great things in small ways without the recognition of the world, "members of the Table Round to which all heroic souls belong," who sow the seeds of chivalry as surely as did King Arthur's knights.

The project culminated in a tournament. One morning in late July, just as the sun topped over the trees, the library staged its most spectacular program in the bandshell at Gregg Park. George Tolson, master of ceremonies clad in full armor, shouted, "Knights come forth." The ropes fell, and to the strains of the National Emblem March a brilliant cavalcade of knights and ladies, escorted by Sir Timmy Garrigus and Sir Henry Knowles mounted on ponies, wended its way through the trees. Helmets gleamed and flashed in the sun, bridles of the ponies blazed with color, and polished shields displayed many dragons.

Next followed Sir Galahad of the North Branch library, Charles Tolson, carrying two crowns upon a pillow, and Sir Thomas Hartzburg and Lady Betty Moore, both attended by a retinue of knights and ladies-in-waiting. Sir Thomas was acclaimed King Arthur, and Lady Betty, Queen of Love and Beauty. Sir Galahad crowned the King and Queen, pointing out that Arthur became king because he had the power to remove the sword from the stone, a feat no other knight was able to perform. Sir Thomas Hartzburg had proved his right to be king in that he had the power to read more books than any other knight in the vacation reading project, and Lady Betty had become queen because she had read the largest number of books in the North Branch Library.

After his crowning King Arthur conferred knighthood upon his attendants. As each knelt before him to receive the accolade, a blow dealt upon the shoulder with his sword, King Arthur said: "In the name of God and St. George and St. Michael, I dub thee knight. Be brave and loyal." This was followed by the tournament in which skill in arms were displayed by Sir Timmy Garrigus and Sir Henry Knowles, who clashed swords as did knights of old. There were also a spear-throwing contest and an orange joust and a cracker joust.

During Book Week the library presented the Age of Chivalry before a joint meeting of all Parent-Teacher Associations of the city, and at this time diplomas were awarded. The program was divided into three parts. Part one, the Founding of the Round Table, ideals of chivalry, and renewal of their vows. Part two, the Night of the Tournament when Lady Betty, chosen as the Queen of Love and Beauty (a feature of many tournaments), escorted by her ladies-in-waiting took her seat upon a dais.

The heralds presented the knights who had distinguished themselves for the most books read and best reports; and, as they knelt before the gracious queen, she bestowed upon each one a gift. To Sir Galahad was given a gold shield and helmet. Recognition and honor were paid to Lady Doris Montgomery and Lady Arista Whitfield, ladies-in-waiting, for distinguished service in participating in every vacation reading project from their first year in school.

There was music and dancing, and wandering minstrels. The knights and ladies of the Order of the Garter, from grades 1 and 2, wearing the insignia of the order, delighted the audience with the song "Good King Arthur." Then followed the ball and the curtain fell upon an Old English folk dance.

Quest of the Twentieth Century Knights

A colorful and inspiring ceremony of trumpets, drums and flags stressed the ideals of patriotism and service to one's country as the opportunity of Twentieth Century Knights—the quest of a permanent peace, the founding of a new world order where suspicion and hate, greed and aggression have no part. The chivalry of our flag was stressed, for chivalry has in it the love of country. Men down through the ages have made the supreme sacrifice that it might live. The Twentieth Century Knights, in taking the oath of allegiance to the flag, pledged themselves to see to it that this spirit still lives on, to cherish justice to all, to carry peace throughout the world, for "the Age of Chivalry is never passed as long as there is wrong left unredressed upon the earth."

There may or may not have been a King Arthur, but the library believes the adventures of knighthood were not without benefit, that the literature of many generations ago still stirs the imagination of boys and girls of today. Perhaps our inheritance is the same as the period which followed the Middle Ages, with their dark and stormy times. But out of those dark days came a new dawn, one of the most glorious periods in the history of mankind. Seeds of democracy were sown in those feudal times, with a struggle for better conditions in life, a greater justice and a greater freedom.

And who of us are immune to fairy tales? May we not take hope at the present time from the old Welsh legend that King Arthur is only asleep in a cave, that he did not really die but his body was

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"America's Children"

By MARCIA LEE

To all those discouraged by the difficulties of getting people to tackle the problems of their community, we dedicate the reports of the "America's Children" project carried out this last year by the Horizon Clubs, Senior Camp Fire organization. The girls have their hearts in the problems of the handicapped children, and the reports of their several months' work are records of real accomplishment.

ALL THROUGH the winter months, Horizon Club girls over the country have been culling information about facilities in their communities for the care of handicapped children and discovering ways in which they can contribute to this care and training to help the handicapped have as normal a life as possible.

The idea for the project grew out of the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, in which the need for arousing community interest in the care and education of children resulted in the formation of a National Citizens' Committee. Dr. Betty Eckhardt May, Director of the Committee, is a National Adviser of the Horizon Club and the plans for the project were made with her helpful advice. The girls, thrilled to have the opportunity to take part, decided to concentrate their efforts on the problems of the physically handicapped.

The first step was to consult with the Council of Social Agencies or other welfare associations, and to secure the cooperation of some person who was familiar with community service to act as consultant. Then the Horizon Club girls formed four committees, one to gather data about the care of the blind and partially sighted, one to find out about facilities for the deaf and hard of hearing, one for the crippled, and one for the chronically ill.

Next they canvassed the community, visiting hospitals, schools, social agencies, Chambers of Commerce, getting statistics about the actual number of handicapped children, what facilities there are to care for them, what the cost of this special care is to the parents of the children, and what facilities are needed. They wrote to state and federal officials for information about the state or federally financed institutions available to the handicapped in their vicinities. They studied federal and state publications about the proper care of the handicapped and the control of diseases so that they would be able to judge what had been left undone in their own towns.

The committees reported their findings and made careful inventories of all agencies and facilities available to the handicapped included in the four categories.

Then they discussed the next step. Almost without exception, the agencies needed money for equipment and publicity to bring their needs to the attention of the public. Each group found a way to meet this problem. For example, in Columbus, Ohio, after the girls had visited Monnett House, recreation center for the blind, and had talked with Miss Catherine Schneider, a blind woman who has dedicated her life to bringing the same education opportunities that she has had to others without advantages, they were determined to do an effective job of publicizing her work. They decided to put on a minstrel show. But let the girls tell about it themselves:

> "It seemed everyone wanted to help us. We found the finest cooperation everywhere. Two of the city's finest dancing schools provided dancing specialties. The music center of one of our large department stores loaned us their accordion band. The costumer furnished the end men and our 'Mammy' singer with beautiful costumes. We procured the services of professional musicians, and the pianist was with us for nearly every long and grilling practice. And almost everyone who was asked to advertise in our program bought at least a small space. . . .
>
> "Our office staff was pressed into service to prompt, pull curtains, keep the acts coming from the wings, and just generally make themselves useful. Boy friends and brothers of Camp Fire Girls found themselves working lights, hooking up the loud speaker system, taking tickets, and carrying chairs. . . .
>
> "With swiftly beating hearts and trembling fingers we took our places, the chorus on the stage, looking very attractive in their Camp Fire costumes, and the interlocutor, end men and specialties in the wings to await their entrances. . . .
>
> "In one wing was a quiet reminder of the purpose of our show. Here sat Miss Catherine Schneider from Monnett House and her Seeing Eye Dog, Flossie. Her presence reminded us all of the many sightless persons whom we were trying to serve and made us fervently hope that for their sake the show would be a success. . . .
>
> "During the intermission Catherine Schneider brought Flossie out on the stage with her as she told about the work of Monnett House. Then Flossie

was put through her routine performance to show everyone just what such a dog could be taught to do. This was a very effective appeal for help in the enormous task undertaken by the Columbus Association for the Blind. . . ."

In Minneapolis the girls put on a benefit carnival . . . and in St. Paul the girls staged a community gathering and thought up an ingenious quiz program in which all took part. The community found out a lot that they hadn't known before about what was being done and what needed to be done for the handicapped! In Sherman, Texas, Horizon Clubbers thought that hearing tests for pupils should be carried on in the schools and wrote to the president of the School Board making their recommendation. And when they discovered that there was no County Health Unit working for the prevention of diseases as there was in other communities, they sent off another letter to the County Commissioner's Court. A week later a notice appeared in the Sherman papers that plans were being considered to establish a County Health Service.

Publicity and money raising stunts were only one phase of the job Horizon Club members made for themselves. Visits to institutions for the blind, deaf, crippled and chronically ill, as each report noted, made the girls realize that these children were just like other children and wanted just as much to have friends, have fun, and do interesting things.

So they planned accordingly. Alec Templeton, who is a member of the "America's Children" project advisory committee, arranged for tickets to one of his Detroit concerts for Horizon Club girls, and each of the girls invited a blind girl from the Northern High School blind class to be her guest at the concert. They had a wonderful time and became such good friends that many of these blind girls are now coming to special Horizon Club meetings and parties.

In Portland, Maine, Hori-

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Horizon Club girls in Portland, Maine, teaching a square dance to the children at the Maine School for the Deaf

A City with a Heart—A Club with an Idea

By VIOLA P. ARMSTRONG
Senior Instructor
Department of Parks and Playgrounds
Detroit, Michigan

JOE PRANCE must have been a man with countless ideas! He was the first Kiwanian—the man who was responsible not only for the first Kiwanis Club, but for the idea and ideals upon which all Kiwanis clubs are built.

One day this same original, first Kiwanian saw some young urchins playing in the middle of one of our busy streets not far from the center of the shopping district. These boys lived right in the heart of downtown Detroit where the houses were so poor and so crowded together that there seemed to be no spot where a boy could find a few square feet to express the play urges that were his natural inheritance. And so—because all boys must play—they were playing, trying to make a two-base hit and get to base in safety. However, the batter had to watch much more than the opposing team of players to get safely to base. He had to watch and dodge automobiles that also had a legal right on that narrow busy street.

When the street became too crowded, there was the alley. True, one had to dodge trucks, garbage cans and flies, but, after all, these things were a part of life. The game broke up suddenly; the boys began shouting at Mr. Prance, some even swearing. It seems he had run over a scooter which had been left in the road! Mr. Prance stopped his car and got acquainted with the boys. He soon learned that the only reason they were risking their lives to play in the streets and alleys was that they could not find a better place, at least not near home. Even a city like Detroit, eager to meet the needs of every man, woman and child, can seldom provide enough public playgrounds within a one and one half mile radius of the heart of the city. Property is too scarce and too prohibitive in price.

Joe Prance took this story to the Kiwanis Clubs of Detroit and Highland Park, and to Clarence Brewer, General Superintendent of Parks and Recreation. Mr. Brewer and his assistant, John J. Considine, agreed to furnish trained staff members to plan, organize, and direct daily vacation outings for these underprivileged children if the Kiwanis Clubs would guarantee to provide food and transportation. Thus was born the Kiwanis Day Camps which, since the passing of Mr. Prance, have become known as the Kiwanis Joe Prance Day Camps. And so the spirit of the first Kiwanian lives on, not only in these clubs for men, but in the lives of thousands of boys and girls whose entire future may be influenced.

There are many very practical suggestions in this article for any group contemplating the establishment of a day camp. Since 1935 the city of Detroit and the Kiwanis Club have operated a camp, and during this period a great deal of information has been acquired on methods and procedures.

This was in the year 1935. For the past seven years about two hundred children from ten to fourteen years of age have been taken daily by bus, four days each week during summer vacation, to Detroit's beautiful Belle Isle, probably the largest and finest island park in the world. Underprivileged boys and girls who cannot go to the country, find vacations brought to their doorstep.

Ready to Go!

The story of these stay-at-home vacations is happy and exciting. Every Monday morning all summer approximately two hundred children gather as early as eight o'clock at the Delray Presbyterian Institute and at the Gallagher Recreation Center. Recreation leaders are on hand to greet them and to choose tribal chieftains. The chieftains in turn are privileged to make up their tribe of ten warriors. Proud and happy are those chosen as chieftains! Kiwanis representatives are always on hand to see the children off and to wish them a happy day.

The first week every child is required to bring his card of invitation bearing his name, address and age, plus a form waiver signed by a parent giving permission to attend the camps and freeing the city and the Kiwanis Club from responsibility in case of unavoidable accidents. In the seven years, however, we have had no serious accident, and even minor scratches and bruises are almost unheard of.

Buses leave at 8:30 A. M. Tribes first ready, with armband tied securely on left arm, board the buses first. The armbands, being an identification, are worn at all times except

during swimming period when colored bathing caps are substituted. The chieftain stands at the door of the bus. As his tribe gets on he collects their cards. When all are aboard he counts the cards, writes the tribe's name on his own card along with the number in his group, places it on top, and after putting a rubber band around the cards hands them to one of the leaders in charge. When all the tribes are on the buses the leaders have only to add up the numbers on the top card of each tribe to know the correct total for the day and how many lunches to order.

It is probably eight or ten miles to Belle Isle from the community centers, so the ride begins the day's fun with singing, games, and yells. Upon arrival at Belle Isle, the buses unload at the Athletic Field where flag raising has first place in the day's events. Following a short patriotic talk the children are free to do as they wish. We feel that part of a vacation is the joy of doing what one longs to do—not what one must do. However, we encounter no difficulties, for the activities available are built around the needs and desires of the children.

They Arrive at Camp

Handcraft in a shady spot under the trees becomes a fascinating adventure when one can make reed baskets, trays and other attractive gifts with which to surprise and delight mother. Bead and leather work, bracelets and purses to proudly display at home add glamour to the day. Through the generosity of the Kiwanis members the materials are furnished free of charge so that all children may have the fun of making things without begging for money at home, since even pennies are scarce in some homes.

Dramatics are popular, too, and for a few moments each day the youngsters who wish may live in a make-believe world. This summer, in plays for both boys and girls, voice, posture, poise and character were stressed.

Then there are baseball, kickball, boxing, circle and tag games, or just play for those who like to make up their own games. Among two hundred children there is much individuality and our greatest hope is to develop this. We do not want our children to feel regimented, and that, perhaps, accounts for the success of these camps.. However, we must have the groups really well organized at all times in order to live up to the confidence placed in us by the city and parents.

Then comes a nature hike through the woods, with one of our four leaders along to keep the group from forgetting to return in time for the ten-thirty whistle which calls all tribes together. At this time chieftains check to be sure no warrior is missing. If one has disappeared, he must be found through his tribe members. Each child has a buddy with whom he is expected to keep in touch during the day. Should a chieftain forget the name or description of a missing warrior, we have only to return his package of cards. These he can quickly give out to his tribe and the unclaimed card tells the missing child's name, address and age. Then it is easy to find some one who knows him, trace where he was last seen, and find him quickly. Usually the missing child has been so interested in his play that he has not heard the whistle.

At 10:30, we hike to the playground about one quarter of a mile away. Swings, slides, giant strides and the other attractions found on a well-planned playground are available. Here the children play to their hearts' content for about thirty minutes.

At 11:30 comes wash-up time. Chieftains check on warriors and all leave in a group for the spacious Casino where luncheon is served on the veranda overlooking the Detroit River. Four boys are chosen to help prepare and serve lunch, which consists of two large hot dogs or hamburgers (alternating weekly), a bottle of milk and a "frost bite." At first sandwiches, milk and "frost bites" were ordered from independent concerns and delivered to the Casino. For the past three or four years, however, with the fine cooperation of the Casino management, Tony, the cook, now prepares the hot dogs or hamburgers and our four boys put them into rolls, serve the meal, and afterwards clean up the veranda.

Following lunch comes the story hour period held near-by for those who wish to attend. Others play checkers, fish, or sit in groups and chat or play quiet games.

After rest period, at 12:45, tribes gather on the grass for their Safety Club meeting. Through the interest of the Detroit Police Department's Safety Division, a sound car with public address system and two officers have become a happy part of this daily outing. Safety education has become an adventure and a challenge! Sometimes these programs turn into amateur hours and the children have the thrill of performing over the microphone while passersby stop to watch the fun.

At one o'clock all leave for the bathing beach—a distance of perhaps a half mile. On cool days,

when a long swimming period is unwise, a stop is made en route to the beach for a twenty minute "monkey show" at the zoo. The children have come to know and love the monkeys and their amusing antics. Then, too there are the many other animals at the Island Zoo, of which the elephant is the prime favorite.

When all have arrived at the bath houses, arm bands are collected and bathing caps distributed—blue green to the boys and yellow to the girls. White caps are worn by the children who have passed the swimming test which permits them to swim in deeper water. As the children leave the bath house for the beach, each checks out with his buddy by number. Every child has a number on his card corresponding to the number on his waiver. For example, Mary and Helen are buddies. Mary's card number is 24 and Helen's is 122. When they check in they need only say "24-122." This saves time, for numbers can be jotted down faster than names.

During the swimming period two whistles mean "find your buddy and hold up his hand." Three whistles mean "swimming is over, come to shore, dry your cap on the beach, turn it in and check out." Caps must be thoroughly dried before the swimmers can check out, each with his buddy.

Home Again!

Following the swimming period, children gather outside the bath house to await the buses, which arrive about 3:30 or 3:45. Here the chieftain returns the cards to his tribe to be used again the following week. Waivers collected on the first day the child attends are kept on file at our office and his card marked W. I. (waiver in.)

The same children come one day each week throughout the summer. Last summer, on Tuesdays, they came from the Neighborhood House Settlement; Wednesdays from Lutheran Charities, St. John's Episcopal Church House and Christ Child Settlement; on Thursdays, they were from three centers—Weinman Settlement, Polish Aid and St. Rita Community House. The staff workers at these centers were responsible for investigating and selecting the children most in need of vacations. Their interest and help have been one of the highlights of this cooperative venture.

An Adventure in Cooperation

Kiwanis is an Indian name meaning "to build" and Joe Prance and his fellow Kiwanians have built and are continuously building "Foundations for Youth." These vacations at home have proved a fitting monument to the memory of the fine man whose love for humanity has brought happiness into the lives of many. Gilbert Gymer, President of Riverside Club, has very ably taken over the chairmanship during the past two or three years and has proved himself as tireless and devoted to these children as Mr. Prance himself. Mr. Dick Richard is another Detroit Kiwanian who has become a "friend and pal" to the children. He spent many hours this past summer making a colored motion picture of these outings.

So many individuals and so many city departments, independent business groups and Kiwanis Club members have come to have a personal part in Detroit's day camp venture that we have had to omit names except in rare instances. However, we do want to mention the Detroit Street Railway which since the very first day camp seven years ago has so willingly furnished buses to us at cost, and the Recreation Division of the WPA through which Mrs. Lottie A. Colligan of the Department of Parks and Recreation has been able to secure two workers each year to supplement our own two part-time Civil Service instructors, all who could be spared from the city playground summer program. This gives us a staff of four instructors, with two additional specialists—one in handcraft, the other in dramatics. These two specialists are loaned to the camps a few hours each day making possible a more interesting, creative program.

A total of 28,155 children have attended these camps during the seven years of their existence. We have watched many grow up from so-called problem children to fine young men and women who often come back to visit us and thank us for the splendid influence these camps have been in their lives.

The Decatur, Illinois, Department of Public Recreation reports 42 days of day camping last summer with a total attendance of 472 boys and 447 girls. The camp was open to children between the ages of eight and fourteen. Instruction was given in tent pitching, safety, firewood gathering, fire building, and cooking over an open fire without utensils. The children played active games of the woodland type, and council ring activities consisted of quiet games, storytelling, tricks and stunts. The total expenses amounted to about $920. The Lions Club gave financial assistance, while the Macon County Commodity Depot each day provided fruit for the campers' "nibble box."

The War Recreation Congress

Cincinnati, Ohio
September 28 - October 2

THE WHOLE recreation movement is alert to its opportunities for services in the war. The call for a War Recreation Congress at Cincinnati has met with eager response. Leaders in all phases of war recreation service have welcomed a chance to discuss together practical problems facing those responsible for providing recreational services for all the people in wartime.

Although only a short time has elapsed since the advance notice of the War Recreation Congress was sent out, 500 persons have said they are coming, and more cards are arriving daily. Inquiries from many sources are asking for further information.

Planning for the War Recreation Congress has become a cooperative undertaking in which many have generously shared.

The topics chosen for group discussion are listed below. Developments in the war may make changes desirable. The Congress Committee is in close touch with government and military leaders and will adjust war recreation plans to meet new conditions.

Topics for Group Discussion

How Are Recreation Departments Effectively Adapting Their Services for the War Effort?

Recreation Service in Special Emergencies: Air Raids, Evacuation, Epidemics, Blackouts

Helping Families of War Industry Workers to Adjust to Community Life

What Special Problems Do Girls and Women Face Because of the War?
- First Session—Keeping Teen Age Girls Normal in Wartime
- Second Session—Women in Industry

Recreation Services for Industrial Workers
- First Session—In the Community
- Second Session — In the Plant
- Third Session — Special Problems of Industrial Recreation Leaders

War Problems of Members of Local Recreation Boards (Two sessions)

Problems of Defense Recreation Committees in Camp Communities

Locally Financed and Operated Recreation Programs for Men in Uniform

Wartime Recreation in Towns Under 8,000 Population

Wartime Recreation Problems in Cities Under 30,000 Population

What Are the Effective Ways of Telling the Story of Available Recreation Services to All Engaged in War Service?

In What Ways Should Training Programs for Recreation Leaders Be Adapted to Serve War Needs?

Boys' and Girls' and Other Clubs in Wartime

Recreation for War Workers' Housing Projects

Building and Maintaining Financial Support for Recreation in Wartime

Public and Private Agencies Working Together in Meeting Recreation Needs

How Can Churches Help to Meet War Recreation Needs of the People?

Special Recreation Problems of Colored Groups in Wartime

Long Range Planning for Recreation—National and Local

Wartime Problems and Use of Municipal and County Parks

How Can Music Be More Effectively Used in Winning the War?

Adjustment in Sports Programs to Serve Wartime Needs

Effect of War on Employed Recreation Personnel

Plays, Pageantry, Patriotic Demonstrations as an Aid to Our War Effort

Meeting Normal Needs of Children in Wartime

What Are the Problems of Relationship Between Local Recreation Departments and National Emergency Agencies?

Recruiting, Training, and Use of Volunteers for War Recreation Service

Supplies and Equipment for War Recreation Service—Priorities—Shortages and Substitutes

Home and Family Recreation in Wartime

War Recreation Problems in Rural Communities
- First Session—Villages and Small Towns
- Second Session—Open Country

In What Ways Can Organized Camping More Effectively Contribute to Winning the War?

RAILROAD INFORMATION

In the opinion of the Office of Railroad Transportation, if individuals and groups desiring rail and bus transportation to and from the War Recreation Congress will adhere to suggestions of the carriers regarding day of departure, schedule and accommodations, they will be able to work out satisfactory arrangements. It would be unreasonable, however, to expect accommodations on days of heavy individual travel or on days immediately preceding holidays.

At the five general sessions of the War Recreation Congress authoritative leaders from the Federal government, the armed forces, industry, labor, and related fields will speak.

Further details of the War Recreation Congress will be announced in future issues of RECREATION.

Cincinnati's Community Theater

By RAY MCGOLDRICK
Assistant Director

THE UNION TERMINAL is one of the show places of Cincinnati. The beautiful terraced fountains, the intricate murals, and the other attractions of the three million dollar railroad station are now playing second fiddle to the Terminal's newest attraction — the Terminal Theater. The Terminal Theater is an intimate, modernistic, air-conditioned playhouse operated by The Actors Guild, Cincinnati's Community Theater. The Guild now boasts that it not only has the only legitimate theater in the world located in a railroad station, but that it also has one of the most attractive community playhouses in the country.

Each year thousands of Cincinnatians see the outstanding productions of The Actors Guild. Many patrons from near-by towns arrive by train, see the performance, and return home without leaving the Terminal Building. Transients waiting over in Cincinnati between trains find that the time passes quickly while they see productions of Shaw, Coward, and O'Neill. Since the production dates are usually announced several weeks in advance, travelers often arrange their schedules to permit stop-overs in Cincinnati. Transients leave their seat number and train time with an usher who watches the clock and informs the traveler when it is time to leave.

Scene from "Cradle Song"—one of the plays produced by The Actors Guild

Since a number of the Guild players live outside of Cincinnati and commute to rehearsals and performances by train, it is not an unusual sight to see an Indian Prince or Marie Antoinette in full make-up and costume arrive on a Cincinnati-bound train, ready to dash wildly for the taxi ramp, which is also the stage entrance to the theater. On dress rehearsal nights in the dining room at the Union Terminal, it is not out of the ordinary to see a large group of Tyrolean peasants or belles of the Gay Nineties at a table in the corner. Last season passengers on their way to the taxi stand were amazed to see twenty nuns nonchalantly lounging on the taxi ramp — drinking coco colas and smoking cigarettes. It was the cast of the "Cradle Song," taking a rest period during a rehearsal!

Membership in The Actors Guild is open to all white residents of Cincinnati and the surrounding area. Salesmen, stenographers, housewives, teachers, jewelers, nurses, social service workers, advertising executives, photographers, students, artists, florists, architects, traffic managers, physical education instructors, construction engineers, and writers are but a few of the many occupations which have been represented in the Guild's membership. Debutantes and factory workers, teachers

and their students, doctors and their patients—all are on equal footing in The Actors Guild.

The Actors Guild is not just another Little Theater group which presents a few plays each year before an audience composed of the friends of Mary Jones and Jack Smith. The Guild depends entirely upon its box office receipts for operating expenses. This necessitates unerring choice both in plays and players, and keeps the standard of production unusually high.

"Owen Phillips has built a small amateur group into a nationally recognized community theater—an integral part of Cincinnati's community life."—*Albert McCleery* and *Carl Glick* in *Curtains Going Up.*

Aside from the fact that no one in the Guild is paid for his services, the organization is run on a strictly professional basis. Rehearsals usually cover a period of three weeks, and, since most of the members are employed during the day time, all regular rehearsals are held at night with added rehearsals on Sunday afternoons. Absence or tardiness at rehearsals, failure to learn lines in a reasonable length of time, the use of alcohol before or during a performance, or any other evidence of lack of interest and cooperation are grounds for dismissal from a cast. Almost without exception the Guild members are as serious and earnest about their hobby as if they were professional Broadway actors and technicians.

There is no star system in the Guild, and any efforts at personal exploitation are quickly squelched. The leading player in one production may paint scenery for the next production, take the box office for the third, and prompt the fourth.

The purpose of The Actors Guild is to present the best productions possible of the best plays obtainable, and to provide an outlet for the creative ability of Cincinnatians. That the Guild has also proved to be an excellent training ground for the professional theater is evidenced in the number of young players who have graduated to professional summer stock, Broadway, Hollywood, and the radio.

Behind the story of this unusual theater is the inspiration of one man—Owen Phillips, who began his career in the theater as a member of the famous Stuart Walker Stock Company in Cincinnati. When the Walker Company disbanded, young Phillips organized a company composed of several of the young Walker players and including such now well-known names as Gertrude Michael and Margaret Callahan. Known as The Actors Guild, the new company toured the neighboring towns which had formerly been visited by the touring units of the Walker Company. After a successful season, Broadway and Hollywood offers lured the young players from Cincinnati, and The Actors Guild was disbanded.

Owen Phillips felt that there was a definite need in Cincinnati for a real community theater, and despite the fact that several such projects had failed there, and that most people in Cincinnati were convinced that such a group would never survive, after an absence of two years in the East Mr. Phillips returned to Cincinnati to reorganize the Guild.

While directing at the well-known summer playhouse, the Barter Theater in Abington, Virginia, Mr. Phillips had found an interesting new play, "Storm Child." Arrangements were made to present "Storm Child" as the initial production of the new Actors Guild. Since the organization was a new one, several of the young professional actors from the Barter Theater were brought out to play the leading roles, and the smaller roles were played by local actors. "Storm Child," which was presented in the auditorium of the Cincinnati Womans Club, was an immediate success. Three other productions were presented on the first season's schedule.

For two seasons The Actors Guild presented a four play schedule at the Womans Club. A local promoter decided to sponsor a production of the Guild, and Earle Larimore, Ann Dunnigan, and Therese Wittler, three Broadway actors, were brought to Cincinnati to appear in the pre-Broadway production of Lulu Vollmer's "The Hill Between."

Following "The Hill Between," The Actors Guild looked for a more centrally located theater. They decided on the Terminal Theater, a modern playhouse in the Union Terminal Station. The Terminal Theater, which had been originally a newsreel theater, had a stage only large enough for a movie screen. After building a two foot extension across the front of the theater and using blackouts instead of a curtain, the Guild opened its third season with Irwin Shaw's anti-war drama, "Bury the Dead!" Since the group is a non-commercial venture, every penny of profit has been put into improvements on the theater or dramatic scholarships for deserving members.

The first curtain at the Terminal Theater was made of inexpensive brown flannel, sewn by hand by members of the Guild. Only recently this

makeshift curtain was replaced by a modern green velour curtain. Several enlargements of the stage have increased the playing space to 10′ x 22′ instead of the original 2′ x 6′—with an additional alcove of six feet in the center. The first dressing rooms were made of beaver board in the aisles of the theater. However, these were discarded several seasons ago when the Guild rented two large rooms over the theater to be used for dressing rooms, rehearsal halls, and storage space.

The Actors Guild has also presented the Hungarian comedy—"Seven Sisters"

The regular Guild schedule features eight productions each season with a summer season of from three to six additional productions. Each season approximately forty full length plays are presented in auditoriums, theaters, and halls throughout the city and surrounding area for the benefit of religious, educational, and social organizations. A one-act play group serves as a training ground for actors and technicians, and presents an average of twenty-five performances each season for various local club meetings.

The schedule of Guild plays includes recent Broadway successes, revivals of well-known plays, the classics, and frequent productions of original plays (including as often as possible the work of local playwrights). Among the most successful productions in the long list of Guild successes were "Bury the Dead," "Family Portrait," "Two On An Island," "Our Town," "The Trial of Mary Dugan," "Personal Appearance," "Ethan Frome," "Kiss the Boys Good-Bye," and "Museum Piece" (new). Last season's experimental production of Elmer Rice's "Two On An Island" received national publicity in drama publications. The Guild production was staged with simple wooden skeleton sets and the actors pantomimed the use of properties.

The Guild's most recent affiliation is with the USO. The USO headquarters is located on the grand concourse of the Union Terminal Station directly across the rotunda from the Terminal Theater. At each performance of a Guild play, all seats which have not been sold by curtain time are donated to the USO for distribution among the transient soldiers and sailors. A plan is now being worked out which would open all dress rehearsals to men in the near-by induction center at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, as well as to transient soldiers.

Quoting from Carl Glick and Albert McCleery's history of the non-professional theater in America, "Owen Phillips has built a small amateur group into a nationally recognized community theater—an integral part of Cincinnati's community life." Here in a railroad station playhouse Cincinnatians are learning to work and play together.

"Cincinnati's Mayor James Garfield Stewart issued a public proclamation in which he lauded this community project and encouraged the citizens to attend the performances and participate in its activities. The Guild's most valuable endorsement is the genuine enthusiasm of the members themselves, who find profitable and enjoyable recreation in this world of make-believe."

Photo by Grace E. Nelson

How the Museum Serves in Wartime

Education, recreation and treasures are stressed in wartime as in peace

By CARLOS E. CUMMINGS, M.D.
Director
Buffalo Museum of Science

WHEN A LAND basks in the benign sunshine of peace, museums are recognized as important because they preserve for all the inheritance of the past, they increase man's knowledge through research and through systematic channels of dissemination, and they serve their communities as recreation centers as well.

When the roll of war drums is abroad in the land, museums assume an even greater importance because their reasons for existing are grounded upon fundamentals. Everything not fundamental is crowded out during war effort, and museums' peacetime functions become basic wartime functions upon which the future depends.

Nearly a century ago the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences came into existence for the purpose of serving. All its growth in these eighty-odd years has been the result of the service that it prepared itself to give. In the emergency which now confronts its immediate community—Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier—the country, and the world, the institution housed in the Buffalo Museum of Science by its creed of service is obligated to carry on to the best of its ability, to expand services in specific directions to meet war conditions, and in as many ways as possible to cooperate with the government and with every organization working toward the common goal—winning the war. To these ends the Museum has dedicated itself.

"The importance of hobbies in bringing about mental relaxation is much underestimated. The chief value of hobbies . . . lies in their capacity to release pent-up nervous tension." — *Dr. M. N. Walsh,* Mayo Clinic.

First of all, surveying the situation and consulting with those competent to advise, the danger in Buffalo has been calculated and common-sense plans laid for balancing dangers with duties.

The Museum building in which the collections and activities are

housed has a skeleton steel frame and is fireproof, but some places in it are naturally safer than others. Plans have been made to utilize these, and the Staff has been trained, in the event of necessity, to guide museum visitors to the safest places within the building and to otherwise direct visitors' activities. First aid facilities and trained Staff first aiders are available. The fire protection system has been amplified. Plans have been made for storing certain treasures in the safest parts of the building, while other collections will be removed to even safer quarters if events justify this step.

So as to contribute to man's knowledge and to spread that knowledge among as many people as possible the Museum will carry on its present programs of research, exhibit, and education as energetically as possible. This follows the example of our ally, Great Britain, where museum attendance has never been so great and where museums are kept open so far as is physically possible because both in the First World War and during the present conflict they have proved themselves important to the people.

This is the era of science, and an understanding of its developments and its potentialities, as well as an understanding of our fellowmen, their cultures, and the physical world in which we live are more important than ever before.

Meeting the challenge to America, this Museum plans to continue to keep its doors open to the public on its regular basis. Week-day, Sunday, and evening hours make it possible for all who desire to visit the Museum to do so, no matter during what part of the twenty-four hours they work.

Plans for new exhibits are going forward; permanent exhibits are stressed; the continuous stream of changing exhibits which pours through the Museum has included and will include further exhibits pertinent to the times. The character-building activities designed for the children and young people within the Museum gates take on a new significance. Programs, clubs, and classes are the means of presenting opportunities for informal education to young and old alike. These will be keyed to today's living.

Recreation is one of the finest morale-builders ever developed, and the whole community can continue to look on the Museum as a center where relaxation and recreation bring a welcome and essential break in what is likely to be a continuously strenuous life. Refreshment of the spirit through such means is as necessary as is refreshment of body through food and rest. This Museum, with other museums, aims to do its part, with the sustained help of its community, in fortifying the spirit on which victory depends.

The expansion of the Museum's services to meet war conditions began with the operation of the Selective Service Law when the Museum opened its doors to a local draft board. It has already cooperated in many other ways by placing its special facilities at the service of the country.

One of the outstanding services rendered by the Buffalo Museum of Science in the war effort was a free evacuee camper course for adults in the fundamentals of outdoor living. The content of the course, which was under the direction of Ellsworth Jaeger, was as follows:

April 24—Outdoor Clothing, Packs, and Equipment, by Ellsworth Jaeger, naturalist, artist, and writer

May 1 — Camping Psychology — Living in the Open Without Destroying the Countryside, by Conrad E. Meinecke, Executive, Buffalo Council of Boy Scouts

May 8—Fire-building; Selecting Firewood; Use of Ax and Knife, by Sanford Hubbard, woodsman

May 15—Outdoor Shelters, Beds, and Fireplaces, by Dr. Harry W. Learner, Ex-President, New York State Izaak Walton League, and President of Buffalo Chapter

May 22—Outdoor Sanitation and Health, by Dr. Ralph D. Bates, District Sanitary Engineer, New York State Department of Health

May 29—Use of National, State, County, and City Parks, by Chauncey J. Hamlin, President of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and Vice-Chairman of Allegany State Park Commission; Ralph F. Pinner, Executive Secretary, Allegany State Park Commission; Max D. Farmer, Chairman of the Erie County Park Commission; Roeder J. Kinkel, Landscape Architect, Buffalo Park Department

June 5—Camp Cookery and Balanced Menus, by Mrs. Matthew R. Barcellona, Buffalo Council of Camp Fire Girls and American Red Cross Nutrition Aide

June 12—Nature and Woodlore Knowledge, by Ellsworth Jaeger

June 19—Campfire Entertainment for Morale, by Ellsworth Jaeger

June 26—Review and Discussion; awarding of certificates and armbands to those who attended eight out of ten classes and one out of two overnight camp-outs.

In connection with the course two week-end camp-outs designed to provide experience in the field were held at Camp Aloha, the camp of the Buffalo Council of Camp Fire Girls. Small-scale models of lean-to shelters, wedge tents, fireplaces, camp cranes, different types of campfires, ways of using an ax, the making of camp brooms, benches, wash stands, ovens, and other camp crafts were available for inspection.

Early in May there was an enrollment of over 250 people in the course. Writing of a practical demonstration in the use of axes which was held in one of the parks at night, Mrs. Matthew R. Barcellona of the Buffalo Museum of Science says:

"It was quite a sight to see in a city park a ring of people surrounding the man who demonstrated wood chopping with different types of axes and even with a dinner plate. Following his demonstration the group was divided into smaller circles with the Aures boys who worked under Dan Beard assisting Mr. Hubbard, and everybody who wanted to practice what he had learned had a chance to do so. There was a battle of the sexes with a man and a girl trying to get through opposite ends of a log. There was the amusing picture of a girl in city clothes, complete with veil and gardenia, letting the chips fall where they would. Even the park policeman added his touch of humor. He circled and circled the group over and over again. I think the least he expected was an ax murder! No accidents occurred, fortunately, but no one can say that the Museum is not farsighted; we had 166 Red Cross first aid instructors being trained in the Museum at the same time and could have managed 166 accidents with ease. It was a thrill for the onlooker to shut his eyes and hear the ring of the woodsman's ax —a sound that I dare say had been foreign to the site of Humboldt Park for well over a hundred years!"

Each week illustrated mimeographed sheets were distributed to all members of the classes. This material was exceedingly practical, containing in addition to the informational material on outdoor clothing, packs, and equipment, the construction of shelters and similar subjects, diagrams to illustrate the text, and lists of books on various phases of camping. This material is available at 50 cents a copy for anyone desiring it. Further information may be secured from Mrs. Barcellona, Buffalo Museum of Science, Humboldt Park, Buffalo, New York.

The Museum will continue to undertake special jobs requested of it and its Staff and will seek and welcome every opportunity to do its bit.

The Museum serves in wartime as in peace.

NOTE: Material in this article has been taken from *Hobbies*, the magazine of the Buffalo Museum of Science, and other literature issued by the Museum.

A second interesting report on the organization of recreational leadership courses having to do with evacuees has come from the Los Angeles, California, Y.W.C.A. which, in an effort to meet a pressing emergency, set up courses in recreational leadership and made them available to all Japanese when their ultimate evacuation was announced. It was believed that courses of this nature would help make adjustment easier not only for future evacuees but for those with whom they would be thrown. The training program covered possibilities in all the various fields of recreation and the leader's specific responsibility in each. The first session provided an opportunity for the observation by small groups of methods used in teaching active games, sports, social mixers, folk dancing and other forms of recreation. The second session was concerned with such activities as rhythm bands and song leadership, while the third had to do with social hygiene. Mental health and arts and crafts had been scheduled as subjects in which instruction was to be given, but some of the Japanese participants in the courses were evacuated before they were able to take advantage of the final sessions. Funds have been appropriated by the National Board of the Y.W.C.A.'s for educational and recreational work with Japanese women and girls evacuted to areas established by the government.

"The possibility of mass evacuation from threatened cities should spur all leaders and outdoor groups to get behind mass education in the fundamentals of outdoor living. We have become such slaves to our modern way of life that hundreds of thousands of city dwellers today would be helpless if they were forced from their homes into the open country. One of the wisest preparations that Americans can undertake today is to learn how to take care of themselves if they are temporarily obliged to live in the open. Such a program of education in outdoor living should be basic in the training of all Americans at war or in peace." — *Ellsworth Jaeger* in his Introduction to the Evacuee Camper Course.

A Park Department Enlists for the War

By WILLIAM M. MULLEN
Director of Recreation
Boston Park Department

Service men everywhere are asking: "Where can we go? What can we do?" And cities everywhere are providing the answers.

AS HEADQUARTERS of the Army and Navy Service Bureaus of the First Corps Area, consisting of all the New England states and part of New York, Boston faces the problem of providing recreation for large numbers of service men many of whom request the opportunity of taking part in athletic sports.

It was not long after the establishment of the First Corps Area that the Recreation Division found itself in the midst of an all-round program for service men. Lieutenant Commander Carl Paul of the First Naval District and Lieutenant Colonel John J. Donovan of the Army First Corps Area met with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Park Commissioner William P. Long to plan the service. The Mayor, young and sports-minded, soon issued orders for an all-out effort which would include personnel, equipment, and all the facilities which the city had to offer.

Instructors from the Park Department visited the Boston harbor defense forts, set up programs, and marked out areas. Basketball, boxing, wrestling, sport nights, sport pictures, and baseball leagues are all now a part of the program under the auspices of the Park Department. Baseball and softball games have been planned for the various naval antiaircraft units. Contests between larger posts outside Boston have been arranged for the service men when they are visiting the city. Sports officials have operated in all areas, scheduling and officiating in all forms of sports. The Park Department is now in the process of conducting

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Courtesy St. Louis, Mo., Post-Dispatch

The Recreation Division of the Boston Park Department has so effectively organized its program for service men that in many instances a two hours' notification by telephone is all that is necessary for setting up an evening of sports, music or dancing for a group planning a trip into Boston.

Pan-American Relationships on the Memphis Playgrounds

For the children of the Memphis playgrounds, Pan-Americanism had its beginning a long time ago

By MINNIE WAGNER
Superintendent of Recreation
Memphis, Tennessee

IT WAS shortly after the first World War that a group of small girls in white pinafores and sunbonnets marched in an Armistice Day parade behind the banner —

"When children's friendships are world-wide
New Nations will be glorified
Let child love child and strife will cease
Disarm the heart — for that is Peace"

Thus the "good neighbor" policy became a byword of the Recreation Department of the Memphis Park Commission.

The staff of each playground and community center sought, and secured, the complete cooperation of neighborhood group organizations for each undertaking. Playground advisory committees, junior group leaders, as well as numerous other individuals banded together to "put over" the annual Cotton Carnival children's parade and ball, the playground Fourth of July celebrations, the big Hallowe'en frolics, "The Spirit of Christmas Parade," the annual bunny rabbit hunts at Easter time and the big playground festival in August.

The years rolled on. The little girls who first formed childish friendships on the playgrounds grew up and brought small sons and daughters to play with neighbors' children in the sandbox while they themselves discussed old times and planned big things for the unity of the community and the playground in general.

Playground Themes

For the past twelve years the Memphis playgrounds have had a theme for the summer project which has been carried out in all athletics, creative play, dances, games, songs and programs during the season.

In 1941, when fifty-one years of peace, friendship and solidarity of the twenty-one Pan-American republics was being celebrated, an intensive program of "South of the Border" activities was developed by the Recreation Department.

In April, a short pageant, "Democracy on the Playgrounds," was presented by a group of children at various PTA and civic programs. The pageant presented "Mother Memphis" working on a quilt patterned after a map of the city of Memphis. She explained that each playground constitutes a small "family" united in play, thus bringing out the idea of childhood democracy. As Mother Memphis fell asleep over her quilting, a playground director appeared and issued "The Call of the Playground," by Ada S. Shelton. She was followed by groups of happy dancing children from all countries who joined in games and songs, led by the Playground Safety Council. The pageant ended with the "Playground Parade," as all joined in a circle around the United States flag, recited the pledge of allegiance, and went off singing.

This introductory program was followed by the summer playground program dedicated to —

"American children both North and South
Who have a heritage golden and gay
For here the Goddess of Liberty
Smiles and—we are blessed with Play"
Elise Hart Beauchamp, Memphis

Each playground represented a Pan-American country in its various activities during the summer season. With "Unity Strengthens Amity" as the motto, the children set out to show the people of Memphis that "President Roosevelt believes that the essential qualities of a true Pan-Americanism must be the same as those which constitute a good neighbor, namely, mutual understanding, and through such understanding, a sympathetic appreciation of the other's point of view."

There are thirty-two playgrounds in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, ten of them for Negroes. Most of these playgrounds have wading pools, and practically all of them are the proud possessors of mascots which range from owls to goats! The theme which will be carried out this summer at all of the play centers is "Flags of Freedom," and each playground will represent one of the United Nations.

(Continued on page 257)

Seven Years Old

In so many ways children contribute happiness to the life of a household. Their joys and their sorrows are the pivot around which the life of the home revolves. Each has his own delightful characteristics. The two articles which are reprinted here depict life with the seven-year-old.

MONSIEUR DIONNE will get his wish at last. He is to have the Quintuplets at home with him: Yvonne, Annette, Cecile, Emilie and Marie, all five. After seven years of entrusting them to the kindly care of Dr. Dafoe and the government, he shoulders the responsibility and prepares to welcome them to the parental hearth. There they will settle down to take pot luck with the family and lead the lives of ordinary children.

The five will bring a fortune with them, thanks to the Guardians, the unique Authority that has managed their affairs since the year of their birth. Papa Dionne should have no difficulty in making ends meet. Even so, there are aspects of his undertaking that provoke anxious speculation.

When Papa Dionne opens his door to let in five seven-year-olds at one swoop, he may be letting himself in as well. Does he know what lies ahead of him? The five, we are told, are normal children; they vary in personality and ability, as any five children might, yet they are normal. That is what gives point to the question.

Life with Daughter. One normal seven-year-old daughter is a houseful, as any American father will testify. She is the center of the domestic system. Around her the parents revolve as vassal planets.

She sets their rising hour at dewy dawn. She has not outgrown her babyhood habit of starting the day with the bluejays, and besides, she attends school now, and has to be ready when one Joan, also aged seven, comes by. Later on, after a year or two, she won't want to get up before noon; but not yet.

She is equally disdainful of her bed at the other end of the day. To get her into it requires a story, her panda bear, her rag doll, three drinks and a night lamp, and still she won't subside. A boy child might be cowed into quiescence, but not a girl child.

Questions at Bedtime. She holds a song recital, with encores. She desires to converse. May she get up a minute and 'phone Joan? May she wear her blue dress tomorrow? What is the kitten doing? Who was that at the door? Silent and subdued are the evenings of the parents of a seven-year-old. Not until Mr. Swing's hour is it safe to play the radio—and Mr. Swing must barely whisper, at that.

Parental life was not thus in the long ago. It may not be thus in Callander, even in this liberal day. The Ontario father may still have a will of his own. Canadian children may not have heard of the New Freedom. One feels apprehensive, nevertheless, for Papa Dionne, with five seven-year-olds in the house, all of them girls.

Aspects of Age 7. Life in a house with a seven-year-old is always a bit risky. What will it be in the Dionne home, with possibly five doll cradles parked on the stairs any dark night? An agile father, or, for that matter, a fairly well-preserved grandfather, can walk into one such man-trap and survive. But after five of them, could there be much hope?

The little strangers have had exceptional training in orderliness. Still an experienced parent wonders whether their father is prepared to find five snow-suits barricading the front hall. And has

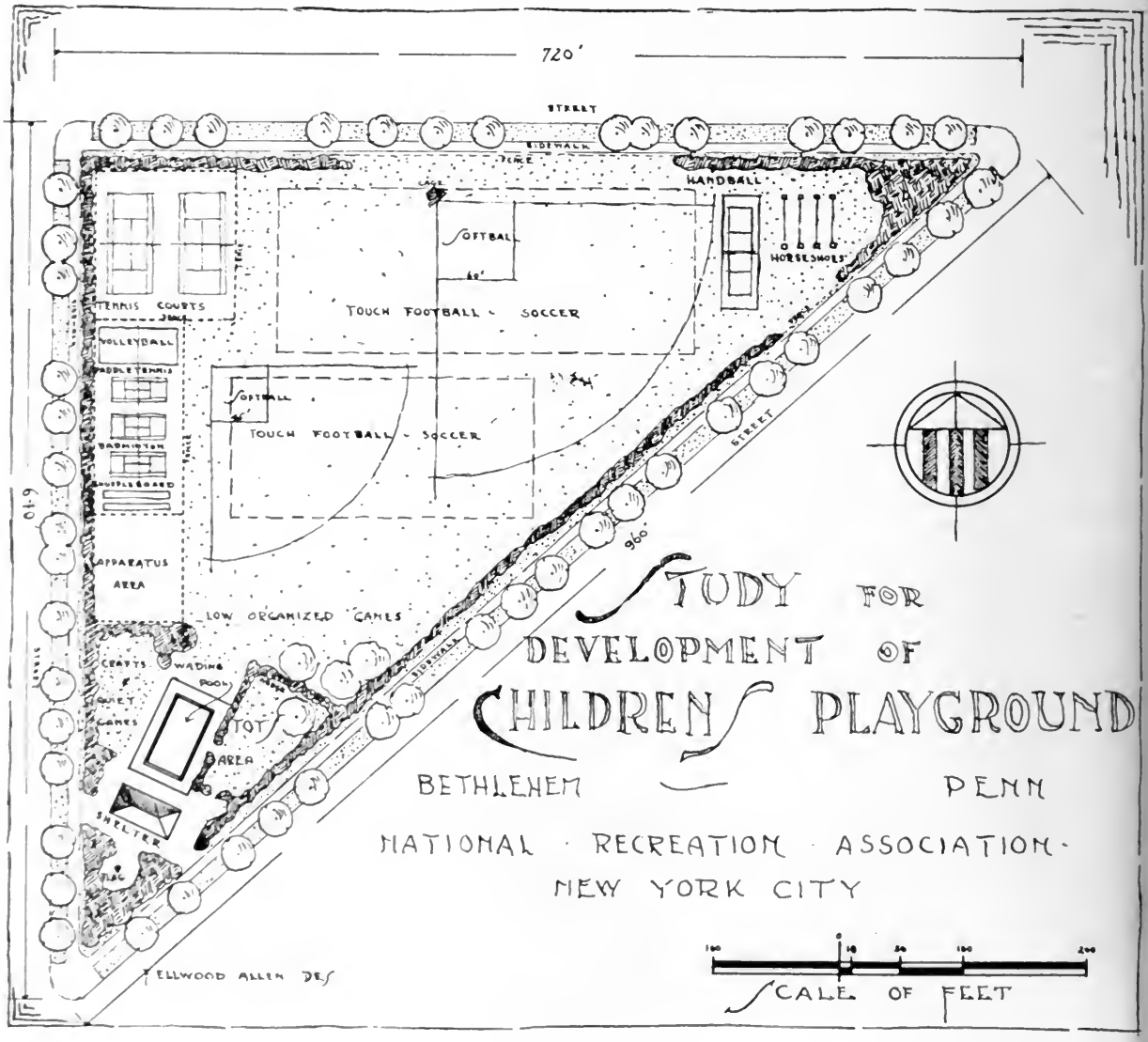
(Continued on page 252)

Three-Sided Play Areas

By F. ELLWOOD ALLEN
National Recreation Association

THE DESIGN and subsequent development of any play area is an individual problem. Rarely do we find two plots alike. There are wide variations in size, shape, natural features, and topography. Most play areas conform to the rectangular type, but quite frequently we are asked to utilize a triangular piece of property for play purposes. This presents an interesting problem in design.

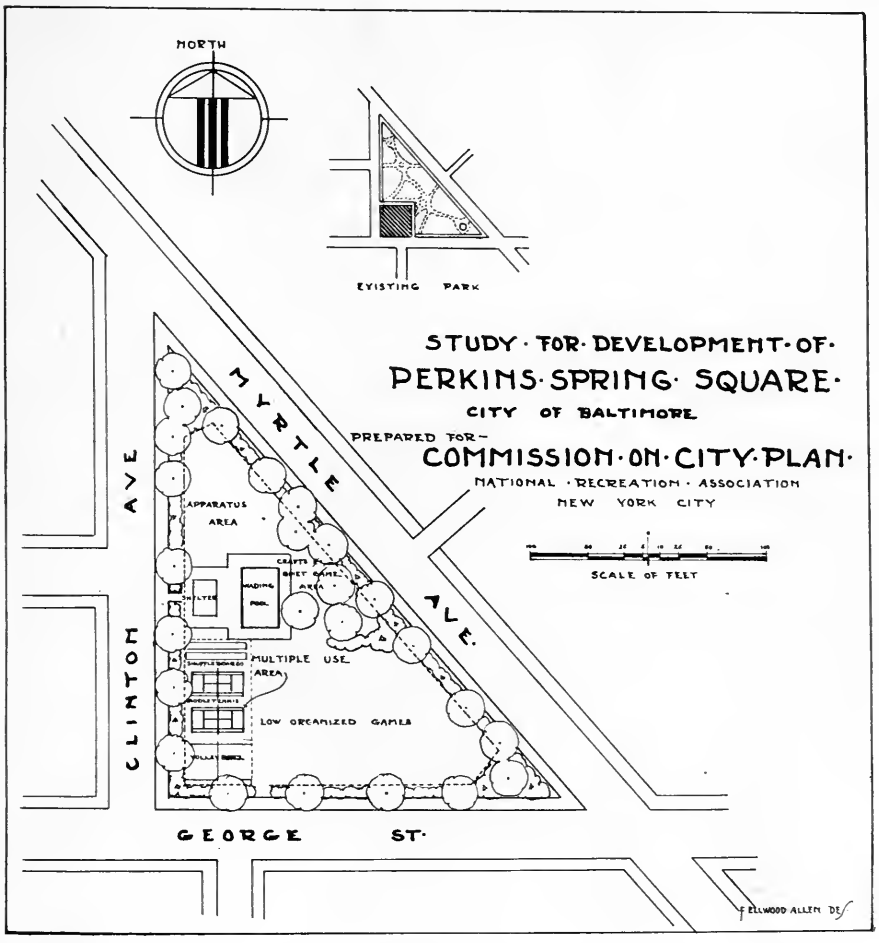
The plan presented here was prepared for a triangular piece of property of approximately eleven acres in the City of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, designed for a playground with special facilities for older children. The land is comparatively level and the high density of the neighborhood population is in the south. This information is important in order that the shelter building and control shall be located at the point in the property nearest to the homes of people using the area. The shelter building is provided with toilet facilities for girls and boys, a director's office, a small activity room, and space for storage and supplies. On the axis of the shelter in the rear, a wading pool, rectangular in shape, sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, has been introduced. When not used for wading purposes this can be converted



into a game court for paddle tennis, volleyball, badminton, and similar games.

The preschool area is located directly east of the pool and near the shelter. This location provides easy access to the pool and the shelter, the only two points of contact with older children. It should be equipped with pieces of junior apparatus such as a jungle-gym, a slide, see-saws, and swings. In a shaded portion there should also be the popular sand box. Benches for mothers should be introduced.

On the west side of the pool a lawn area has been set aside for crafts and outdoor games. This section is also in close proximity to the shelter so that supplies need not be carried any great distance. The landscape treatment about these features has been designed to create a park-like and pleasing appearance.



On the west side of the triangle a section has been designed as an apparatus area for older children. Directly north of this, a hard surface area seventy feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long provides opportunity for multiple-use activities. Painted on the surface are courts for volleyball, paddle tennis, badminton and shuffleboard. By the use of portable standards, the entire area can be used for roller skating and for other types of group activities. Two regulation tennis courts are provided directly north of the multiple-use area and the tennis courts, multiple-use area and section for apparatus are completely enclosed by a chain link fence. These facilities are so arranged as to eliminate duplication in fencing whenever possible.

The area also provides a softball diamond for children with a forty-five foot baseline, an area for low organized games, and a field for touch football and soccer. In order to provide activities for youth and adults in the area a regulation softball diamond with a cage backstop has been introduced together with a soccer field, a battery of horseshoe pits, and a double handball court. The entire area has been planted to produce a pleasing appearance.

It can be readily seen from a study of this proposed layout that the three-sided play area presents a unique problem in design. A triangular piece of property is far from ideal for play purposes not only from the standpoint of economical and efficient utilization but such properties present traffic problems that are difficult of control at each point of the triangle. We have traffic approaching from two sides, converging usually at the point where children cross. In the particular Bethlehem plot the area is of sufficient size to provide adequate facilities.

The majority of triangular properties available for recreation in our municipalities are much smaller in size and therefore less desirable for play purposes. Baltimore offers an excellent example of this in Perkins Spring Square. This par-

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Good Housekeeping in Recreation

Orderliness, cleanliness, modernization, cooperation are all essential to good housekeeping in recreation

By RUSSELL COFFEY
Research Fellow
Center for Safety Education
New York University

A FEW YEARS AGO leaders in the industrial field became aware of the great saving that could be effected by the partial elimination of carelessness from various plants. Studies were made of materials wasted because of thoughtlessness on the part of workmen and loss of manpower due to injuries. A systematic analysis of conditions soon brought to light the necessity for the three E's of safety: engineering; enforcement; and education. Education has been, and always will be, the longest in its development because any change in the individual worker must be of a continuous nature subject to change whenever his life is affected by his ever-changing environment.

Leaders in industry, seeking an all inclusive term for conditions about a well ordered factory, decided upon "good housekeeping." The term they borrowed from the home was well understood by labor and in a short time industry began to reap results both of a social and economic nature.

Orderliness. Good housekeeping implies orderliness. In recreation we may apply orderliness to our own specific situation and without doubt get results comparable to those attained by an industrial plant. Accidents may be prevented by the proper placing of equipment and materials and by having a place for everything and everything in its place, when equipment is not in active use. This thought is applicable to the contents of a fishing tackle kit, or in a much broader sense, to the location of equipment in a large field house.

It is true that many directors are very meticulous about offices, storage rooms, and play centers, yet they permit bicycles to be strewn at random around the outside of buildings and grounds. Orderly rows of parked bicycles are just one example of carefulness in the good housekeeping necessary to recreation activities.

Cleanliness. Good housekeeping implies attention to cleanliness. A good home, a good factory, or a progressive play center must present a respectable appearance at all times. Playgrounds and recreation centers from the very nature of their use must be clean to be attractive. Good housekeepers in the home clean house seasonally, and in industry, during inventories, a thorough check is made for accumulated dirt that might cause disease, fire, or accidents to workers.

Modernizing. Good housekeeping in the home and industry means modernizing with, and sometimes in advance of, the changing times. Homes and factories renew good appearance and utility through papering, painting, and sometimes remodeling. In recreation the alert leader must anticipate needed changes and have plans and specifications ready when boards meet. There are very few boards willing to vote funds for repairs unless full details are given. Details including all statistics summarized from accident reports are valuable when the elimination of any recreational hazard is contemplated. Present statistics gleaned from accident reports in graphic form, if possible, and the more simple the graph the greater will be your chances of getting an appropriation.

The Way of the Happy Family. Good housekeeping in the home not only means orderliness, cleanliness, modernizing to meet changing conditions, but in a measure it embodies the spirit of the happy family. The first three of these basic concepts of the family have been well copied by industry and the fourth is gradually being developed. The way of the happy family is truly symbolic of the American way of life and as such must of necessity be carried into everything we do. It is in recreation that leaders have a golden opportunity to exemplify what is meant by participation, sharing, and respect for the rights of others. These are basic concepts so greatly needed throughout the world, and practice in doing, practice in living democratically can be fostered in our gymnasiums, play centers, and recreation halls.

The prevention of serious accidents will do much to increase the happiness to be derived from play. As a phase of good housekeeping this necessitates careful attention to details, the study of ac-

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Recreation at Pine Camp

"Treed"—not by the enemy, but by their desire for a "preferred" position at the "Hour of Charm" radio broadcast by General Electric

By LT. FRED COOMBS

Lt. Coombs, who was formerly Assistant Superintendent of Recreation at Greenwich, Connecticut, on entering the Army was assigned to the Post Morale Office at Pine Camp. He is now in Company E, 2nd Student Training Regiment, Ft. Benning, Georgia.

PINE CAMP, the home of the 4th Armored Division, is situated eight miles east of Watertown, New York, and seventy miles north of Utica. The camp, comprising 100,000 acres, is one of the newest and largest in the United States, and is in reality a city by itself, with buildings extending along a three mile front. Housing facilities include 264 barracks, 27 officers' quarters, 89 mess halls, 41 hospital buildings, 116 warehouses, 10 post exchange buildings, two theaters, a service club, a guest house, six chapels, a laundry, a bakery, fire stations, a sports arena (now under construction), and structures necessary to maintain and service 2,500 vehicles.

The Post Morale Office, in cooperation with the 4th Armored Division Morale staff, has the responsibility of sponsoring and administering morale activities in this soldier city. Its staff includes the post morale officer, an athletic and recreation officer, and a theater officer, along with several enlisted personnel. The 4th Armored Division Morale staff, until the late fall of 1941, included only one officer, assigned to the staff of the Commanding General. The staff was then supplemented to include a morale officer and his assistant, an athletic officer and a recreation officer. These officers have now been reassigned to troop duty.

During the spring and summer months of 1941, each of the eighteen separate military units in Pine Camp was encouraged to appoint a morale officer who would be specifically charged with the administration of recreation and welfare activities within his particular organization. The appointments were, in the majority of cases, on a part-time basis. On October 10, 1941 the War Department authorized the selection of one full-time officer as recreation officer in all regiments, separate battalions or analogous organizations. Such action permits the various commanding officers to assign recreation officers who are specially qualified for this kind of work, thereby developing a planned program of activities adapted to training, location and composition of the command.

The post and division morale staffs, together with the moral officers of each unit, meet each Saturday morning, and at this time all morale activities to be sponsored are planned and the administrative details prepared. The Federal Security Agency representative, together with the USO representatives, is invited on occasion to meet with this group and discuss plans pertaining to their

program. These weekly meetings have proved to be invaluable as a clearing house for all programs sponsored within the camp and those conducted outside the camp by the civilian defense committees. Community groups have always been assured prompt cooperation and proper supervision of programs from military authorities. The morale officers of Pine Camp have been particularly careful in the supervision of all programs conducted within the camp, and especially those sponsored by civilians.

The first assignment of the Post Morale Office was to make a study of recreation facilities, and from this information draw up a lay-out map indicating the location of all outdoor facilities. This map included the following facilities: 65 softball diamonds, 80 volleyball courts, 19 hard-surface volleyball courts, 13 hard-surface tennis courts, 19 hard-surface basketball courts, four baseball diamonds, two football fields, an archery range, a hard-surface roller skating area to serve also for outdoor dancing and ice skating, 160 horseshoe courts, a boxing arena, an amphitheater, an enlisted men's park, an officers' park, a convalescent park, a quarter-mile cinder track, and the development of natural swimming facilities in the camp.

The activity program at Pine Camp aims at providing wholesome recreation and welfare activities that contribute to the building of the physical and mental well-being of the soldier. This program has necessarily been wide in scope in the attempt to provide a large number of activities suited to the varied interests of 15,000 soldiers.

Athletics and Sports

Of all soldiers' recreation activities, athletics are undoubtedly the most popular, and to comply with this interest an extensive program was conducted. A series of athletic tournaments was held during the summer of 1941, and a point system was adopted in order to encourage the individual units to enter teams in all sports. Points were awarded to units for entering teams in each athletic tournament, and additional points were given for placing in each event. The military unit amassing the greatest number of points was awarded a championship trophy. This point system was most effective in creating enthusiasm among the individual military units. Pine Camp champions were crowned in swimming, softball, baseball, volleyball, boxing, tennis, golf and horseshoes. The variation of military units seems to have had little bearing on participation and the ability of unit teams to compete with each other on the same skill basis.

The boxing tournament was perhaps the most spectacular of all the athletic events. The tournament was scheduled over a period of seven evenings, and the bouts were witnessed by enthusiastic crowds of from four to seven thousand persons. The final bouts of the boxing championships were refereed by Lou Ambers, former world's lightweight champion.

Appropriate awards were presented to teams and individuals who were winners and runners-up in the summer athletic tournaments. These awards were secured through the efforts of the Watertown Defense Committee. The Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., was instrumental in securing the services of James J. Braddock, former world's heavyweight champion, who visited Pine Camp and presented the awards at a "Night of Champions" program, in conjunction with the 4th Armored Division and the Post staffs.

In addition to the sports conducted on a tournament basis, other sponsored summer athletic activi-

A view of one of the
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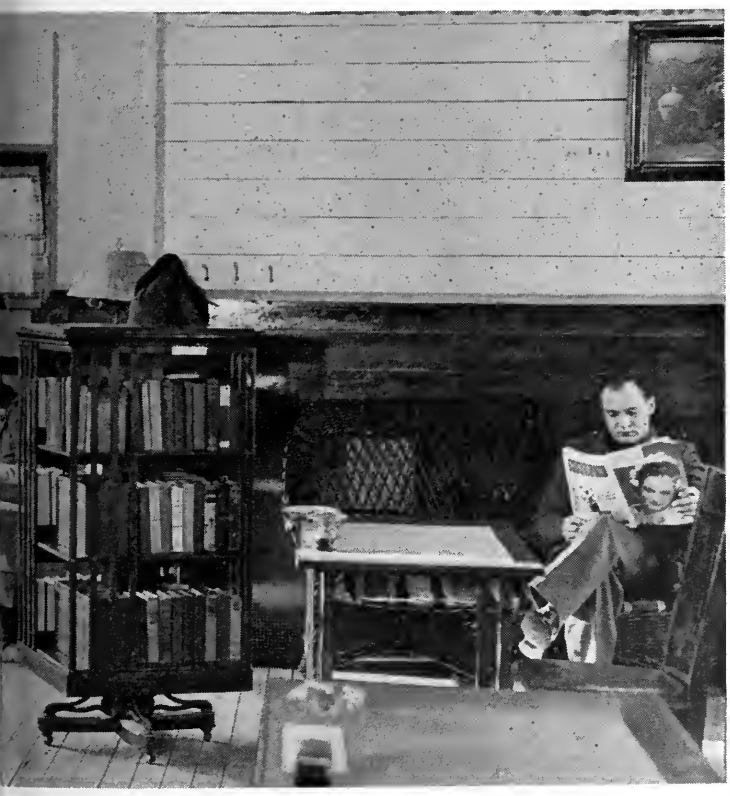
ties included Pine Camp golf and tennis teams, a swimming meet and a track meet. Swimming was very popular, and the Buck Creek Park (located on the reservation) includes not only a swimming area, but picnic tables, fireplaces, softball and horseshoe facilities. This park was in constant demand throughout the summer. The American Red Cross assisted with a life saving institute and the training of a staff of fifty volunteer life guards. These life guards served at Buck Creek and were also assigned to the beaches surrounding Pine Camp. As a result of this very thorough water safety program, no fatal accidents occurred during the summer season.

During the fall touch football and soccer leagues were featured, intramural games being sponsored in all organizations. A Pine Camp football team took the field in October after receiving their entire equipment from such generous organizations as the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy Inc., the New York Football Giants and Columbia University. With the football equipment now available, it is anticipated that a full schedule of games will be played on the Post field next season, thereby giving the soldiers an opportunity to witness the games.

With the approach of winter, intramural basketball leagues were organized in each of the military units. Games were played in the recreation buildings and a camp regimental league was scheduled to start during February. At the present time interregimental games and practice sessions are conducted in the New York State Armory, school gymnasiums, the Knights of Columbus building and the Y.M.C.A. Several teams have entered the Watertown Recreation Department League.

Winter sports play an important role at Pine Camp. Facilities under construction include a ski area adjacent to the barracks with novice, intermediate and senior ski runs, a ski tow and a toboggan slide. A shelter house will be situated in this area to provide for the checking out of ski and toboggan equipment. A skating area located in the center of the camp will have a regulation hockey rink and a large general skating area with a quarter-mile speed skating track. A shelter house will be located here for the comfort of skiers and the checking out of equipment. These two winter sports areas have been so located that they may be illuminated after dark thereby providing night skiing and skating.

Since the beginning of a recreation program at Pine Camp, a number of essential facilities have been added. The Pine Camp amphitheater, seating 5,000 people, was established in the center of the camp with a thirty feet square illuminated stage. The amphitheater was used extensively during the summer months for various types of entertainments sponsored by soldier and civilian groups. The General Electric radio program featuring Phil Spitalny and the "Hour of Charm" presented the first entertainment program from the amphitheater stage. The program was well received by the soldiers, as indicated by the attendance of approximately 12,000 spectators. Other entertainment features during the summer included bi-weekly radio broadcasts over local stations. These programs were sponsored entirely by individual military units. Band concerts were presented weekly. The Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy Inc., presented a series of mobile vaudeville units that visited the camp periodically during the summer. Attendance at all of these performances averaged between three and ten thousand persons.



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Indoor Facilities

Indoor facilities at Pine Camp have also been greatly expanded in the renovation of ten

successful, and were continued throughout the summer and early fall.

The music for the majority of soldier dances is provided by the organized regimental soldier bands. All dances are properly supervised and rules governing the selection and inviting of girls have been made uniform by the agencies sponsoring the parties. Transportation of soldiers to and from all dances is provided by the unit receiving the invitation, and the morale officer is directly responsible for the supervision of the group. One of the most successful of these dances was the Christmas Dance sponsored by the Watertown USO at the New York State Armory. To this party were invited 500 soldiers and 400 girls. The Armory was elaborately decorated, two bands played continuously for the dancing, and refreshments were served.

Seven thousand cheering soldiers — spectators at the Pine Camp boxing finals held in the outdoor arena

Off the Post Activities

In an effort to make the enlisted men consider themselves as a very welcome part of the community, many individual townspeople and civilian organizations embarked upon a program of inviting soldiers singly or in groups directly into their homes. There was a difference of opinion as to which was the most enjoyable way to entertain soldiers—as individuals or in groups. From the experience of the Post Morale Office, it would appear that invitations were most readily accepted when soldiers were invited in groups rather than as individuals. The Jefferson County Farm and Home Bureau has been particularly active in encouraging its member grange organizations to entertain soldiers at dinner parties either in their grange halls or in their homes. On one particular Sunday 369 soldiers were invited to dinner with 225 civilians serving as hosts.

Keeping Them Informed

From the very beginning the Post Morale Office was aware of the problem of properly publicizing the recreation programs sponsored on and off the post. Weekly recreation bulletins were issued to inform the 15,000 soldiers at Pine Camp of these activities, and arrangements were made with local broadcasting stations for daily announcements of morale activities. However, the bulletin and radio announcements, because of their limited nature, could not provide adequate publicity with reference to all the events being conducted for the military personnel. The next step was the publication of the *Pine Camp News,* an eight page paper issued by a civilian printer, with the news provided by the Post Morale Office newspaper staff. Ten thousand copies of this newspaper were distributed free of charge to the soldier personnel. Features of the paper include an eight page comic section, a serial story, several syndicated columns, and a camp schedule of coming events along with the USO activity calendar. This newspaper is gradually informing the entire camp of the many activities conducted by the morale officers, the USO, the civilian defense recreation committees, and the many services provided by individual civilians to the soldiers of Pine Camp. Not only does the newspaper serve as a means of informing the soldiers of the various activities being sponsored, but in addition it is often forwarded to parents of soldiers, thus acquainting them most intimately with the lives of their sons as soldiers at Pine Camp.

recreation halls with basketball backboards in order that intramural leagues may be organized. Permission to use the New York State Armory in Watertown, gymnasiums in the schools of near-by communities, and the Y.M.C.A. may be arranged through the Post Morale Office. Since February 28, 1942 the new Pine Camp sports arena has been available. These indoor facilities are adequate for the needs and requirements of morale and athletic officers. Other recreation facilities not available on the reservation have been readily secured upon request in surrounding communities. The Watertown Recreation Commission and other community agencies have been particularly cooperative in granting permission to use swimming pools, ball diamonds, gymnasiums, bowling alleys, ski runs and other recreational and athletic equipment.

Within the camp itself, ninety-three dayrooms have been constructed. The purpose of the dayroom is to serve primarily as a lounge and club room with provision for writing, a small library, ping-pong or pool tables, and a radio and piano to provide opportunities for musical entertainment. The Army, however, provided no funds for the furnishing of these buildings. The Post Morale Office therefore contacted civilian defense committees and fraternal organizations in surrounding cities and requested that they sponsor a drive for the collection of dayroom furniture. The response of these agencies was most enthusiastic, and within a relatively short period van loads of repaired and revarnished furniture of all descriptions were arriving at the Post Morale Office for distribution. The Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy Inc., donated over two hundred Adirondack chairs, floor and wall lamps, pictures and bookcases. The New York Telephone Company contributed some seven tons of excellent library books. Other agencies collected pianos, phonographs, radios, records, smoking stands, tables, desks, chairs, divans, books and magazines. Within a period of two months all of the dayrooms at Pine Camp had been comfortably furnished by civilian agencies at no expense to the government.

The modern Pine Camp Service Club and Guest House also serve an important function in the entertainment of soldiers and the providing of accommodations for visiting friends and relatives of soldiers. The Service Club possesses a large and attractive hall which is used for dances, radio broadcasts, musical entertainments, lectures and other types of leisure activities. The club also houses the library, with its 5,000 volumes, which loans out over 2,000 books each month. Another important facility of the Service Club is the cafeteria, which serves the enlisted personnel and their guests anything from ice cream sodas to full course dinners at very moderate prices.

The Service Club is, in reality, the meeting place of the soldiers because of its many attractive facilities and the informal programs which are continuously being sponsored. The hostesses are always available to friends and relatives of soldiers, giving them information as to the location of the men they seek, or helping them to make reservations at the Guest House for lodgings. The hostesses possess complete information on all camp activities, the facilities open for visitors, camp regulations, religious services, athletic and social activities, bus and rail transportation schedules. The series of semi-weekly dances held at the Service Club on successive Monday and Thursday evenings has been very popular. Dancing partners were secured through the cooperative efforts of the Watertown and Carthage Defense Recreation Committees.

The Guest House was situated within the camp in order to provide convenient and comfortable lodging facilities for friends and relatives of soldiers who may be visiting the camp. The Guest House and the Service Club, so often frequented by visitors at the camp, are highly important in the establishment of good public relations between the military authorities and the civilian guests.

Two theaters, advantageously located for soldiers within the camp, serve capacity audiences at two shows each evening. The Army Motion Picture Service returns a percentage of the box office receipts received at both camp theaters to the morale offices.

Dances

In addition to the dances sponsored in the Service Club, other dances are held by the various USO groups and by the civilian agencies in surrounding communities. The Clayton, New York, Defense Recreation Committee inaugurated the idea of inviting several hundred soldiers to visit their town. Various residents volunteered to provide refreshments, after which the guests were invited to a block dance. These affairs were highly

Drafting Talent

In such a large population as exists at Pine Camp there is naturally to be found an assortment of varied talents. Through the classification card file, unit morale officers were easily able to determine the musical, dramatic and art abilities in their respective organizations. The musicians were requested to send home for their instruments. Unit bands were organized and furnished with music for soldier dances and general musical entertainments. Soldier artists and cartoonists eagerly volunteered to paint murals in the Service Club, draw cartoons for unit papers, and do interior decorating work in dayrooms and recreation halls. Soldiers with experience in dramatic work offered their services in the production of amateur theatricals, radio broadcasts and floor shows in connection with dances. The success of these programs convinced the Corps Area Morale Office that dramatics play such an important role in the entertainment program in Army camps that they have approved a plan for the selection and assignment from the ranks of the enlisted personnel of three soldiers to serve as dramatic director, musical director and stage technician.

Prior to the present crisis, educational courses for the enlisted personnel had been anticipated. The need and desirability of such courses had been indicated by a survey conducted through the morale officers. The results of this survey showed that 1,173 soldiers requested instruction in sixty-five different subjects. Attendance at these classes was to be voluntary. No admission charge or registration fee was to be required, and instructors were to be provided through the New York State Department of Education.

Miscellaneous Activities

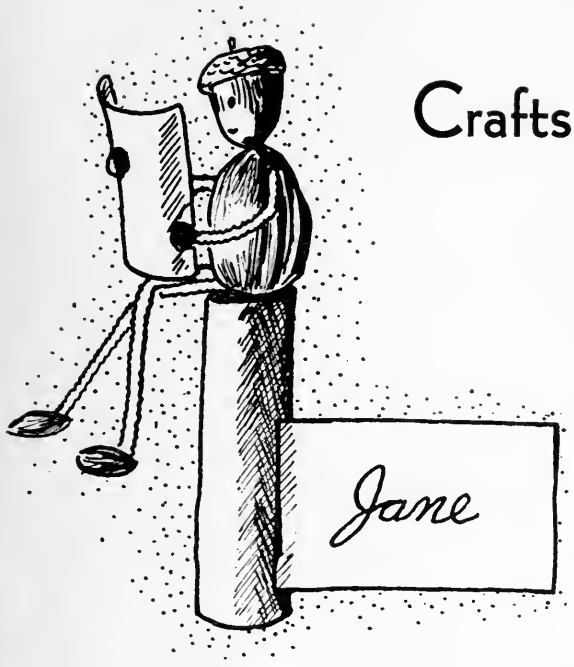
With reference to other leisure-time pursuits, a large number of miscellaneous activities were arranged by the morale officers at Pine Camp including the following: sight-seeing trips among the Thousand Islands, arrangements with college and high school athletic associations to invite soldiers to attend their home football games, the distribution of tickets for professional boxing shows, concerts, baseball games, variety shows, sailing and fishing outings during the summer, week-end invitations to groups offered by civilian organizations in surrounding communities, fraternal dinners, smokers and social parties, church dinners, bowling league reservations, appearance of Willie Hoppe, world's champion billiard player, at the Service Club, the showing of sport and educati films, presentation of civilian choral, musical a dramatic groups at the camp theaters, office dances and special holiday programs.

To aid the communities surrounding Pine Ca to develop and administer suitable progra civilian defense recreation committees were ganized by the Federal Security Agency rep sentative stationed in Watertown. Through t contacts made by this representative, ma churches, civic and fraternal organizations ha been more than anxious to entertain soldiers smokers, dinners, outings, parties and as wee end guests. The Post Morale Office cooperat closely with these defense committees and t USO representatives in administering an adequa recreation program for the leisure time of soldi of the entire camp.

The USO agencies in their temporary quart in Watertown, Carthage and Black River, N York, have all aided immeasurably in solving t problem of soldier entertainment off the post. T many activities sponsored included dances, da instruction, movies, musicales, Sunday refre ments, bowling, basketball, weight-lifting, billiar swimming, soldier home entertainments and fac ties for the recreation of soldiers while on mane vers. A soldier advisory committee has been ganized to assist in the administration of the W tertown USO program. This committee consi of a representative appointed by the morale ficer from each military unit. The members of t advisory committee are to serve on the Executi Council of the USO in planning their ent soldier program.

To aid further in the close cooperation betwe the military authorities and the civilian agenci particularly the USO, the Post Morale staff gether with the 4th Armored Division Mor staff attend weekly luncheons with the civilian fense committee chairmen and the USO rep sentatives. These weekly meetings serve as clearing house for all activities which are sp sored outside of the camp proper. Such a syst of close cooperation has eliminated the usual ov lapping and the improper planning and spons ship of leisure-time programs.

NOTE: The Morale Branch of the United States Ar has changed its name to Special Services Branch and now training officers for special assignments as recreat officers for duty with troops in the continental Uni States and at overseas bases.



Crafts with Nature Materials

By LOIS CORKE

Are you worried because wartime needs are depleting the materials for your handcraft program? Why not take a trip to the woods and stock up?

WHEN ASKED TO LIST some of the various crafts which can be included in a recreation program, the response is invariably leather, metal, clay work, weaving, beadwork, batik, papier-mâché, and the like, but very seldom are crafts with nature materials included in the list. Yet this is one of the least expensive and most creative of all crafts.

Craft books fail, just as do people, to include this among their suggested activities. Yet when we realize that "Questions like this are legion: 'What hand work shall we do this year in our club, in our interest group, in our camp? We have done all the usual things and are tired of them, so we would like something new,'"* and add to this the fact that recreation groups are constantly on the lookout for inexpensive crafts, we wonder why this has been so long overlooked.

The idea of creating beautiful and useful articles from pine cones, shells, or acorns is a novel and interesting one to most group members. And how much cheaper it is to work with seed pods and grasses than with leather and metal, which are becoming increasingly difficult to secure.

It has been said again and again that more and more mechanical devices are depriving human beings of creative expression during working hours, and that there is a great human desire for the chance to express one's self in a creative manner. Work with natural materials, where mechanical devices are at a minimum, offers just such a chance. Originality and ingenuity are constantly being challenged. Valuable, too, are the concomitant learnings found in this type of craft. Betty Price writes in *Adventuring in Nature,* "If the nature program overlaps crafts, it will capture the interest of many a craft-minded person a little shy of nature, as well as enrich the craft program. Craftsmen should know something of the nature of materials with which they work—how clay is formed, or why that wood is good for carving."

An example of such a program is seen in a camp where a group of seven-year-olds wanted to blow bubbles, but had no pipes. Taking their problem to the craft counselor, they were quickly rewarded by the suggestion to hollow out acorns and use stiff grass for the stems. In the process they learned about grasses and how to recognize an oak tree. Also, in working so closely with nature, individuals may be made aware of the important place nature has played in design. And since crafts with nature materials are really the oldest we have, an interest in primitive man and the history of crafts can often be aroused in connection with them.

It has been said that crafts which combine solitary work and social contacts or coopera-

"By finding one's own materials and developing ingenuity to adapt them to suitable purposes, one can have the sense of being an explorer in a new land, of living close to nature and using her gifts, which one can never have in conventional workshops." —From *Adventuring in Camping,* National Federation of Settlements.

* Ruth Perkins, *Hand Book on the Use of Crafts.* Published by Womans Press, New York City.

tive effort are the most valuable for the individual. Crafts with nature materials certainly combine both of these, for besides individual work, objects can be made for such group activities as games, plays, and music.

Some Nature Materials and Projects

Popular with girls are nuts, seeds, and pine cones, for these can easily be made into attractive bracelets, buttons, and beads. Seeds and berries may be dried, then pierced and strung. Small screw-eyes may be placed in the end of pine cones or acorns and small nuts which have been hollowed out and filled with plastic wood. Then, when shellacked or dyed, they may be used for buttons or strung for beads and bracelets. For coloring, natural dyes can be used—for example, sumac leaves give gray, sunflower seeds blue, elderberry stems black, hemlock bark red. Girls also enjoy experimenting with these to make hair ornaments, lapel gadgets, and the like.

Another project appealing to girls is the making of buttons from cross sections of walnuts. Each nut is set in a vise and sliced across with a hack saw, furnishing three or more buttons of various sizes. The woody inner division forms the shank of the button. Each slice should be filed and varnished before using. Peach stones may be cut and used in much the same manner.

Another simple project which children enjoy making for their mothers are pecan salt and pepper shakers. By cutting the blunt end off pecans, scraping the insides, and punching holes in the opposite ends, one has an attractive set. Corks are put in the bottom and the shakers are shellacked.

Pine cones of all sizes and shapes give one a great chance to be creative. Little ones can be made into attractive place cards. Larger ones, painted or gilded, make lovely Christmas tree ornaments, or door and table decorations. Dried seed pods, too, can be painted and strung and displayed in very much the same way.

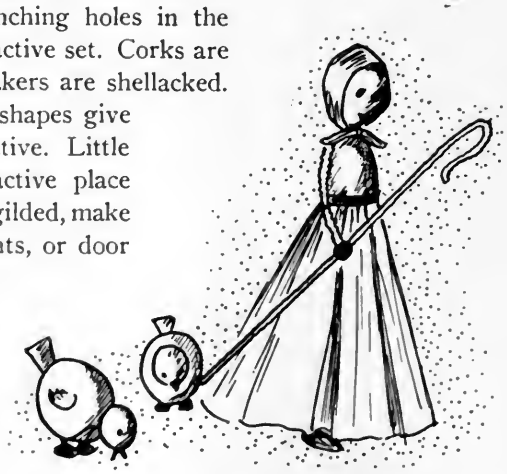
Gourds offer an opportunity to make many interesting and useful articles. Dippers, bowls, cups, and other containers can be made by cutting off the top or side of a dried gourd, hollowing out the insides, and shellacking the whole shell.

A craft of more interest to boys is that of bone carving. The Indians made a surprising number of things from bone—arrowpoints, whistles, beads, hoes, awls—and boys can have great fun trying to carve these and other objects from bone.

Turning to the waterfront we find beautiful shells, driftwood, and rocks which can be adapted to a crafts program. Shell trumpets are fun for signaling on a hike. Large, flat shells make good dishes for winter gardens or bulbs or are useful in the crafts room as paint dishes. Small ones, painted and strung together, make attractive Christmas ornaments or bracelets, boutonnieres, and necklaces. Moist seaweed can be used in weaving baskets.

Bark crafts are among the oldest, and still continue to be popular. Birch bark furnishes material for baskets and boxes of all sizes and shapes, for picture frames, fans, napkin rings, bracelets, and many other objects. Inner bark of basswood will provide good lacing and lashing materials.

Basketry, too, is an age old craft and one which offers many fascinating leads for studying cultures, for the baskets of a nation can express its character, color, and customs. Basketry, too, often leads to interest in different types of materials. "There are Indian baskets from the Southwest, made of reeds from river banks and sweet grasses from the plains; Indian baskets from Alaska, woven of pliable roots; melon-shaped baskets of hickory splints from the southern highlands, and baskets of every shape and size for almost every purpose made by the New England craftsmen." *



The head of this goose girl, described in *Woodland Pixies,* is a small acorn; the body, two large bur oak acorns; the hands, two sections of velvet leaf seed case. The shoes are prune pits, and the skirt and scarf are of corn husks. Can you guess how the geese are made?

In the United States there are countless numbers of materials that can be used for baskets — among them are willow branches, cattail leaves, flags, rushes, numerous grasses and ferns, vines, wood splints, pine needles, bark and roots, and corn husks. Since there are so many natural materials available, it seems unnecessary to use substitutes. These materials fall into three groups: (1) Round, such as reeds, roots and vines, generally

* *Arts and Crafts with Inexpensive Materials.* Girl Scouts, Inc., New York City.

used in weaving. (2) Flexible, which includes the grasses, husks, leaves, ferns, and pine needles. The coil method of basketry is used for these. One starts with a central core and coils the material round it, while stitching it together with raffia or grass. (3) Flat materials, such as rushes, splints, and corn husks. These materials are plaited.

Materials used in basketry are also good for making sit-upons and mats. A useful project for a group of campers is to create sit-upons for the entire camp. Corn husk and pine needle dolls are also fun for younger children to put together.

Clay modeling is another craft which challenges one's creative ability. Clay suitable for modeling can often be obtained from a near-by clay bank—it usually has to be washed to free it from other soils—and this, plus the fact that it requires few tools, makes it an extremely inexpensive craft. Claywork has been claimed as one of the crafts that has the greatest therapeutic value for individuals; it answers the emotional life of a child and helps to relieve some of his tensions.

Lastly, this list of suitable nature materials must include wood. "Whittling with natural materials has an immediate appeal. Hike sticks, hike plates, trenchers, noggins, walnut and cedar buttons, buckles, and tie slides, camp and trail signs, totem poles, whistles, trays, pins, and unit insignia can be made with no more equipment than a piece of wood and a knife."

Naturally enough, it is in camps that most use is made of wood as a craft material. Innumerable camp gadgets can be created from a few sticks of wood and some lashing twine. The writer is well acquainted with a camp situated in the heart of the Maine woods. Here, indeed, is a great chance to use all available natural resources. One summer a unit of fourteen-year-old girls became interested in clearing a space and building a fireplace so that they could have their own campfires. When this was accomplished, each decided to build her own council seat, and many different types of rustic seats were constructed. Two or three of the girls made brooms out of twigs and took it upon themselves to keep the council ring in order. Not long after, someone suggested that a meal be cooked there, and soon a simple outdoor kitchen was constructed. There are countless cooking utensils which can be made from natural materials—pot hooks, broilers, toasting forks, flapjack turners, knives, forks, and spoons are just a few of them.

Natural materials made this lapel trinket. Use a hickory nut for the body, pipe cleaners for the legs and arms, prune pits for feet, and an acorn for the head.

Undoubtedly one reason why these girls were so interested in fashioning articles out of natural materials was because the crafts counselor had encouraged this among campers and staff. On one occasion, this camp had a Christmas party and everyone in camp drew the name of another for whom she made a present. Nearly every gift was created from bark, cones, pine needles, and such, and because there had been a great desire to make each present "different," the party caused a great spurt of creativity and originality.

Another interesting project of the camp was the plan of making each unit responsible for dining table centerpieces every so often. The ten-year-olds made attractive dish gardens. A group of thirteen-year-olds, who had chosen to be an Indian unit, constructed small birch bark canoes and filled them with flowers. And the older girls set up miniature camp sites in the center of each table. Still another camp custom with craft activity was the construction, by each unit, of a rustic unit sign.

What Can Be Done in Cities?

At this point, the comment may be made: "This is all very well in camp, but what can we do in the center of a large city?" Cities, of course, are handicapped in carrying out such a program, since they are away from the sources of supplies. In camps, in rural communities, and in small cities where a hike to the outskirts of the city is easily arranged, natural materials of some sort or another are not hard to get. In a city such as New York the problem becomes more difficult.

However, the hurdle is not insurmountable. A settlement house in the Bronx offers an excellent example of an agency which is successfully proving that natural materials can be secured in a city.

Their nature rooms abound with specimens and materials which members have brought in from camp and from hikes and trips. One of the most interesting exhibits in their science room is a group of animals modeled out of clay. Here is a very real way in which crafts with nature materials can be linked to nature study.

Another agency in Brooklyn is also proving that a nature crafts program can be carried on in the city. Here plaster casts, bas-reliefs, and spatter and blue prints are made by the children. Plaster models of the moon, of mushrooms and toadstools, and of birds and animals are exhibited. Wood and totem pole carving prove popular with the older children, and all ages enjoy creating clay models. Here the most extensive work with natural materials is undertaken during the summer when trips are arranged more easily. One summer a collection of fowl was made in which were a rooster, a turkey, and a peacock. The bodies were made out of pine cones, and the tails either of other cones or pieces of carved wood. The heads had been carved, painted, and attached. Thin stick legs were added, and all were mounted on a board.

Thus we see that it is possible to carry on some sort of a natural material crafts program in a city. A number of agencies are proving that field trips into the country are feasible. On Saturdays the nature leader of an East Side settlement house takes a group away on an all-day trip to a woodsy location. A New York City boys' club has had a roof-top day camp and in connection with this has done nature craft work. A museum tells of a group of city girls who took a thirty-six mile bicycle ride to collect edible plants. Think of the quantity of natural materials that could be brought back from such a trip. A large agency in Brooklyn has conducted a stay-at-home camp during the summer, and once a week the entire camp takes a "hike" to a park or to the ocean. This offers many opportunities for the children to gather materials.

A large number of city agencies have summer camps connected with them. Here an enthusiasm for crafts with natural materials can be awakened and can be carried, along with materials collected, back to the agency in the fall. If all other methods fail, staff members and friends can often be persuaded to bring in or mail the desired materials. And in a pinch there are certain companies, such as Prang and Company and Fellowcrafters, Inc., which will supply this type of material."

Of course, to carry out an active program, the agency must have the cooperation of everyone in attempting to collect the materials. Each year at Christmas time, in Cincinnati, a cedar tree gaily decorated with ornaments made from natural materials is displayed. Just for example, angels are made with bodies of lotus pods and wings from walnut shells. Poppy seeds served as heads. This project is described in a booklet, *Woodland Pixies —A Hobby in Seedcraft,* by Hester Stephenson, published by the Cincinnati Board of Park Commissioners. All members of the Board's personnel cooperate in collecting the materials and making the ornaments.

Department Store Ideas

At the other extreme are agencies which have materials and don't know what to do with them. Recently the writer asked a girls' worker in a large settlement house what her department was doing with nature crafts. She replied that they had a large bag of acorns which two staff members had donated, but no one knew what to do with them. An easy answer to such people who are lacking in ideas is to advise them to look around the stores. The costume jewelry counter of any department store features articles from natural materials. Moreover, at Christmas time the stores are full of decorations from pine cones, gourds, and other natural materials which can be easily copied. For a few cents, group members can make articles as attractive as those sold for several dollars in the stores. This is something to be kept in mind by groups interested in raising money. Marguerite Ickis writes in *A Guide to Arts and Crafts,* "The possibility of converting natural materials into useful things has scarcely been touched, and a craftsman has the opportunity not only to enlarge his program, but to find commercial use for them."

In closing, let us mention briefly how such crafts can be carried over into group activities. We have seen in camps that objects can be made for the unit or camp as a whole, rather than just for the individual. Group games can also be constructed from natural materials. Marguerite Ickis describes several of these in her *Nature in Recreation.* They include jackstraws made from sticks of wood, dart games with corn cob darts, and a sort of nature croquet, employing green twigs for arches and pine cones or rocks for balls. In the field of music, simple orchestral groups can be created, using homemade instruments. Everyone is ac-

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Hard Surfaced Playgrounds Meet with Approval

By WALTER L. SCOTT
Director of School and Municipal Playgrounds
Long Beach, California

After more than a year of use of hard surfacing on school and municipal playgrounds of Long Beach, California, a survey has recently been completed in an effort to find out exactly what the experience with these surfaced areas has been. The results are interesting, and the facts and opinions secured are being presented here for the benefit of any community which may be considering the improvement of its play areas.

DURING THE school year of 1933-34, the Physical Education Department of the Long Beach schools issued a bulletin in which beautification, placement of new recreation facilities, and arrangement of playgrounds were suggested. A splendidly successful tree-planting campaign, assisted by the PTA, was one of the developments, and grassy plots on playgrounds and pergolas to provide shaded areas for quiet activities were included in the improvements.

In speaking of surfacing, the departmental bulletin said: "All elementary playgrounds should either be surfaced with some type of emulsified asphalt or provided with appropriate sprinkling systems to keep down the dust."

Surfacing of special activity areas at junior high school and high school areas was also recommended. The same plan was advanced for the improvement of several municipal recreation areas.

Following careful investigation and planning, a special committee appointed by the Superintendent of Schools reported on the suggestions advanced in the Physical Education Department bulletin. The Board of Education was favorably impressed, and, with the aid of the Work Projects Administration, a program of surfacing for about two and one-half million square feet of area was undertaken and carried to completion.

What has been the result? What is the opinion of school principals and teachers, play directors, and activity leaders responsible for conducting programs of recreation and physical education on these areas? Several pertinent questions were asked in the questionnaire and now the answers are at hand and have been tabulated.

"Has hard surfacing made possible a greater use of your playgrounds?" Answers from 103 were divided: Yes, 97; No, 6.

Among the many reasons

advanced for increased use of playgrounds, three factors met with general agreement:

The permanently marked lines for games resulted in a saving of time, led to participation in a greater variety of games, and made supervision over much larger play groups easier to carry out.

The permanent lines for games, found to be one of the great advantages of hard surfacing, are painted and a color scheme is used to designate lines for various games. There are now more than fifty-five miles of these painted lines on the Long Beach playgrounds.

With the surface drying quickly after rains, loss of time on account of mud was practically done away with, and similarly dust was eliminated in windy weather.

All parts of the surfaced area were available, including the corners of grounds.

"Do you have more or fewer accidents since using the hard surface?" Answers from 90 were divided: More, 21; fewer, 39; same as before, 30.

"Have accidents been more or less serious?" Answers from 68 were divided: More, 9, Less, 42; Same as before, 17.

The two questions regarding accidents, considered together, are quite revealing. Expressions which accompanied the replies showed that most of those who reported more accidents qualified the statement as meaning more abrasions. Of the nine who stated that accidents were more serious, five qualified the reply by saying that abrasions were more serious. At the same time, by far the largest number of replies maintained that accidents were less serious in nature and that the most common type of accidents, abrasions, were less serious because "abrasions caused by falling on dirt grounds were harder to clean and there were more cases of infection than had been the case on surfaced grounds."

Fewer sprains and broken bones were credited to the smooth surface of paved areas and the absence of holes.

"Do you, in general, like or dislike the hard surfacing for playgrounds?" Answers from 103 were divided: Like, 97; Dislike, 3; Uncertain, 3.

This is decisive testimony that hard surfaced playgrounds are liked by the professional group answering the questions. It will be noticed that the tally here is exactly the same as in the case of that concerning the greater use of playgrounds. As to accidents and their seriousness there was more division of opinion, but one point brought out was that there might be a natural increase in the number of accidents recorded along with the greater use of the areas without any contribution to accidents by the surfacing. One teacher who marked her questionnaire "more accidents" attached a list of the reportable accidents for the last year on her grounds, and not one of the accidents listed was even indirectly connected with the type of playground surfacing.

"I never want to teach on dirt grounds again," was the comment of one teacher. Another said: "Surfacing is one of the best things accomplished to assist the physical education program. I was definitely opposed to surfacing before using."

This latter statement throws additional light on the fact that two out of the three expressing dislike for surfaced playgrounds are employed at areas which have not been surfaced.

A careful analysis of all comments made in replying to the questionnaire shows that the general attitude is that the surfacing is a very satisfactory improvement which has proved to be of great value to the physical education and recreation programs of the community. At the same time, it is the general feeling that some grass areas should be maintained at all playgrounds, and that where possible some dirt area should also be provided.

Of course there are numerous activities that require grass or dirt surfaced grounds, such as football, baseball, and track and field races and contests. This makes it evident that in the cases of high schools and colleges, surfacing cannot replace the turf fields and replaces the dirt areas only for special activity courts.

One advantage of surfacing which is obvious is that buildings near surfaced playgrounds are much cleaner, and that near-by homes and business establishments are relieved of the damage and inconvenience of dust blowing from the playgrounds.

In laying the surfacing, turf was stripped from the surface, the ground was disked and then treated with a mixture of ten parts of Diesel oil to one part of cresylic acid, using three-fourths of a gallon to the square yard. This process of sterilization is designed to prevent early damage to the surface from the growth of grass.

Anyone interested in securing additional information regarding the material used in surfacing and the method of laying it may obtain details by addressing a request to the Physical Education Department, Long Beach Public Schools.

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A Fun Night for Service Men

By CHARLES F. WECKWERTH
Director, Men's Division
Providence, R. I., Y.M.C.A.

EVERYBODY is doing something for the men who serve in our armed forces—churches, schools, U.S.O., citizens' defense committees, Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, and organizations of all kinds. The "something" for the boys in blue and khaki varies from the informal W.C.T.U. "cookie jar" social period, the athletic, sports, and social recreation programs promoted by many city-wide recreation departments and social agencies to the regular Saturday night social dance program of the U.S.O.

Our Thursday night "special," judging from the enthusiasm with which it has been received, has met the requirements of a real fun night, and there has been a steadily increasing attendance since the parties were initiated in June, 1941. Up to May, 1942, there have been twenty such fun nights, with an average attendance at each of 67, of which 43 were men and 24, girls. The ten co-operating girls' groups come from five churches: Beneficent Congregational, Mathewson Street Methodist, Grace Episcopal, Messiah Episcopal, Second Presbyterian; three girls' colleges (co-ed) — Rhode Island College of Education, Pembroke, and Rhodyites from Rhode Island State College; one social agency, Y.W.C.A.; and one community group — "Rhodies," an organized women's army unit of the state.

Mr. Weckwerth, who is responsible for the social recreation of the service men frequenting the already crowded quarters and facilities of the Providence Y.M.C.A., in planning his program tried to create something different which would combine old and new, would savor of spontaneous fun for skilled and unskilled, and would create good fellowship among young men and women meeting each other for the first time. Finally, the program must weave into the over-all social recreation pattern normal "boy-girl" relationships. The result was the development of the Thursday night fun night which Mr. Weckwerth describes here.

The Plan

In putting on the parties the psychological principle of "S-R" (Situation — Response) has been taken into account in planning, organization, and administration. If the "S" or situation is properly defined and planned, it is the belief that the desired "R" or response will result.

Time Schedules. The pattern for the evening provides for four major time schedule divisions. Beginning at 8:00 o'clock and continuing to about 9:00 comes the period of orientation, when people get acquainted on a normal "ad lib" basis rather than by any formal method. This seems important for a number of reasons:

1. The service men do not arrive all at one time since they do not all come from one place.

2. Experience further defined that service men feel more at home if they can come in as individuals and in small primary groups of two and three in number rather than to arrive en masse.

3. It makes for a more normal situation in which to introduce a soldier, sailor, or marine to individual hostesses.

4. The normal on-going activity of the hostesses and service men present in the room makes it very inviting for a newcomer to enter into the spirit of the occasion.

During this "ad lib" period the following activities are under way according to

the preparations of the men and the hostesses: two tables of table tennis; a few informal throwing games including bean bags, rubber rings, washers, ping-pong balls, and rubber heels; three tables of simple alphabet letter puzzles gaily painted in primary colors; sets of bridge cards, score pads, and pencils; an electric phonograph with a large assortment of all the up-to-date dance numbers, as well as many old favorites. An attractively decorated serving table adds color to the setting.

The second time schedule period begins somewhere between 9:00 o'clock and 9:15 and lasts until 10:00 or 10:15. The purpose of this period is to bring everybody into a program of mass social recreation which consists of individual and group stunts, mixers, folk and country dancing, guessing relays, and circle party games.

After an active, happy experience of about two and a half hours, the mass recreation period, having led up to a high pitch point of physical and emotional challenge and excitement, causes a natural demand for food, rest, and conversation. At this point the service men are "detailed" to arrange the chairs and the room while the hostesses of the evening go about their assigned duties to serve their guests the very welcome refreshments. Coffee and homemade cake or cookies are generously served to the men who seat themselves as directed. Each girl assumes a definite responsibility, and in assembly line fashion passes among the rows of service men distributing cups, spoons, napkins, coffee, sugar, and other supplies until all have been served and informal conversation is a natural result. The girls then serve themselves and take their places among the service men. This refreshment period serves as the third in the time schedule and consumes about twenty minutes. The fourth period of the evening takes advantage of the planned seating arrangements and transforms very satisfactorily into a community sing session. As some of the girls collect the paper cups, plates and spoons, others distribute song sheets, and almost instantly the party is engaged in various levels of barber shop harmony. The leader tactfully takes the program over at this point and directs the singing. Included are many of the old standard songs along with the request numbers of the day. Stunt, action, and fun-making songs, with and without physical exercise, add materially to the joviality of the occasion.

At a few minutes before 11:00 o'clock, when the leader feels the proper moment has arrived, he makes known to all present where the girls came from and who was responsible for the homemade cake. This usually evokes a "Hip, Hip, Hooray" from the service men. Then the leader asks all to stand in place and sing "God Bless America."

At the completion of this popular number the leader asks the men to sing "Good-Night, Ladies" with him. Following this the girls sing in unison "Good-Night, Soldiers — Sailors — and Marines." Both groups join in the jovial chorus, "Merrily We Roll Along." A natural "good-night" at this point from the leader meets with laughter and happy "good-nights," "au revoir," "thanks a lot," "so longs . . . until we meet again."

The Response

Encouraging evidence of the response is found in an excerpt from the Providence *Sunday Journal* for March 22, 1942, by Virginia Hornsby, feature writer:

"It doesn't take long to get acquainted. With fifty or sixty service men for the twenty-five girls, a shy or bashful youth sees his fellow shipmates having a good time and he joins in.

"Last week they played a candle game where relay teams raced to one end of the room, lighted a candle and raced back with it flaming. Another number was the old Girl and Boy Scout trick of seeing who could put a rope over his head and then step out of it first. Marching with cake pans on the head, dancing the Virginia Reel, swinging to a sort of Russian Conga were other snappy items of amusement.

"When exhaustion had just about overtaken everyone, the girls brought in the 'eats' — angel cake with gooey green frosting, chocolate cake to make your mouth water, and coffee! Some 'Pembrokers' literally fed the boys.

"Next there was much singing—'Hinky, Dinky Parley Vous,' 'When Francis Dances with Me,' 'O My Darling Clementine,' 'John Brown's Baby Has a Cold Upon Its Chest,' a lustily 'Marching Along Together,' and a half dozen other old timers.

"Worn in body and voice, at 11:00 P. M. they swarmed to the piano, sounded 'God Bless America,' and then 'Good-Night, Ladies.' The fun-making was over."

Guiding Principles

1. The hostesses are recruited and invited only by groups who do not repeat their services more than once in four or six weeks.

2. Hostesses are instructed as a group previous

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Service to Boys

By J. WILLARD HAYDEN

MY BROTHER created the Charles Hayden Foundation to foster and help the most priceless of our possessions — the American boy.

In the depth of his vision, he saw that opening the doors of opportunity to the boys of our land—giving them proper mental, moral, physical, and spiritual training—would result in rearing (and I now quote from his last will and testament) "a nobler race of men who will make better and more enlightened citizens to the ultimate benefit of mankind."

That was Charles Hayden's primary and motivating thought: Improving the race of men by helping the sons to become better men.

Kaiden—Keystone

J. WILLARD HAYDEN

If ever that thought was needed, if ever imperative necessity demanded the purpose to be carried out—it is now. The future of this nation depends upon it. The very fate of the world depends upon it.

Let us face cold fact! Let us look truth in the eye! We men of today have failed—failed miserably. We cannot be honest with ourselves, we cannot be honest to coming generations if we do not acknowledge that we have committed many serious, grievous, tragic blunders. If there were not something radically wrong with our general scheme of things, would World War No. 1 have taken place? Would the great depression that followed it have occurred? If we had not failed so dismally, so miserably, so tragically, would we now be in the midst of another carnal conflict — the most terrible war in all history —this frightful holocaust that threatens to consume the world?

The structure we reared we built upon the sands, and it is tumbling about us. The civilization we sponsored, the culture we boasted of, has proved false, untrue. It was only "skin deep." It has carried us backward, not forward.

We conquered the skies, but it has not brought us closer to Heaven. It seems that every gift the Almighty gave us we are using wrongfully. We have forgotten that all the wonders of science cannot avail if we do not recognize Almighty God and live up to the Ten Commandments.

These are plain facts, a picture of our day and era, painted with the unvarnished brush of Truth. I mention these facts, not in any spirit of pessimism, but to show the tremendous burden we have, by our tragic failures, placed upon the youth of today.

When we win this most terrible of all wars—and we will *win* — what then? When hostilities cease will troubles end? They will not! Pestilence and famine, those twin sisters, are stalking in the wake of the armies — dread consequences of the war — inevitable consequences that may prove worse than the war itself.

That is the heritage we have bequeathed to coming generations. That is the titanic load we have placed upon the shoulders of our sons.

It is a sad picture — a hopeless picture indeed, were it not that we can be confident in the wisdom of God. Right must eventually triumph over wrong, and

Recreation workers in New York, Boston, and other cities throughout the country who are influencing the lives of thousands of boys will be interested in this address given by J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation. The address was made by Mr. Hayden in accepting the Boys' Exposition Medal as a posthumous award to his brother, Charles Hayden, for many years a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association. The award was made at the luncheon of the Boys' Club Workers held in New York City, April 16, 1942.

right will triumph when the peoples of the world are fully awakened to the uselessness of war and strife. As sunshine follows the rain and as glorious summer follows in the wake of winter, following the strife will come peace. May God grant that it will be a *lasting* peace, purged of greed, hatred, vengeance, and intolerance.

The world will recover from our grievous blunders, the peoples of the world will not perish—it will be saved by the youth of today if we instill in them the proper spirit of right thinking and right living. The fate of the world, the destiny of all mankind, is in their hands. Not only in their hands, but in yours. In *your* hands, you men who have dedicated your lives to the American boy, you officers of the different Boys' Clubs, you executives from other organizations serving boys.

The importance of your task cannot be overestimated. There are no men who have more power to do the world so much good—more power to so greatly benefit mankind, greater opportunity to so truly serve Almighty God—than you men who are making your life occupation the betterment of the American boy. That you faithfully and efficiently will accomplish the great work in front of you is assured by the splendid services you have rendered in the past.

For the good you have done and the good that you will do for the boys of America in improving their mental, moral, physical, and spiritual fitness in order that they may have more to give to their country later if the occasion demands it—I want to thank you all in behalf of my brother, who left his life's fortune to the American boy and who created the Charles Hayden Foundation to help you carry on.

Both as the brother of Charles Hayden and as president of the Charles Hayden Foundation, I accept with sincere thanks this "Boys' Exposition Medal" which you give in his memory as a posthumous award.

The spirit of generosity and devotion with which Mr. Charles Hayden gave himself to the cause of "making a nobler race of men," his personal interest in recreation, and his services to the National Recreation Association and to the recreation movement throughout the country found expresssion in the Resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association after his death:

In public recreation centers throughout the country there are thousands of boys' clubs. Night after night, boys are being strengthened mentally, spiritually, and physically. In New York City alone it is estimated that at the present time 45,103 boys are enrolled in 2,588 clubs under the auspices of the community centers maintained by the public schools. What all this means in terms of future citizens cannot be estimated.

"The National Recreation Association records with profound regret the death on January 8, 1937, of Charles Hayden, who for ten years served as a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Hayden's first service to the Association was in 1917 when he helped on the finance committee of War Camp Community Service. Mr. Hayden always gave generously of himself. In later years, as sponsor for the Association in New York City, he helped to increase the number of friends giving and the size of the contributions. He was generous in allowing the use of his name and connections in the service of the Association. With all his business interests, Charles Hayden found time to think about and work for recreation, education, and leisure-time activities. He cared deeply for boys and young men and believed heartily in protecting their spare time. In speaking of the needs of boys throughout the country he once said: 'They should have their God-given right to play and work off their surplus energy and to utilize their spare time.' The breadth of his interest was expressed in generous provision for boys' clubs, a planetarium in New York City, and contributions to a long list of charitable, educational and recreational causes. Charles Hayden personified the play spirit. It permeated his work. He entered enthusiastically, joyously, and triumphantly into all that he did. He enjoyed recreation himself, and took part actively in golf, tennis, boating, social activities and games of various kinds. The enthusiasm with which Charles Hayden worked for the youth of America and his faith in them will remain an inspiration to all those who work in the national recreation movement."

Recreation executives whose departments include clubs for boys will be heartened by Mr. Hayden's emphasis on the value of the work which is now being done and the opportunity which lies ahead in helping to carry out Charles Hayden's objective—a nobler race of men. The National Recreation Association joins with Mr. Hayden in commending the notable work for boys that is being carried on.

Safety in Bicycling

A program of bicycle safety which became so interesting a game that young and old enjoyed playing it

By
DOROTHY A. SMITH
Assistant Director of Recreation
Richmond, California

WITH THE growing popularity of bicycle riding, the Richmond, California, Recreation Department added to its program of special activities during the past year a Bicycle Safety Week, climaxed by a Bicycle Day when the children of all the playgrounds met in competition with their fellow bike riders to test the various skills learned during Safety Week activities.

Primarily it was believed that an activity of this kind would stimulate interest on the part of the children in the care of their bicycles, as well as in safe riding. We found that not only children but adults, too, were interested, and as a result the learning and practicing of safety rules and the proper care of bicycles became a game which was fun for all to play. When the final day came not only did several hundred children participate in the scheduled events, but nearly as many mothers and dads were on hand to watch the program.

The program for the week included official registration of every bicycle with the local police department. Each playground director, in cooperation with teachers and principals, stressed the importance of safe riding and observance of all traffic rules. This phase of the program was of particular importance at this time, since within the last year three large shipyards have been constructed in Richmond and the subsequent increase of automobile traffic has made bicycle riding especially hazardous. Each child who desired to participate in the events of Bicycle Day was required to learn and be able to pass a test on safety and traffic rules for bike riders. Regular instruction and practice for the competitive events were held each afternoon on the various playgrounds under the leadership of the play leader.

Bicycle Day began with the inspection of the bicycles by a committee of interested businessmen. The bikes were checked to see that brakes, lights, tires, and wheels were in good condition for safe riding. Following the inspection a parade was held in which the following awards were made: (1) Playground with most entries. (2) Playground with best decorated group. (3) Best individual decorated bike. (4) Largest bicycle. (5) Smallest bicycle. (Tricycles were excluded.) An award was also given to the playground that had the most winners in the various events of the day.

The playground on which the program was held was divided into areas for each separate event, and participants rotated from one event to another until they had completed all the tests. Six skill tests were arranged to test the rider's ability to control his bicycle under certain handicaps and adverse conditions. A playground director was placed in charge of each event to instruct in the rules of that particular contest and score the entrant.

The bicycle problem has become very acute in Portland, Oregon, where there are now about 15,000 bicycles, almost double the number in 1936. The city has adopted provisions requiring (1) that cyclists obey traffic regulations in the same manner as do the operators of motor vehicles; (2) that bicycles shall be equipped with headlights and red reflectors, and (3) that sirens and whistles shall not be used on bicycles. The Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, City Hall, has prepared for the School Safety Education Committee of the Portland Traffic Safety Commission a report summarizing methods of bicycle control now in effect in six cities of more than 250,000 population. Price, twenty-five cents.

Events in the Bicycle Day Program

Slow Ride. This takes place between two parallel lines, seventy-five feet long and four feet apart. The object of this event is for the rider to ride down this lane as slowly as possible and at the same time avoid touching any of the sidelines. The slowest rider wins. This event must be timed with a stop watch, and one second is subtracted from his score each time he touches one of the lines.

Precision Ride. This event is conducted in three lanes. One lane is two feet wide, the second, eighteen inches, and the third, only twelve inches. The rider must make two trips through each lane, and each time his tire touches a line a point is deducted from a possible twenty points. High point rider is the winner.

Circle Ride. This tests the rider's ability to keep his bike under control while riding in circles. Three concentric circles are painted on the ground, one, twenty-five feet in diameter, the next, twenty-two, and the inner circle, eighteen feet in diameter. There are staggered breaks in each circle three feet long. The rider makes a complete ride around each circle and enters the next without stopping or allowing his tire to touch any of the lines. When he reaches the inner circle he starts out again and continues until he reaches the outer circle. This is scored in the same way as the first two contests.

Obstacle Race. Ten obstacles are placed in each of two rows for this event. (Paper ice cream cartons make good obstacles.) The rows are eight feet apart, and the obstacles are placed eight feet apart in the rows. The rider makes a zig-zag round-trip ride between the rows of obstacles, trying not to knock any over. Scores the same as in previous events.

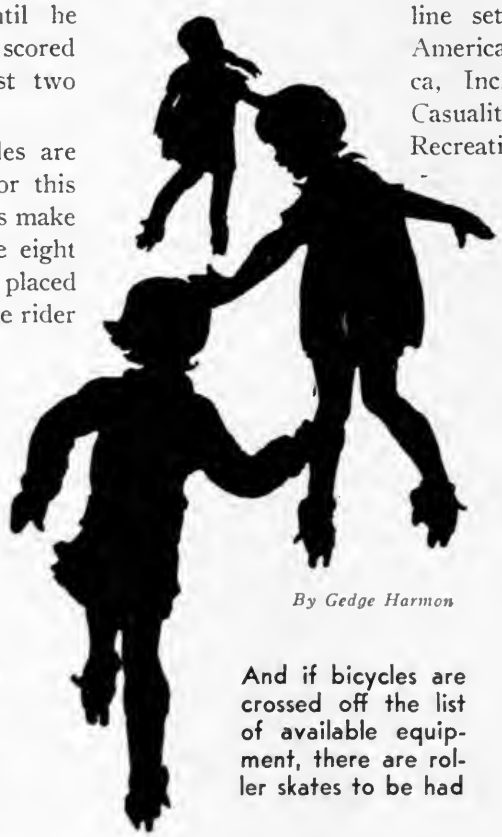
Stopping Test. This test is one of the most popular events both from the standpoint of the spectator as well as the participant. A series of six cross lines are painted on the ground one hundred and fifty feet from the starting line and twenty-five feet apart. At each cross-line a monitor with a whistle is stationed. Each monitor is given a number indicating which contestant he is to stop with his whistle. For example: monitor No. 4 blows his whistle for the first rider; No. 6 for the second, etc. When rider No. 1 crosses monitor No. 4's line, he blows his whistle and the rider must stop within twenty-five feet without sliding his tires. If the judges think he is riding too slowly, the contestant must start again. One point is deducted from twenty for each foot over twenty-five that it took him to stop.

Paper Throw is of particular interest to the newsboys for it tests their aim in throwing rolled newspapers while riding their bicycles. Three garbage cans are placed four feet away from a line and each participant is given three rolled newspapers to throw in the cans. He is allowed three "trys" and is scored five points for each paper he is able to throw in any of the three cans.

Recreation departments in various localities have for several years carried on a very successful program of this type and members of those departments as well as the police departments have helped materially in adapting some of their activities to the Richmond situation. The program as set up here follows closely the outline set up for the Boy Scouts of America. The Cycle Trades of America, Inc., The Lumberman's Mutual Casuality Company, and the National Recreation Association supplied posters, stickers, booklets, and certificates for winners that aided in promoting interest in the activities.

In preparing this program, members of the playground staff used the spirit of competition inherent in all boys and girls to interest them in making bicycle riding in Richmond a safe practice. In the various events it was planned to instill in the minds of bicycle riders in general, and bicycle-riding children in particular, the hazards involved in this presumed-to-be-simple task. It was intended to teach them how to ride skill-

(Continued on page 253)



By Gedge Harmon

And if bicycles are crossed off the list of available equipment, there are roller skates to be had

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

AUDUBON, John James (1785-1851) was a chronic victim of "back to nature" who was usually penniless. As a boy he was caught sketching a bird instead of plowing and was called lazy. His understanding wife fostered his keen interest in nature even when the family was in need of food and clothing. He was invincible when accomplishing what he believed right. When rats destroyed several hundred sketches, he went right to work again. It took fifteen years to complete *Birds of America* (1827) after showing it to a London engraver. He had no reference library on birds, yet was America's best known bird painter. Audubon Park, New York City, Audubon Memorial State Park, Kentucky, and Audubon societies throughout the nation are memorials to a man who was thought "queer."

Birds. "Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmer." Conservation Bulletin 18, 1942. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 28 pp. 10 cents.

"Birds and Bird Conservation." A Manual for Teachers. Missouri Conservation Commission, Jefferson City, Mo., 1941. 30 pp.

Bluebird Highway. The Missouri Garden Club Bluebird Trail Project will extend from Kirkwood to Sedalia along the main highway and from Cape Girardeau to St. Louis. A. C. Burrill, curator of the Missouri Resources Museum writes that they are hoping to encourage the bluebirds and to discourage the European starlings.

Camp Cookery on the Playground. Children want to do more than just frolic. Nutrition is always an important problem. Why not build a stove out of native materials such as rocks and clay? A piece of metal, unsuitable for defense purposes, may be salvaged from the dump. Such subjects as costs, economy meals, foraging for milkweed greens, superstitions, eating a dish prepared by another nationality group, overcoming prejudices, and sugar substitutes may liven the project.

"Many great naturalists were prophets of what is now accepted as good recreational leadership. They overcame obstacles of health and circumstances of birth. They surrendered friendships, reputation, and even life itself for the cause they espoused. The life of every truly great naturalist has a lesson for present-day leaders. And so we plan to 'nature-gram' a biographical story each month about a pioneer with a zeal for reality." — *Cap'n Bill.*

Camping. "To the Girls and Women of America." From a clipping, found in a family Bible, and written by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick. New York City *Evening Mail,* April 21, 1917. Dr. Gulick (1865-1918) was the first president of the Playground Association (National Recreation Association) and of the Camp Fire Girls. His philosophy is as good now as for the first World War. "Plan to go camping even if it is only for a week and in your own backyard. The night has lessons for us that do not come during the daytime. Sometimes it seems that the stars say things to us. The gentle whispering of the leaves is different at night. Night silences speak as day silences do not. . . . It will be a new world to you—a new physical world, a new spiritual world."

Conservation. Seven countries have ratified the Inter-American Treaty on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation planned to come into force May 1, 1942. The objects of the treaty are to protect and preserve native fauna and flora in the American republics, including migratory birds, and to protect and preserve scenery of extraordinary beauty, unusual and striking geologic formations, regions and natural objects of aesthetic, historic, or scientific value.

Conservation Workshop, Teachers' College, Plymouth, New Hampshire, July 6 to August 14. Directed by Dr. Richard Weaver of Dartmouth College.

Evacuation to Camps. The reasons for all children going to camp this summer are: safety, release from tension, health, education, recreation, democratic procedure, morale, interracial friendship and mutual understanding.

"Forestry for 4-H Clubs." Miscellaneous Publication 395, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1941. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 50 pp. 10 cents. Useful to leaders.

4-H Boys and Girls in 1941 produced 2,000,000 bushels of garden products, 5,500,000 birds, 75,000 dairy

cattle, 260,000 swine, 186,000 other livestock. The girls canned 11,000,000 jars of farm products. A million and half boys and girls carrying on, without orders from anybody, but because they want to!

Garden Center, Berkshire, Stockbridge, Massachusetts. "To provide a clearing house for Garden Information and Horticultural Experiment and a place where those interested in Horticulture and Gardening may meet." Founded in 1934, it now has over 600 members. An herb garden and herb house, dwarf apple orchard, sun-heated pit, and a demonstration room of garden accessories make it worth a visit. It is at the intersection of Routes 102 and 183.

Garden Program on the Playground. The National Recreation Association has issued an excellent booklet on gardening (50 cents). The U. S. Department of Agriculture has literature that is available. In connection with playground cookery why not start a Victory Garden? There may be a vacant lot near-by if the playground is not suited to the project. Lettuce, chard, beets, carrots, tomatoes, pole beans, onions, radishes, cucumbers, and squash should provide a succession of fresh products. Write the Templin Bradley Co., Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, for information about penny packets of seeds.

Gardening. Miss Marion R. Case, Weston, Massachusetts conducts a summer training school for thirty boys each year at her Hillcrest Gardens. This has meant a happy and contented life for hundreds of boys.

"Gourds, Useful and Ornamental." Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 13 pp. 5 cents. A timely and interesting hobby.

"Herbs, Magic in," Leonie de Sounin. Barrows and Company, New York City. Growing your own herbs, a current hobby, is now a defense measure. You can do it with this "chatty" reference.

Korean Cherry Trees. A 1934 circular of the Agriculture Department changed the name of the so-called "Japanese Cherry Trees" in Washington to "Oriental Flowering Cherries." They grew on the Korean Peninsula and were taken out by Japanese invaders.

National Park Ideals. Unspoiled natural scenery for inspiration of all the people. Features of broad national interest. Trees for beauty and not lumber. All hunting forbidden except with camera. Wild animals will not injure humans except in self-defense. Waterfalls are not harnessed for power.

Nature Trails. The Allegheny State Park has trail pockets where, for instance, all the local fern species are planted in one place for study and comparison. Rustic benches are placed near them so that rest, study, and note-taking may be combined.

Ocean Life. "Alphabet of the Sea," Nellie Caesar. Christopher Publishing House, Boston, Mass. 114 pp. $1.25. A handbook for children with topics for every letter of the alphabet, and quiz sections for the guidance of parents and leaders.

"Photography, Outdoor." An Elementary Course in Photography. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. 36 pp.

Sugaring Off. "We are celebrating our seventh annual sugaring-off at Bakersville. Another big success." From Louis C. Schroeder, Pittsburgh.

"Tales Told in the Long House." Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, New York. Free. Indian legends suitable for campfires.

Weather. "Everybody talks about the weather" is not true today. As weather goes from the West toward the East, Uncle Sam is not disclosing much weather information. A weather club on a playground with homemade apparatus might be more than fun. Meterologists have to be keen observers and have dependable judgment. Aviators have to have special training in weather science.

Wildlife. Hollow trees are necessary for squirrels, raccoons, opossums and honey bees. To remove them is neither improvement nor good management.

Wildlife Defense. An official of the Fish and Wildlife Service will make an investigation when camps and factories endanger wildlife.

Willow Planting for stream improvement is effective and inexpensive. Cuttings from the yellow and weeping willow are ornamental and easy to obtain.

Zoological Park, New York. A new African exhibit has been built on two principles: the moated or barless enclosure and grouping of free animals according to their continental habitat. The cleverly concealed moats and naturalistic backgrounds make it appear as if the lions, zebras, and Stanley cranes are living together peacefully.

WORLD AT PLAY

North Carolina's Folk Festival

ON AUGUST 6, 7, and 8, 1942, North Carolina's fifteenth mountain dance and folk festival will be celebrated at McCormick Field, Asheville. There will be at least fourteen groups of dancers participating in the festival which is in every sense of the word a folk festival, since it belongs to the people themselves. In addition to dancers, there will be individual ballad singers, yodelers, and fiddlers. Eight states will be represented in this, the oldest festival conducted by the people themselves. In the past as many as 15,000 people have gathered to enjoy the dances and music.

Bascom Lunsford, director of the festival, and himself one of the mountain people, brought one of his groups to the National Folk Festival held in New York in May to present North Carolina's square dances and songs. While in New York he made three recordings for the National Council of Teachers of English—"Sweet William and Lady Margaret"; the "Twa Sisters"; and the mountain dance song, "Cindy," as played in Buncombe County, North Carolina, Mr. Lunsford's home county.

In Minnesota's State Parks

THOUGH lack of funds will make it impossible to provide nature guides this summer in the state parks, over 800 trail markers in seven parks will help the hiker traveling over the trails. The labels, made by WPA craft artists, are constructed of wood fastened to a stout stake driven into the ground. On the lower end of the stake is a gadget made of metal which when driven into the ground and pulled back slightly will expand, firmly anchoring the stake in the ground.

It is hoped that the marked trails will be self-educating.

Some Old Laws in Connecticut

"EVERY person who shall engage in any sport or recreation on Sunday, between sunrise and sunset, shall be fined not more than $4 nor less than $1. (Act of 1702.)

"Every person who shall be present at any concert of music, dancing, or other public diversion on Sunday, or on the evening thereof, shall be fined $4. (Act of 1784)."

A Public Park for Fergus Falls

MR. ADAMS, editor of one of the local papers in Fergus Falls, has given the city a piece of property of thirty-one acres near the edge of the city to be developed as a public park. It is Mr. Adams' hope that a large playfield will be developed on the property together with some forest plantations.

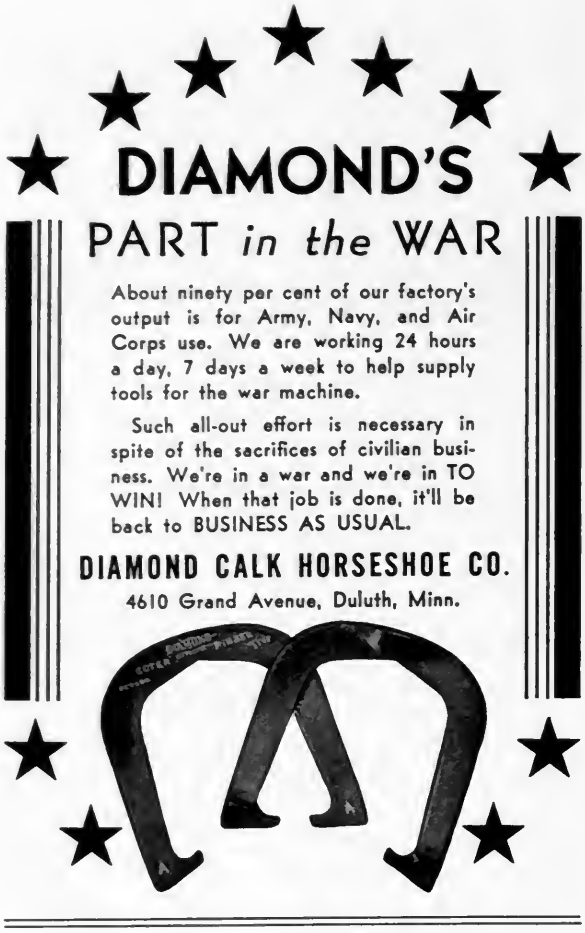
Declaration of the Rights of Children

DELEGATES to the Eighth Pan-American Child Congress on May 9, 1942, at Washington, D. C., adopted a declaration proclaiming the right of every child to obtain the essential elements of wholesome, healthful living, to find out and develop his or her special abilities, to use creatively part of its free time, to a place in community life, and to take part in some of the many creative ways of transforming the raw materials of human life into usefulness or beauty.

A Plea for Safe Summer Play

"NINETY thousand Greater Cincinnati children put away their school books Friday and went out to play. Now three of them are dead, nine are injured, one has a fractured skull, another a broken leg. They won't play again for a long time. The dead were victims of unsupervised swimming in the Ohio River. They drowned because nobody was there to save them. The injured played in streets instead of playgrounds, or they were walking where they shouldn't have been. Recreation officials say three children would be alive and nine would be unhurt today if they had been at playgrounds instead of in the river and on the streets.

"Sixty-six playgrounds, play centers, and swimming pools opened Monday. They are supervised and they are free. Children are safe there. So recreation officials urged Cincinnati mothers: 'Please use them. See that your children play in safety by sending them where playing is safe.' "—


DIAMOND'S
PART in the WAR
About ninety per cent of our factory's output is for Army, Navy, and Air Corps use. We are working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to help supply tools for the war machine.
Such all-out effort is necessary in spite of the sacrifices of civilian business. We're in a war and we're in TO WIN! When that job is done, it'll be back to BUSINESS AS USUAL.
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

Extracts from an article in the *Cincinnati Post,* June 24, 1941.

Cooperative Training in Recreation Leadership—Training in recreation and group leadership is offered by the Eastern Cooperative Recreation School at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts, August 9 to 16, 1942. There will be classes in games, folk dancing, group singing, dramatics, and fundamentals of design, with the emphasis on how to teach others and on techniques of leadership which will develop cooperation in a group. In order to consolidate transportation as much as possible, the School is being held at the same time and place as the Eastern Cooperative League's annual Institute for Cooperative Leaders, which will offer a workshop opportunity to Recreation School students, as well as contact with active Cooperators from all over the East.

Further information may be secured from the Eastern Cooperative League, 135 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Toys and Games for Evacuees—The American Friends Service Committee has issued an appeal for toys, athletic equipment, card games, table games, dolls, story books and novels, and cotton yard goods suitable for clothing that can be made by hand for use at reception and resettlement centers for evacuees from Pacific Coast cities. Information regarding shipping centers may be secured from the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

Seven Years Old

(Continued from page 227)

he steeled himself to endure five times the annual property loss that goes with any normal age seven daughter?

Again, M. Dionne must expect a heavy increase of telephone traffic in and out of his home. He will be forever taking calls. Is Cecile there? May I please speak to Annette? Can Marie come over? All day long like that, beginning before breakfast. Little folk used to yoo-hoo to one another across the fences, but not any more.

Childhood at Its Best. M. Dionne's table is long, but it will need to be longer to seat the neighborhood tramps aged seven, that the five sisters, being normal, will drag home to dinner. His radio at close of day will roar with gun-fights of the most harrowing description. When new pairs of dancing slippers arrive, his house walls will surely bend outward, unable to contain five bursts of seven-year-old pride at once. All the same, M. Dionne should be a happy man.

For age seven is a wonderful age in girl children. It is the age of losing teeth and growing new ones; of bossing the hired girl; of drenching the person with perfume; of being indifferent to meals and ravenous between them; of standing on the head without shame; of being demure as pie one minute and boisterous as a Piute the next; of yearning to ride on railway trains, and having crushes on small boys who sniffle.

It is the age, too, of discovering, all of a sudden, that one can read. Best of all, it is the blessed period when little folk are dreamers who see beyond things present; dramatists who live their dramas; poets lost in their poems. "They walk among mists and rainbows," said Stevenson, who was a seven-year-old at heart to the end of his life.

Anybody can see that M. Dionne's new responsibility will be a strain. Still, thousands of people will envy him. — Reprinted, by permission, from

"Topics of the Times," *The New York Times,* September 1941.

"Oomph" at Seven

A woman's most delightful age is seven. At seven she sits on a man's knee without hesitation, affected or genuine, and without putting the knee to sleep. She enjoys listening to him, encourages him to talk, and believes any story he tells. Her curiosity over what became of his hair is sometimes embarrassing, but her sympathy with him in his loss is unquestionably sincere. While unduly interested, perhaps, in the state of his exchequer and never too proud to accept pecuniary aid, she is no gold digger whose gratitude is measured by the amount of the contribution. For as little as two copper cents she will bear-hug his spectacles all out of shape, and he feels sure she means it. At seven she is more or less front-toothless, to be sure. But then she doesn't yet chalk her nose or paint her nails, and she hasn't begun to use tobacco. All in all, a charming age!—From *The New York Times,* as condensed in the *Reader's Digest,* January 1942.

Safety in Bicycling

(Continued from page 248)

fully with a minimum of risk. The wholehearted cooperation of parents, teachers and police, and the approval with which the program has been met by all school authorities assure it a permanent place in the regular program of this department.

Good Housekeeping in Recreation

(Continued from page 230)

cident records and the elimination of questionable practices. Fundamentally the spirit of the happy family may be summarized in the right of every individual to develop, within his capacity, in the life work and recreation he chooses.

Cooperation. One of the fundamentals of democracy is cooperation of individuals with one another. If you should question a modern American mother, one respected in her community for being a good homemaker, you would find that all stress cooperation between the members of the family. The home will reflect the ability and housekeeping standards of the mother, but without some help from the other members of the family there can be little in the way of complete success.

In recreation our good housekeeping will reflect

the ability and the general attitude of the executive in charge. There is something about shoddiness that seems to be contagious and cumulative. In some buildings there seems to be little effort expended toward placing paper in containers. This is especially true of many school buildings, and it must be remembered that when one child leaves waste paper in a hall or a dropped ice cream bar on a stairway, it represents not only an injury hazard but an invitation for others to be careless.

The plant custodian has a great responsibility and in a general way he will reflect the attitude of the executive in charge. There should be no order of importance in the care of a plant because good housekeeping is a cooperative enterprise. Cooperation in good housekeeping as applied to recreation does not mean cleaning up once a week or once a month—it means keeping cleaned up all the time. This means that executive staff and children must pull together, not with a gigantic heave, but slowly and steadily, all together, all the time.

The Age of Chivalry

(Continued from page 212)

spirited away to the island of Avalon to be healed of its wounds, whence he expected to return in after ages to restore the rule of right? May history soon be able to record "they lived happily ever after."

Three hundred diplomas were awarded. More than six hundred shields, helmets and headdresses were made by the library's WPA project, which gave other valuable assistance during the period.

Source material consisted of Bulfinch's "Age of Fable"; "When Knights Were Bold" by Eva March Tappan; "Medieval Days and Ways" by Gertrude Hoffman; Malory's "Morte d'Arthur"; "Page, Esquire and Knight" by Marion Lansing; "Story of the Middle Ages" by Donald Peattie; Compton's "Pictured Encyclopedia," and the "World Book."

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Engine of war!

WE, of the Royal Typewriter Company, are proud to be engaged in the manufacture of an engine of war.

The part the typewriter is playing in America's war with the axis powers is a vital one, for speed and more speed is the very essence of our armament program.

Every day millions of flying fingers must type instructions, specifications, orders, and reorders before a bolt can go into a tank, a rivet can go into a battleship, or a rib can go into a plane.

Even on the field of battle, the typewriter must help correlate the fast-moving action. The typewriter is with our fleet at sea, for each aircraft carrier, each battleship, cruiser, destroyer, and submarine . . . each unit of our Navy, down to the little mosquito boats, has typewriters on board.

Wherever men and women work in war industries, wherever soldiers and sailors go to fight, the typewriter must go with them. That is why the Royal Typewriter Company is proud to be called upon to help provide the United States Government with the typewriters needed by an America at war.

ROYAL *Worlds No.1* **TYPEWRITER**

A Patriotic Play Program

(Continued from page 208)

Other Activities. Cooperation with the physical fitness campaign will continue through the presentation of special physical fitness demonstrations and television performances in health activities.

Entertainments will be given for the enlisted men at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and at Fort Dix. The recreation centers will furnish a series of entertainments throughout the three encamp-

ments sponsored each summer for the undernourished children of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia's wartime recreation is a combination of fun and serious work. These are of equal importance in the health and welfare of the country today.

Hard Surfaced Playgrounds Meet with Approval

(Continued from page 242)

The ground was then graded and rolled firmly, with one-inch screeds set for strips of surfacing approximately ten feet wide. Next came the application of the paving, consisting of the following mixture for each 100 square feet of area: Number 7 gravel, 8½ cubic feet; river silt, 2½ cubic feet; emulsified asphalt, 13½ gallons.

A feature of the surfacing plan was the concrete sleeves—open at the bottom for drainage and provided with flush-fitting metal covers — used for setting up removable posts for volleyball and basketball courts.

A Fun Night for Service Men

(Continued from page 244)

to their entry into the quarters reserved for the service men's party or before coming to the building. It is suggested that they consider themselves serving as hostesses in their own homes. "Treat the men in uniform as you would entertain them in your own homes," is the keynote. This involves taking the initiative when the girls see that their guests are alone, bashful, or hesitant about entering the room or taking part in the fun.

3. The girls are reminded of the economic principle of supply and demand and its application to the Thursday night parties! It is definitely planned that there shall always be more men than girls.

4. Control of the departure of hostesses and guests is managed by having the hostesses leave their wraps and pocketbooks in a room especially reserved for them. Entry into this room is had by clearing through the responsible leader of the group.

5. In order that groups will respond and continue to cooperate and parents will give their consent, the girls usually report and leave as a group. Girls between eighteen and twenty-five are preferred.

6. Each group is asked to supply from ten to fifteen homemade cakes or the equivalent in cup cakes or cookies.

Powerfully Effective
IN PREVENTING
ATHLETE'S FOOT
Kills the fungi of athlete's foot in 1 minute in a 1% solution . . . yet NON-TOXIC and SAFE TO HANDLE
MER-KIL PC 15

IDEAL for disinfecting wool or silk SWIM SUITS as it causes no damage to these materials.

An advance step in the combination of mercury and iodine in a water soluble solution . . . a BETTER solution to use for the control of athlete's foot. MER-KIL PC 15 is readily available, superior to and supercedes cresylic acid and chlorine compounds needed for vital war production work.

LOW COST

1 gallon makes 100 gallons of working solution at an approximate cost of 3c per gallon.

Write for sample and information

MER-KIL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
107 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois

7. Coffee, sugar, service equipment, space, janitor service, and leaders are contributed by the Providence Y.M.C.A. If for any reason the groups cannot supply the refreshments the "Y" assumes responsibility for furnishing them.

8. Hostess groups are recruited as far in advance as possible.

9. Program transitions from one period to another are guided in as tactful and informal manner as possible, the principle being to make transitions when the group or the majority of the members of the group are at the peak of enjoyment of the activity in each particular time schedule period.

10. A combined "person and group" centered attitude is the starting point. Care must be taken that the whole situation is under continual evaluation from week to week, from group to group, and from activity to activity so that the desired responses can be secured from each individual and group participating.

Check List of "Musts" for Each Party

1. Recruiting of hostesses to serve.
2. Appointment of a small nucleus of service

Crafts in Wartime

By Marguerite Ickis

• Here is a novel, attractive, and useful booklet designed to meet present needs.

Many factors have been taken into account in the preparation of this booklet. The materials available, the usability and attractiveness of the articles suggested are only a few of these considerations.

This booklet is a "must" for your summer playground program!

. . . Price 35 cents

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue New York City

men to help get each week's party under way. Unless this is done hostesses are apt to feel a little embarrassed if they are obliged to wait until 9:15 or 9:30 for the majority of the men to arrive.

3. Reminder of all local Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine bases of the weekly event.

4. Securing definite word from the group in charge on the provision of cakes and cookies.

5. Planning of the agenda details for the fun night party events.

6. Recruiting of leadership for conducting the various phases of the program, including piano playing.

7. Planning, supervising, and arranging for the physical properties of the rooms and materials to be used. This includes check rooms, table and decorations, cups, napkins, spoons, plates, sugar, coffee, game equipment, phonograph and records, piano, music, and songs.

8. Assumption by the leader of responsibility as host and master of ceremonies. This involves inviting and greeting the service men, greeting and providing for the hostesses, introducing participants, supervising equipment and refreshments.

"America's Children"

(Continued from page 214)

zon Club girls are planning a party for blind children and are making arrangements to include deaf children in their summer nature program work. Mishawaka, Indiana, girls have invited two blind girls to be their guests at summer camp, and they plan to include special handcraft and recreational sessions for handicapped children in their day camping program. Everywhere the girls are visiting the handicapped wherever and whenever possible, forming real friendships and mutually enjoying and learning from each other.

Then, too, the girls have investigated ways to be helpful in the institutions. In Fargo, North Dakota, Horizon Club members plan to help in tutoring crippled children who are confined to their homes, and they are offering their services to round up handicapped children for the yearly clinic checkup sponsored by the Elk's Club in their city. In Minneapolis, they are accompanying blind children to and from school; in Berkeley, California, groups are practicing reading aloud and making recordings of their voices preparatory to making "talking books" for use in the blind school. And all the groups are collecting, making and buying toys, games and scrapbooks to entertain crippled and chronically ill children confined to beds and wheelchairs.

The Horizon Club girls have been too happy with their project to allow it to end with the year's reports. They are going ahead and broadening its scope as they go. We can pretty well measure the success of the program when we read in a Horizon Club girl's report this statement: "We have found that we have received a great deal more than we have given both in knowledge and understanding."

Crafts with Nature Materials

(Continued from page 240)

quainted with the shepherd's pipes made from bamboo.* Also, fifes can be made from cornstalks, panpipes from hollow reeds, rattles and banjos from gourds, and harps and trumpets from wishbones and shells respectively.

So it can be seen what a variety of objects can be made from nature materials, and to what a number of uses they can be put. Although the use of natural materials as a craft medium is becoming more and more popular, its values and possibilities have yet to be realized by group work agencies.

* See *How to Make and Play a Shepherd Pipe*, by A. D. Zanzig. National Recreation Association. Price 35 cents.

Pan-American Relationships

(Continued from page 226)

In the Memphis summer playground program each week is a "special week" such as "Enchanted Week," featuring dramatics and allied subjects; "Play-Olympic Week" with special stress on safety and sports; National Joseph Lee Week, and others. One evening each week is designated as "special night" on the playground, with a program of activities planned for participation of the whole family as a unit. The first week of the 1941 summer season was known as "Come and See Your Playground — Know Your Neighbors" and was built around "get acquainted" activities with the "Childhood in Democracy" pageant featuring all programs on special night of the week. This was followed by various special programs, each featuring the country represented by the playground. The creative play groups made articles native to the country, as well as individual costumes for wear on all special occasions.

"Pig-Latin" Songs

The playground songs and yells of 1941 were sometimes in Spanish and more often in "pig-Latin." Native games were played and dances learned. Spanish phrases mingled with the southern accent and "Mi Amigo" became an actuality on the playground. Playground research committees eagerly sought out Memphians who had traveled in Latin America and proudly brought them to the playgrounds to tell of their experiences and exhibit their souvenirs. The weekly playground radio program was flavored with the spice of our South American neighbors. Even the Spanish pirates and heroes found a place on the summer program as small boys in fierce mustache and side-burns swaggered around under the imposing names of Pizarro and Simon Bolivar.

Afternoon tea became "Verba Mate," and gourds were enthusiastically converted into Mate cups as well as Maraccas. The Junior Humane Society Pet Clubs selected as live mascots the nearest approach to a Pan-American animal, and fortunate indeed were the playgrounds that could produce a monkey!

The climax of the summer season was reached at the annual play festival in August. The beautiful mall at Overton Park became a "Fiesta of the Americas," with exhibits from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala,

(Continued on page 258)

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Camping World, April 1942

"Nature Bugaboos" by M. A. Blatchley. Place of nature study in the camp program

"New Camp Labor Laws." Status of the camp counselor

"Weather and Camping" by James W. Moore. How to be your own weather man

"What Changes Will Employee Shortages Create?" Dorathea Eberhart. Facing the counselor problem

Nation's Schools, June 1942

"Adventure in Art in the Library" by Audrey F. Carpenter

Parents' Magazine, May 1942

"Camps Forward March" by Ross L. Allen. Importance of camps in wartime

"What Future for Youth?" by Hal Hazelrigg. Maintaining educational, vocational and recreational opportunities for youth in wartime

Parks and Recreation, May 1942

"Costs of Park Maintenance and Operation in Chicago Region" by E. L. Bayly and Robert Kingery

"Maintenance of Clay Areas and Dust Control" by J. K. Coleman

Physical Educator, The, June 1942

"Organization of the Camp Craft Program in the Camp" by Barbara Ellen Joy

"The State Association and the Physical Education Program in Civilian Defense" by C. H. McCloy

Safety Education, May 1942

"Checking Up on the Cyclist" by George T. Stafford

Survey Graphic, June 1942

"The Leisure Time of a Democratic Army" by Raymond B. Fosdick

PAMPHLETS

A Guide for Wartime Planning for Children by Marshall Field. Limited number available

National Citizens Committee, White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, 122 East 22nd St., New York.

Baseball as Played by Champions

Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration, 1206 South Santee Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Camping in American Defense prepared by National Camping Commission. Adapting the camping program to the needs of the emergency

The National Council, Y.M.C.A.'s, 347 Madison Avenue, New York

Children bear the promise of a better world . . . Through play they learn what freedom means prepared by Childrens Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Defense of Children Series No. 8

Superintendent of Documents, Washington D. C., price $3.00 per 100

Pan-American Relationships

(Continued from page 257)

Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and our own U. S. A. In fact, some of the smaller playgrounds had to "double up," as there are more playgrounds in Memphis than there are Pan-American countries.

During the process of the day's program grease paint streaked earnest little faces, lariats trailed on the ground, mantillas were tipped back from damp brows, serapes and panchos were cast aside, but the children were still "good neighbors."

The final event of the day's program was the annual playground pageant, "The Enchanted Princess, South of the Border" — an original Pan-American version of the old fairy tale, "Sleeping Beauty."

In a large arena, gay with fluttering flags, troubadours and venders, the playground children participated in not *one* bullfight, but three, each more ferocious than the preceding one, with the hand of the beautiful Spanish maiden awarded to the lucky contestant. What matter if the first bull did resemble Ferdinand and refuse to fight, or that the second bull chased the Matador out of the ring The third, and most ferocious bull of all was banished by the dashing Don amid the cheers of the Peones de Brega, the senors and senoritas, the toreadors, the Royal Don and his retinue.

But alas, when the evil witch persuaded the Princess to play upon her guitar, she pricked her thumb and fell asleep for a hundred years, surrounded by bees and birds, butterflies and beautiful flowers. As in the old fairy tale, the handsome Matador, led by his godmother, Manola, succeeded in awakening the sleeping Princess, and all lived happily ever after.

Thus ended a summer of fun for the children of Memphis. As they marched weary, but happy, to the home bound busses the Bull walked arm in arm with the Picador who, but a short time ago had been bent on torturing him; the Wicked Witches strolled with the lovely senoritas who had guarded the Princess from their evil spell—they were all good neighbors who parted not with a drowsy "Buenas Noches," but with a happier phrase—"Hasta Mañana."

A Park Department Enlists for the War

(Continued from page 225)

an Army and Navy boxing championship show which will include elimination bouts in every post and station of both branches of the service in this area. This will culminate in a grand Army and Navy championship in Boston.

At twilight hundreds of men in uniform may be seen playing softball and baseball on parks throughout our system. These men are attending the military schools in Boston.

Being a coast-line city, Boston has eleven beaches open for bathing free of charge for the men in uniform. Special classes in swimming and water safety are being provided by our staff of Red Cross trained instructors. Our two golf courses and several tennis courts are open without charge to the service men.

From time to time we have diversified the sports program with many excellent vaudeville and minstrel shows at the various camps. One of the most popular forms of entertainment has been old-time square dances conducted at posts, on board ship, and in our gymnasiums. A series of Gay Nineties vaudeville shows and barber shop quartet championships are being planned. These shows, which drew capacity crowds during the past two years, will be a weekly event during the summer months.

An important civilian defense program has been the training of men and women in first aid for various mobile units. Graduation exercises have been held, with over five hundred individuals completing the courses as competent first aiders. All classes were conducted by our staff of Red Cross teachers.

The Massachusetts Work Projects Administration through its State Director, Denis W. Delaney, has assigned approximately two hundred workers to aid in the work for the service men. All have been trained under the supervision of the Recreation Division of the Park Department and have made an important contribution to the program.

Any success we have attained in conducting our program has been due to the cooperation existing between the Recreation Division and military headquarters.

Three-Sided Play Areas

(Continued from page 229)

ticular plot is approximately one acre in size, the west corner being privately owned. It has been recommended that the entire plot be utilized for recreation, thus making an area of approximately 1.6 acres in size. Here again we have individual problem in design. The plan provides for minimum facilities in an area of limited space.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Day Camp Book

Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York. $.50.

THERE IS NEED for practical material on day camps, and the Girl Scouts have made an important contribution in their new booklet dealing with planning, administration, and program activities. Though planned for the use of Girl Scout groups, the suggestions and information are so broad in their scope that the booklet will have very definite value for any group promoting day camping. It is a valuable addition to the library of all recreation workers.

How to Make Historic American Costumes

By Mary Evans. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $3.00.

STEP BY STEP, detail by detail, this book shows how to make authentic American costumes from Indian dress through the Civil War period. Each costume is described in detail and displayed in a large, clear drawing. Problems of method and materials are covered. Each costume is described in relation to its historic period.

Technic of Team Sports for Women

By Margaret H. Meyer, B.S., M.S., and Marguerite M. Schwarz, B.S., M.S. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. $3.50.

THE TECHNICS, tactics, and reliable drills for the six major team sports for women are presented in detail in this book written for beginning and advanced players, teachers in training, and coaches. Under each sport the authors consider history, equipment and care, safety factors, officiating, skills and tactics. Coaching instructions are given on offensive and defensive play.

Dance and Be Merry

Volume II. Collected and described by Finadar Vytautas Beliajus. Clayton F. Summy Company, Chicago. $2.00.

EIGHT NATIONS are represented in these sixteen folk dances, Volume II in Mr. Beliajus' series. The general plan of this volume is similar to Book I issued in 1940, but the dances are longer, more varied and more difficult, and are therefore suited to advanced groups. Full directions accompany each dance and a glossary is included.

Finger Plays and Action Rhymes

By Frances E. Jacobs. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company, New York. $2.00.

THE RHYMES and finger plays in this book are graded from six months to six years and are closely related to the child's world today. An exquisite photograph reproduced in sepia illustrates each rhyme, and the finger plays are illustrated with charming photographs of children's hands.

Soldiers in Overalls

By E. C. Worman in collaboration with Louis W. Bruemmer, Earl M. Dinger and Herbert B. Rogers. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $1.00.

THIS DISCUSSION of the problems and needs of young men in war-industry communities is directed to the officers, committeemen, and executives of those Y.M.C.A.'s which are caught up in the great war industrial production communities. However, in its statement of the problem, its outline of policies and methods of procedure, and its presentation of samples of program activities it will be helpful to recreation workers in general, so many of whom are concerned with the problem of recreation for war workers.

To Parents in Wartime

Children's Bureau Publication No. 282. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. $.05.

PREPARED by a group of experts in child guidance and mental hygiene, this pamphlet is designed to help parents in dealing with the problem of preparing children to face wartime situations. "Prepare yourselves for whatever the future may bring. Help your children to continue living their everyday lives. Your children can take it if you can."

Soccer and Speedball for Girls

By Florence L. Hupprich. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

THIS EXCEEDINGLY practical library is growing rapidly. Among recent additions is *Soccer and Speedball for Girls,* which dicusses two sports that are ever popular. The author outlines the fundamental techniques, the faults of beginners and how to correct them, and the fundamentals of team play. An entire chapter is devoted to officiating.

Singing Games for Children

By Alice P. Hamlin and Margaret G. Guessford. The Willis Music Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. $1.00.

THE SINGING GAMES in this collection are old ones that children everywhere have always played. Many of them were carried by wandering minstrels from one country to another. They may be taught in the home, school, or on the playground to children of nursery school, kindergarten, first, and second grades. Novel, colorful illustrations accompany the games of which there are twenty-five.

Looking Ahead with Youth

By M. M. Chambers. Prepared for the American Youth Commission. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. $.25.

THIS PAMPHLET is designed to serve as a study guide for use with the general report of the American Youth Commission, *Youth and the Future.* It follows the

organization of the book chapter by chapter. One free copy of the study guide will be sent on request to each purchaser of *Youth and the Future.*

New Songs and Games.

By Ethel Crowningshield. The Boston Music Company, Boston, Massachusetts. $1.00.

There are many new games in this attractive book which together with its companion piece, *The Sing and Play Book,* an earlier publication, is designed for the use of the preschool and primary school child. Words and music are given for over fifty songs and games.

Readiness for Learning.

Compiled by Gertrude Hildreth. Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. $.35.

This bulletin has reference primarily to learning skills in the primary grades, but it will be helpful for teachers at all age and grade levels whenever new skills are to be taught or learned. It is concerned chiefly with readiness for learning skills, the three R's and other tools of learning. Music skills is one of the subjects discussed, and here Satis Coleman says: "If music is to serve the personal and emotional needs of the child, the first thing to do is to establish an intimacy between them—between the actual music and the child—and not force an artificial, forbidding system of adult signs to prevent that intimacy."

Fresh Water Fishing.

A Fisherman's Manual. By Myron E. Shoemaker. Doubleday, Doran, New York. $3.00.

Anyone addicted to fishing will delight in this complete guide for the fresh water angler. It treats the places to fish, the history of angling, and the technicalities of equipment, bait, and casting. In addition, there is a chapter devoted to each of the important North American fresh water fish. Illustrated with excellent color plates and line drawings, it would be useful as part of a camp or nature study library.

The Official Volley Ball Guide, 1942.

Edited by George J. Fisher, M.D. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.50.

This edition of the *Volley Ball Guide* differs considerably from previous annual publications. It is the hope of Dr. Fisher, editor of the booklet, that in its expanded form it will bring to all interested in the sport information and records which will prove valuable.

Building Morale.

By Jay B. Nash, Ph.D. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

"Morale for a purpose" is the subject of Dr. Nash's book, and he stresses its importance to our daily life and to the life of our country. Emphasis is given to the place of recreation in the morale-building program.

Wagons Away! A Social Studies Reader.

By Josephine E. Phillips. Edited by Howard E. Wilson. American Book Company, New York. $.72.

This book tells the story of a family which a hundred and fifty years ago moved from Massachusetts to Ohio. It offers an interesting medium for helping children to understand better the history and geography they are studying in school.

American Negroes—A Handbook.

By Edwin R. Embree. The John Day Company, New York. $1.00.

In this interesting summary of the many factors bearing on the Negro and his relations to American life, Mr. Embree has outlined the development of the race since the first African slaves landed at Jamestown in 1619. He describes the Negro's adjustments to the new environment, his learning of the new civilization, and his special contributions in music and dance, art and literature, and in zest for living. He presents, too, the other side of the story—the obstacles and prejudices which stand in the way of progress.

Little Technical Library Sports Series.

Little Technical Library, Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, 540 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Each volume, $.79.

A series of books on sports and games has made its appearance under the title of *Little Technical Library Sports Series.* The following books have been published to date: *How to Pitch Baseball,* by Lew Fonseca; *High-Score Bowling,* by Ned Day; *Fundamentals of Boxing,* by Barney Ross; *Championship Basketball,* by Nat Holman; *Top-Notch Table Tennis,* by Emily M. Fuller; *Scientific Billiards,* by Welker Cochran; *Play Softball,* by Harry D. Wilson; and *How to Play Football,* by Lynn Waldorf.

1942 Famous Slugger Year Book.

Hillerich and Bradsby Company, Louisville, Kentucky. $.05.

Full of information on the last World Series and all-star records, and illustrated with pictures of batting stars of the major and minor leagues, this booklet will be heartily welcomed by baseball fans.

Fly Casting.

By Gilmer George Robinson. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

In this volume the author follows the same style and treatment as in his earlier book, *Bait Casting.* In it the expert and the beginner will find information which should help them catch more fish and tell bigger stories!

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 16, 1942

ar Mr. Braucher:

The stated purpose of the War Recreation Congress - to bilize the recreation forces of the nation for more effective war rvice - is an admirable one. I earnestly hope it will be successful.

The inventive genius and organizing power of our people ve us the economic freedom that made possible the wide-spread velopment of recreation for all the people. Now that we are at r we are fortunate in having this rich resource of recreation to ve us physical, mental and spiritual power for the titanic task at nd. You who have devoted your lives to this movement well know that less its full resources are geared to the war effort till victory mes, all that you hold dear may be lost for generations.

I rejoice in the fact that the strength of the recreation vement in America stems from a deep feeling of community responsi- lity, and I am greatly encouraged by the reports received of what mmunities are doing through their local governments and voluntary mmunity committees.

The recreation services being provided for the armed forces, r the workers in war industries, and for the morale of civilian oups are very definitely contributing to our war effort.

As a long time member and supporter of the National creation Association, I am happy in the thought of the significant r recreation service being rendered through this great cooperative fort.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

. Howard Braucher,
esident,
tional Recreation Association,
5 Fourth Avenue,
w York, N. Y.

August

Photo by Jack Garber, 508 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Firsts in Wartime

Train Jottings

HOWARD BRAUCHER, *President*
National Recreation Association

THE first task is to win the war.

And what is needed for this task?

Men, young men, determined, effective.

Airplanes—tanks—ships,

Guns, ammunition, rubber, gasoline.

Organization and cooperation.

And the Federal Government must lead.

The President is Commander-in-Chief.

And again—what is needed first?

Religion is a first.

Belief in the possibilities of the great mass of the people of the world is a first.

Belief that there are principles that matter.

There is need for individuals and societies to think in terms of trusteeship.

Men with gifts must be ready to assume burdens.

Our children must continue to go to school.

The mental health of all of us must be maintained.

A fair degree of physical health is needed.

We must have recreation to keep life with a measure of light-heartedness and resiliency.

Men who fight must know their families have the most of security and care possible while they are away.

It is important to care for children in need.

It is important to care for old age.

It is important to concentrate on essentials. It is a good time to postpone all controversies that are not vital. This is not a particularly good time to raise questions about a few misplaced paving stones.

The precision of more than a thousand bombers and airplanes arriving over Cologne, Germany, on a single night on a six-second schedule sets an example for social work in planning and cooperation.

Institutionalism in wartime should be out.

Always there must be readiness to adapt quickly.

There should be an end of attempting to make work appear to be war work when in reality it is not.

Social work is based on the education of individuals, neighborhoods, communities, rather than leaving control to those who have the greatest force. Social work stands against the individualistic use of force but leaves a place for force in the cooperative maintenance of justice and order.

Social work has reason to know from its own characteristic experience that war sets back human progress; that war between nations, as between individuals, ought to be ended; that there is need of some form of world organization with cooperative force behind it to preserve freedom and a large measure of justice, even if this means a certain degree of sovereignty is lost to the United States and each other nation, even if the people of the United States must share in some form of continuous international policing.

The experience of social work gives a degree of authority for urging that the people of the United States recognize the integrity and the dignity of individuals throughout the world, provided such individuals act in a responsible manner as members of the communities in which they live.

Social work has had special experience in slum areas and can say with authority that men may not isolate themselves and attempt to live neutral, having a special civilization for their own kind while the rest of the world remains in conflict or crushed. Social work has a special knowledge to indicate that the Bill of Rights should be applied to all the world.

Social workers in North America and South America ought to make the most of each opportunity to share experiences with each other.

After the war, financial stability of the world is a main concern of social work. Resumption of regular social work after the war is not so important to human progress even in the United States as is the establishment of a measure of world financial stability.

We must not grow tense over world suffering not in our power to relieve.

Yet we must face what we as people and we as government can do to relieve hunger and pain. Planning now for relief of starvation in various parts of the world is of great importance to social work in the United States. Young persons in the modern world cannot safely be left to starvation. Yet the problem of food for the post-war world is staggering.

We must recognize that it is of the greatest importance that the ending of war and the organizing of the world for freedom and justice should be kept from becoming a political issue between the Republican and Democratic parties in the United States.

With heavy war expenditures and high taxes central national and world leadership cannot well be avoided, but it is equally important that there be constant and vigorous effort to keep all the local units strong and self-directing as far as is humanly possible.

There must be progressively greater opportunity for self-education under experienced leadership for all individuals, all communities, all peoples.

We must prepare ourselves now to pay the price for keeping civilization.

As individuals, as groups, as factions, as neighborhoods, as cities, as states, as nations, we must prepare to pay the price.

Values may not be had without a price.

Part of what we hold dear must be given up for what we hold more dear.

We must not leave all to government.

Yet we must not be afraid of ourselves as government—we the people are the government.

We the people through our government and we the people through ourselves outside the government must do what we can.

All we have, all we are, is not too much to pay to preserve freedom.

We have a right to pledge the resources of our children and our children's children to keep a world worth living in.

Security, freedom, justice—are important enough to justify the suspension of all but the minimum essentials which give us heart to carry on.

It would be better to suspend much of our community work and let people suffer for a time than to keep our little institutions intact and have all the people and all the children of all the people suffer for an indefinite period.

Yet there need be no such choice.

United cooperation will make possible keeping what is essential to civilized living while doing our part to build a friendly world.

The war is being fought over issues that lie very much in the social work field.

Freedom from fear because of race, religion, ideas, poverty, is central to life itself and to human progress and does not lie outside the sphere of social work.

Freedom with self-discipline is important.

It is important that incentives to live be maintained.

No Blackout for the Arts

By IRWIN EDMAN
Professor of Philosophy
Columbia University

This article, published in *The New York Times Magazine,* April 19, is reprinted through the courtesy of *The New York Times* and Dr. Edman

THERE ARE occasional blasts from official quarters about complacency in the general public. But it is increasingly difficult to find people unawakened to the gravity of the war and the importance of bending every energy to its rapid and victorious conclusion. There is an almost pathetic eagerness to put first things first. The danger is that in trying to do so blindly, we may be doing something else than sacrificing nonessentials. We may with the best will in the world be destroying the very foundations of our civilization. It is one thing to cut out luxuries and extravagances, to be sure there is no waste of any of the time or materials or effort necessary to war production, or fruitful in war strategy. But it is equally necessary to keep alive those things which we may allow to perish in our anxious efforts to save them, to keep fresh those activities like music, literature and the fine arts without which civilian life would be profoundly dismalized and even demoralized.

There is a danger at this crucial time of seeming smug or cold, asleep to the dangers that surround us in a plea for the maintenance of music, art and literature at the present time. It would seem like the most natural suggestion of patriotism to recommend a moratorium on these things until a just peace is restored to the world and men can breathe again freely.

Surely, it may be argued on at least two grounds, we can do without the diversions and enjoyments of the fine arts for the long present. We are, in the first place, doing without many other things, and will have to learn, should the war last any length of time, to do without many more. Are not pictures and concerts, poetry and novels like sugar? Are they not the sweets of life which we must learn to forego? Are they not like those rubber tires which take us smoothly through delightful landscapes on vacation tours? We are learning to do without sugar and tires; why not without music and literature and art? These things take time, they take materials, they take men. And in themselves they never will stop a tank or down an enemy plane. They are not necessary to keep us alive and they will not destroy the enemy.

"As long as free men create and are given a chance to be moved by creation, the spirit of free men will be kept alive and free"

Courtesy Battle Creek, Michigan, Department of Civic Recreation

Are not these the criteria by which everything in everybody's life ought ruthlessly to be measured at the present time? The argument seems plausible enough, and it would possibly be so if this war were sure to be over in a month, or if life were bearable or possible over an extended period without the consolation and the stimulus of the arts by which the imagination of men is fortified and their courage is fed and renewed.

It requires but a moment's reflection to see how dangerous it would be to blackout the creative arts until the war is over. There is reason enough, we are reliably assured, for believing it will be a long war. It is obvious that in that war, however large the armed

forces, there will be an incomparably larger civilian population that, for all its sacrifices and war work, will go on living, outwardly at least, as civilians. Millions of people, however eager to serve and however eagerly serving, will have to serve in civilian capacities, in factories, schools, hospitals, offices, in all the complicated services of ordinary civilian life organized toward a single war aim.

The reason we need to be reminded so often that "this is war" is because civilian life does go on, for all the differences, with a deceptive normality. The differences will loom larger, however, and as they loom larger, the importance of what may at first seem like the luxuries of the fine arts will be made clearer. The tensions and the hysterias will grow more, not less. The strain of bad news, the dislocation of personal lives, the anxiety about relatives and friends in the armed forces, the weariness of renunciation will grow, especially in the civilian population. There will be irritation. There will be perplexity, there will be boredom.

All these things are present, in normal times, in civilian lives. They are intensified by the blackouts, physical and spiritual, of wartime. The consolations and refreshment of the arts are familiar enough in normal epochs. Their curative and energizing values are more obvious and more needed now than ever. The war will be a long pull, as far as any one can see, and while a twenty-four-hour war effort is needed no one expects that each individual will work twenty-four hours a day. For a while during the worst of the Blitz and invasion threats, in Britain, a seven-day week was instituted for every one in war factories. It was found that on the ground of sheer production the scheme defeated itself.

Leisure will, of course, be cut down. The margins of life are necessarily lopped off in wartime as they may soon be lopped off the pages of our books. But a minimal margin of time there will have to be, and it is because the margin may be small that those arts of life which provide life itself with intensity and renewal need to be continued. We have, luckily—as in the matter of air raid protection and air raid behavior — the experience of England to give us clues as to the function of the arts in wartime. Out of necessity, the paintings in the National Gallery in London have been stored away in safe places. Out of necessity, evening concerts were for a while abolished. But two extremely illuminating things happened. So much hunger was there for music that when Myra Hess offered her services at lunch-hour concerts in the empty spaces of the National Gallery there was an audience of mob proportions who came day after day. When exhibitions of paintings were impossible for a time in London, they sprang up in provincial towns that had never dreamed of them before. A similar situation is reported with respect to books. Surely, if ever a country might have been thought to have other things to think about than reading, it was the England of 1940, threatened with invasion and bombed mercilessly from the air. Yet it was in 1940 that England experienced its greatest boom in the reprints of classics, and in England that, as paper rations dwindled, the uses for reading grew.

"One of the great values of art in all times is to fill the spirit with more variety and interest and serenity than any life contains. Much of the necessary work and the necessary sacrifices of life under war conditions are dull; the bleak and the anxious spaces of life are greater than usual. It is hardly the time to cut down and cut out the solace and the enchantment, the color of painting, the sound of music and the order and meaning that literature gives to experience."

All this is to imply that music, literature, painting, sculpture are escapes from reality, a function that many people in the past have found in the arts. Escape is an ambiguous word. It seems to mean a retreat to the unreal, to the fanciful, to the sentimental. People do escape in the arts only in the sense that they escape from stuffy rooms to fresh air, from crowded cities to open country, from the clang and clamor of the streets to the composed, ordered sounds of a quartet or a symphony.

The arts, like fresh air and open country, are wonderful restorers of health, a sense of proportion, a sense of serenity. They enable men to look beyond the acute distresses of the present to gleams of a possibly better and sweeter world. They enable men and women to return to the grim tasks of bringing about the conditions of such a world, by what Edward Mead Earle has called the "surgery of arms," with fortitude and renewed spirit.

The arts are, it is often said, drugs and opiates. A better name for them would be tonics and stimulants and restoratives. In the best of times, people turn to music, painting and books because it helps them not only to endure but to understand and feel more clearly and resolutely about the world in

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Outdoor Cookery for Crowds

Courtesy Journal of Health and Physical Education

"A good meal in the outdoor style can be the outstanding feature of a sport fest, summer school outing, playday, conference, or convention, Scout or camp gathering, training course, or outing club program."

By BARBARA ELLEN JOY
Director
The Joy Camps

THE COOKING of meals outdoors for large numbers is as old as recorded history. Today we use practically the same time-honored methods and many of the same foods in "herd cookery," so called rather inelegantly by J. A. Wilder. Usually these cook-outs are for social and recreational purposes, although they can be planned to serve an educational purpose, as in training camps and counselor training courses. In all cases the guests enjoy seeing the food being prepared and often it is a good plan, especially if the group is not too large (over thirty or forty), to give each guest the opportunity to prepare or finish the preparation of one or two items for himself. Different methods of organizing the mechanics of handling the group will be suggested in the last part of this article.

We shall consider here only large group cookery which can be done on the spot with a few simple utensils and not take into consideration at all foods cooked in a kitchen and merely served, picnic style, in the open, such as salads, sandwiches, or cold meats. The cookery we are speaking of is in an entirely different category and admittedly involves more "work," but it is certainly much more fun and interests and intrigues the participants in a way that a prosaic picnic never could. In fact, such an event could be a real adventure, especially to the rank and file who have had limited experience in camping and outing activities.

There are so many novel and different kinds of food suitable to "herd cookery" and so many interesting ways of cooking it, that it seems a waste of opportunity to keep on year after year with such old standbys as wieners and hamburgers. But even the wiener can be cooked more romantically than by boiling or on a stick, and hamburgers can be turned out otherwise than in the kitchen skillet. We believe that outdoor cooking, whether for ten or five hundred, can be done both imaginatively and intriguingly and thereby whet appetites and increase the pleasure of all concerned.

In order to facilitate the giving of as many suggestions as possible it seems best to classify them roughly under methods of cooking and to follow this with a few sample menus, a short section on organization, and a brief bibliography.

One-Kettle Dishes

Each of these "dishes" is practically a meal in itself and can be cooked in unlimited amounts. Many of them, obviously, do not need additional vegetables on the menu. Several of them should be served with or over boiled rice or potatoes, toast, crackers, biscuits, johnny cake. Ordinary kitchen kettles can be used for equipment, either placed over a hunter's or trapper's fire or suspended from a lug-pole. Standard aluminum camp kettles are best, and next in

We are indebted to the *Journal of Health and Physical Education* for permission to reprint this article which originally appeared in the May 1942 issue of the *Journal*.

desirability are homemade kettles achieved by putting a wire bail on a No. 10 tin or other large tin container. Dish pans, wash boilers, and tubs should be considered for larger groups.

Frizzled beef gravy with carrots and peas
Scrambled eggs, bacon, tomato, and cheese
Counselors chowder
Ring Tum Diddy
Corn chowder
Camp chowder
Komac stew
Dutch oven ham and potatoes
Salmon wiggle
Squaw corn
Creole wieners
Scrapple
Chop suey
Goulash
Chili con carne
Pine bark stew
Jungle stew
Canadian chowder
Wilderness hash
Camp jambalaya
Burgoo
Yankee boiled dinner
Sauerkraut and spare-ribs

Simple and Easy Individually-Cooked Items

Each of these items is cooked on a pointed, green stick or long skewer made of stiff wire with a wooden handle; or on a makeshift hand broiler or a kitchen toaster (although that is too effete for fun). If the group is too large for strictly individual cooking, the "makings" can be gotten ready in some cases for the guests to file by, cafeteria style, and assemble their own.

Angels on horseback
Wieners
Kabobs (cubes of beef, lamb, pork, liver; kidneys, sweetbreads, oysters; mushrooms, bananas; alternated with onion slices, small tomatoes, etc., with long bacon strip woven under or over each item as put on stick.)
Hamburg loaf
Chops, thin slices of meat
Sandwiches and "toasts," such as: ham and pineapple; cheese; cheese and bacon; bacon, tomato, and lettuce; apple butter or sauce and bacon; honey-cinnamon; banana; apricot and marshmallow, etc.
Green corn

Cooked Underground

These suggestions are excellent for "mob scenes." This is the "fireless cookery" method and requires extensive preliminary operations in the matter of fuel and fire building and considerable experience in handling the whole procedure.

Bean hole beans
Ham or chicken with vegetables
Large pieces of beef, lamb, etc., or small pigs or lambs
Braised ham slices
Cottage ham and potatoes
Lobsters and clams
Green corn

Cooked Over Coals on Grid

The grid is placed over a trench containing a bed of hardwood coals or glowing charcoal. This grid can be a piece of gravel screening, a metal door mat, old oven grate, or bed part, supported over the coals by iron bars or pipe sections. The trench should be rock- or brick-lined if possible. There is recorded in history, in *Father De Smet,* a similar fire used for the ceremonial cooking of fish by the Kootenai Indians which was fifty feet long! A fire that long and two or three feet wide would hold a fortune in porterhouse steaks or broiled spring chicken!

Barbecued spare ribs
Chops of all kinds
Steaks
Wieners
Hamburg loaf
Broiled chicken
Oysters in shell
Split fresh fish

On Spits

A turning spit made out of a green, peeled stick will work, but an iron spit is better, as the inside of the meat is cooked from the conducted heat. Crotched supports for the spit should allow for at least two distances from the fire. Not only is this method fun to watch, but the odors that arise are devastating.

Barbecued chicken, ducks, turkeys, game, etc.
Roasts of all sorts
Whole small pigs; whole or half lambs
Sections of beef

Individual Desserts

Some of these call for individual preparation sticks. The individual "dips" for his dessert in others.

Lots mores
Some mores
Taffy kabobs
Marshmallow and date bobs
Apples baked in ashes
Banana boats
Chocolate sandwiches
Candied or taffy apples

"Special"

Regional tradition and customs include useful ideas for outdoor cookery on a large scale, such as the burgoo of Kentucky, the western and southern "get-together" barbecue, New England clam bake, fish fries, barbecues, and "planks" of other coastal areas, Hawaiian dishes, and hosts of others. If there are people in the planning group whose parents remember the customs of the old country it would be well to ask them for ideas. For instance, our kabobs come from the Turkish *shish-kebab;* goulash in its various versions from Hungary; chili is Mexican, and the Croatians put on a luscious looking lamb barbecue for large numbers which they call a *yanyetina.* Tin can cookery for smaller groups has many good points. A one-pound coffee can, for instance, will hold the raw materials for a man-sized meal and the same can may be used as the kettle or stove in or on which the meal may be cooked. Number 10 tins make fine little stoves for two, for bacon and eggs, pancakes, chops, etc. Progressive and treasure-hunt suppers, sunrise "surprise" breakfasts, and other similar titles applied to specially planned outdoor

meals give just that touch which intrigues both young and old.

The menus which follow are typical ones which have been used successfully:

I

Tomato juice cocktail
Barbecued chicken with sauce
Buttered buns
Pickles, radishes
Fresh fruit and cookies
Beverages

II

Broiled steak
Barbecue sauce
Buttered buns
Whole tomato
Potato chips
Candied apples
Beverages

III

Broiled wieners and buns
Chopped cabbage and carrot salad
Mustard and tomato sauces
Taffy kabobs
Beverages

IV

Frizzled beef on potatoes boiled in jackets
Chopped spring salad
Some mores
Beverages

V

Bean hole beans
Brown bread sandwiches
Cole slaw
Dill pickles
Fresh fruit and ginger snaps
Beverages

VI

Bacon, tomato, and lettuce sandwiches
Pickles
Dixie cups
Chocolate milk

Breakfast No. 1

Oranges
Scrambled eggs with chopped bacon
Toast or hard rolls
Marmalade
Coffee

Breakfast No. 2

Stewed fruit
Flapjacks and syrup and bacon
Cocoa

Breakfast No. 3

Grapefruit juice
French toast and honey-butter
Canadian bacon
Coffee

Successful cookery for large groups demands systematic planning and organization, and perhaps one of the best things about it is that it calls for the working together of groups of people. If the event is to be for social purposes only and there is no special "education" to be concerned about, the task is comparatively easy, as all eat the same food at the same place. All details are handled by committees on transportation (if necessary), equipment, food (buying and preparation), fire, serving, and clean-up. Cafeteria style is usually the best for distributing eating utensils and also the food. The eating equipment is placed in proper order for convenient use, i.e., the plates first, cups, utensils, and paper napkins. If buns are to be used to hold meat, they are placed first on the food serving table, and so on. The hot foods should be brought to the servers (who, of course, stand on the opposite side of the table from the line of guests) and to the carvers in small quantities by "carriers" from the fire, so that the foods are always hot when served. Barbecue sauce can be kept hot by serving it from a double boiler with hot water in the bottom utensil. The clean-up committee has to make provision for cartons in which each individual can dispose of food remnants and paper containers, and they are also responsible for washing and cleaning up. This can also be done cafeteria style by each guest, proceeding from a pan of soapy water to hot rinsing water, and then, after the drying process, replacing the clean equipment where it was obtained.

Guests usually get great fun out of the following control for second, third, and fourth servings. In dealing with children we found that those at the head of the line ate as quickly as possible so as to get back promptly in line for seconds. Experts in this game were back in line before the servers had finished with the end of the first-liners. So we reorganized a bit and everybody, including the cooks and servers, had one generous helping. Then the whistle would blow for seconds and so on until the

Courtesy Journal of Health and Physical Education

food was gone and everybody pleasantly uncomfortable.

There is another scheme which permits each member to participate actively in the cooking, thus greatly enhancing not only the pleasure but also the educational benefits to be derived from a meal in the open. In this plan the whole group is split up into autonomous small groups of from six to ten, each with a leader and an assistant. Each group then goes about the getting of the meals as if it were miles away from the others. Preferably, in order to furnish the optimum of diversification, each group should have an entirely different menu and this is easily accomplished up to eight to ten groups, which would take care of eighty to one hundred people. But for a number over that it would be better, probably, to have four or five standard main dishes to be divided among the groups and bring in the diversity by the types of fires and methods of cookery, and by giving each group the opportunity to choose some special dish or cook some dish in a way entirely different from any other group.

In this way, there piles up a multiplicity of ingenious methods which can be observed by members of all the groups as they stroll around in between their own duties of getting the meal and eating it. Each member of each group, therefore, shares vicariously and enthusiastically in the successful, or perhaps unsuccessful, experience of each other group.

Such an event is not too difficult to manage, but it must be admitted that when one hundred fifty to three or four hundred are to be handled, there has to be a master mind behind the venture, supported by some half-dozen able and energetic workers, plus one experienced leader for each group and an assistant not unversed in outdoor cooking lore. As for the "herd," they need not necessarily have been even on a civilized picnic. All hands should be mustered out and good fellowship and enthusiastic interest are always evident and a good time is inevitably had by all.

Briefly, the organization is as follows: the person in charge meets with his special assistants and all group leaders and their assistants. Details concerning all phases of the event are carefully gone over, and general directions given, including the way to organize the individual group so as to divide the duties of fire building and maintenance, getting supplies, cooking and serving the food, cleaning up, and returning equipment and leftover food (hardly a problem). In very large groups where leaders do not have access to standard outdoor cooking books, it is wise to give each leader a typed sheet containing menus, plans, and recipes. The best way, however, to arrange for the dissemination of information is to have typed or mimeographed a master plan, with menus and fires, etc., for each group indicated, plus all recipes to be used by all groups, and other pertinent information.

After the menus are decided on, the total food list must be worked out by the master mind and assistants, and a list made of all cooking, individual eating, and other equipment to be needed by all the groups. Responsibility for each of these two major items is given to several of the special assistants. In cases where transportation is necessary from the camp or school base to the camp site, that responsibility is also assigned, both for the people and the supplies. If a special wood supply (in the rough, not ready-made for tenderfeet) must be brought in, that responsibility is also delegated. Hence, there are always two main committees, food and equipment, plus such special ones as mentioned above.

So now the stage is set. Food and equipment and all supplies and stores are ready and arranged, each at its own station. The leaders come early to choose sites for their groups. These sites, by the way, should not be too close together as the smoke from other fires too close by is annoying and the group feels more like a unit if properly separated from the others. In camps of children or in smaller groups it is wise to divide the guests up arbitrarily and post the groups where the list is easily accessible. However, in large and homogeneous groups where the leaders may not be known to all, there is a very simple way of distributing the crowd. If, for instance, each group is to consist of eight people (the leader, the assistant, and six others), six slips are made for each group with just the group number on the slip. As the "herd" approaches, one person gives to each as they pass by a slip with a group number. The person then enters the arena, so to speak, and seeks his group, which is designated by a tall, split stick with the number of the group prominently displayed. The person giving out the slips should do it in routine fashion, giving out *all* the slips for each group, starting with number one, before going on to the next. In this way, the groups are made up in order and the leaders can start things going right off with no gaps in the ranks. And, also, at any given moment it can be easily ascertained how

many guests have come and how many are still en route.

Now the author believes it the best idea to have the "guests" do the work, not just to sit around and admire the dexterity and wonderful skill of the group leader. Matters should proceed exactly as they would with a group of campers. The wise leader will have the group sit down comfortably and go over all plans with them, arranging the distribution of duties. While the fire makers are preparing the fire site, fuel, and devices, the cooks will have figured out the food requirements and have gone first to get the cooking equipment at that station, thence to the food station with their lists, taking with them the equipment which will hold the supplies. And so it all works out, and everybody is happy and busy and thrilled, including the master mind and his assistants. As indicated, each group eats by itself but guests should be reminded to "circulate" and see what all the groups are doing. The master mind, by the way, circulates freely from group to group, keeping an eye on everybody and everything and giving suggestions and actual help where it is needed.

The equipment necessary to swing such an event is sometimes a problem. Each group must have a sharp knife to prepare the tinder and a proper camp axe or hatchet, in sheath, with head firmly on, and a chopping block of some kind. Use of sharp-edged tools must be very carefully watched and supervised by the group leader so that there are no casualties. Makeshift kettles have been mentioned above. Tin cups and spoons, and paper or cheap tin plates do for individual service, if individual mess kits or a large supply of eating utensils are not available. Wherever possible menus should stress dishes cooked without utensils, and eaten without eating utensils.

Every conceivable, practical method of cookery should be utilized. But in planning, these four things should always be kept in mind: the *time* element, the cost, equipment limitations, experience and capabilities of the group. And there should always be the practical, sensible approach, for it is only good psychology to make plans which each group can work out successfully so that they go away pleased with themselves and enthusiastic over what they accomplished and over the prospects of further outdoor adventures of their own. It is truly amazing what an eye-opener such a demonstration can be to the uninitiated.

Suggested methods of cooking to be used are: reflector (makeshift, if necessary) and Dutch oven; cooking biscuits by the pie-plate method, one inverted over the other; cooking on a stick, on a spit, over a trench and grill fire; in ashes; using various devices such as lug-pole, dingle stick, etc.; and using various simple cooking fires such as reflector, hunter-trapper's, trench, and back-log.

If the event is to be still more educational and if time allows, a demonstration or exhibit of various types of fires, devices, and other camp tricks can be set up in advance for the group to examine. Each separate item of such an exhibit should have before it a card explaining briefly the salient points and indicating uses, good and bad points, and other necessary information. This information may be typed on a 3 x 5 card and thumb-tacked to a green stick of convenient height planted in front of each exhibit.

The following books contain definite information that will be valuable to physical directors who need to enlarge their knowledge of outdoor cooking with special reference to methods and ideas and dishes for large groups. The books are listed in the order in which the author thinks they would prove to be the most useful:

Outdoor Cooking, Cora Rose and Bob Brown (New York: Greystone Press, 1940) $2.50.

Cook it Outdoors, James Beard (New York: M. Barrows & Company, 286 Fifth Avenue, 1941) $1.75.

Sunset Barbecue Book, Sanderson and Rich (published by *The Sunset Magazine,* San Francisco, 1938) $1.00; pages 59-62.

Jack-knife Cookery, J. A. Wilder (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1929) $2.00; pages 148-154.

Special pamphlets and books on outdoor cooking are available at local headquarters of the Boy and Girl Scouts.

Other articles by the author which may prove useful are found in the following numbers of *The Camping Magazine:* June, 1936; March, April, May, and June, 1938; May 1941.

NOTE: Two chapters of *The Picnic Book,* prepared for the National Recreation Association by Clark Fredrikson, will be of special interest to groups who enjoy outdoor cooking. One of them, entitled "Food and Its Preparation," describes a convenient picnic hamper, offers practical suggestions for the planning and preparation of food for outdoor parties, and gives a number of menus for various occasions. The other chapter having to do with food, "Fires and Fireplaces," tells how to make the different kinds of fires needed for the types of cooking to be done. Suggestions are offered for the construction of simple fireplaces. Copies of *The Picnic Book,* published by A. S. Barnes and Company, may be secured from the National Recreation Association. Price, $1.25.

What They Say About Recreation

"RECREATION is what we do voluntarily for our own enjoyment and satisfaction. For some, recreation will be active; for others, passive. . . . Regardless of the type of activity or the manner of participation, the fundamental outcome of recreation is enjoyment." — From *Health in Schools,* Yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators.

"President Roosevelt has declared that baseball belongs in the wartime economy. So do trails. Without intervals of rest fence rails sag; even metals tire. Now and then flesh and blood must relax or snap."—From *New England Trails.*

"Sometimes I think that the manner in which people do things is more important than what they do. The things people do fade away, but the spirit and manner in which they do them become a part of the fabric of human life."—*Arthur E. Morgan.*

"Sound bodies are important to the defense of the nation. That is as true of our industrial workers as of our boys behind the guns. The man at the machine needs tuning up periodically the same as the machine he operates."—*Dr. Thomas Parran.*

"We have advanced far enough to say that democracy is a way of life. We have yet to realize that it is a way of personal life and one which provides a moral standard for personal conduct." —*John Dewey.*

"Land is more essential to park and recreational development than to many other types of public works; therefore, some consideration might well be given to land acquisition even during this emergency period."—*Harold L. Ickes.*

"The work of the real leader includes two very definite things: to develop his own talents in the largest way for effective service, and to find and develop as many as he can from the group who will in time be of service in the home, the school, church, neighborhood or community."

"Recreation is not one of the non-essentials that we can dispense with during wartime. The 'pursuit of happiness' is an inalienable right. The American people need recreation, and they need it now, as a part of the war effort."—*Paul V. McNutt.*

"New interests are vital. Hobbies have multitudinous possibilities. The real satisfaction in life comes as one reaches out and acquires a discriminating appreciation for that which is fine, that which is real, and that which is beautiful."—*Emil F. Kronquist* in *Art Metalwork.*

"It is not time we lack but leisure. Leisure is unhurried, pleasurable living among one's natural enthusiasms."—*Dr. Edgar Fauner.*

"It is has been said that youth needs a chance to play, to create, to think, and to pray. It needs all four if it is too see life steadily and to see it as a whole."—*Mrs. William J. Macauley* in *The Call to Youth.*

"Not all of art is acted on the stage or hung in the museums—not even the best of it. For what is a great picture in comparison with one man who has made something of himself? A picture is a finished job. But a man who is making, or trying to make, an art of living has infinite possibilities." —*Brooks Atkinson* in *Think,* March 1942.

"The supreme challenge to our nation is that this generation of so-called civilized people should have the will to live together unselfishly in peace, in kindness and in brotherhood." — *Arnaud C. Marks* in *Think,* November 1941.

"A race preserves its vigor," wrote Whitehead, "so long as it is nerved by this vigor to adventure beyond the safeties of the past. Without such a spirit of adventure civilization is in full decay."

"May we hope to perpetuate near our community, where we have our everyday homes, a little of the original earth's surface on which some of us can find simplicity and joy? We may thus permit an American tradition to take root again beside the columbine, the elm, and the pine."—*Olaus Murie.*

"If we are to preserve the essential values of our way of life as clarified and renewed through the free creative exercise of our art skills, we must begin by finding ways by which these art skills may be mantained in our communities."—*Franklin Delano Roosevelt.*

"All the People"

By EDWARD J. RONSHEIN
Director of Recreation
Anderson, Indiana

For "all the people" — not only the baseball players and picnickers, but the people who want to participate in music, drama, and activities of all kinds. This is the objective of community recreation in Anderson.

When the Mayor of Anderson, Indiana, charged a committee on recreation with providing a recreation program for "all the people," the order was taken seriously. "All the people" did not mean only those who played baseball but it *did* include them. It didn't mean only those who wanted a place for quiet family picnics, but it meant not to forget them. And so on through the long list of possible activities.

All this happened several years ago at a time when a community recreation program was developed to coordinate the existing park activities of other years, the work being carried on through WPA, and those parts of private operations which overflowed into the public playgrounds. Nor did it end with these. It made it a definite part of its work to see just where the new body could offer cooperation with groups outside the public bounds.

All in all, the program became cooperative. It counted participation as a matter of course but did not worry about it. It was just as satisfied to step out of some field it had opened and turn it over to any other group which would take charge of the work as long as it was well done. Why not? Didn't this permit the opening of yet other fields? It did.

And one of these new fields was in the realm of music. Oh, yes, Anderson had had a band in its park set-up for many years with concerts at one or the other of its open air spots every week, each drawing thousands. But even the band was different. It saw to it that each concert gave some young player a chance to perform — this as an incentive to better work.

When the program was first announced, many were the calls to the recreation office asking why. Perhaps this was to be expected in a city, an industrial city at that, which had a nationally famous high school choral organization, both girl and boy glee clubs, some form of special singing groups in every grade building, the high school band and orchestra, junior high orchestra training,

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These children, who range in age from six to sixteen years, have been chosen from groups organized in six schools to take part in special music programs

Fencing Hints for Recreation Leaders

By MAXWELL R. GARRET
Formerly Varsity Fencing Coach
University of Illinois

In the October 1941 issue of *Recreation* there appeared an article by Mr. Garret under the title, "Fencing as Recreation." Since the publication of the article so many inquiries on various phases of fencing have reached Mr. Garret that he has prepared this material, which answers some of the questions raised.

FENCING is a sport which has great natural appeal to ordinary youngsters. The name, fencing, implies the most romantic and chivalrous ideas to them. The swashbuckling and sabre-slashing as portrayed by Errol Flynn, duelling for one's life, honor, and love, the care-free attitude personified by the Three Musketeers, and all of the characteristics surrounding the word "fencing" draw youngsters by the scores. Who hasn't seen children playing in the streets with crudely-fashioned wooden swords? They, unwittingly, are attempting to emulate the colossal duels and battles they have seen on the screen or read in stories. To these youngsters, fencing is still part of that romantic century, and they must gradually be brought to realize that fencing today is merely a sport. Though fencing is simply a sport now, it continues to foster many of the old romantic characteristics of duelling, but with a modern approach. Let's look at fencing, as a sport, and study its fundamentals as a guide for recreation leaders and all those interested in the game itself.

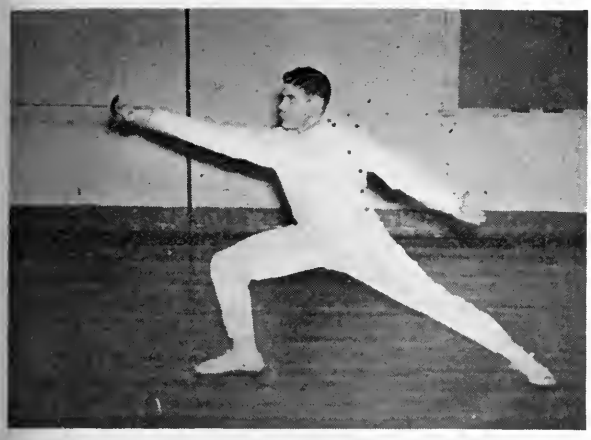
The Three Weapons

The term fencing encompasses the use of three weapons: the foil, the epee or duelling sword, and the sabre. The foil was devised during the romantic era for practice purposes. It became the fundamental weapon to be learned before proceeding on to the knowledge and technique in the use of the duelling sword and the sabre. As a result, this pattern of teaching fencing is still widely in use today. All beginners are, therefore, taught foil fencing first. They may then choose either of the other weapons as they wish.

The Foil. The foil consists of four distinct parts: blade, guard or bell, handle, and pommel. (1) The blade is quadrilaterally shaped (either rectangular or square cross section) and tapers to a blunt point. The standard length of the blade is 35 inches from the guard of the weapon to the blunt point. The blade, most often, is very flexible. (2) The guard, or bell, which serves to protect the hand, need not be circular in shape. It may be round, oval, quadrilateral, or of a figure eight type. The guard, however, shall not exceed a maximum diameter of 4.724 inches. (3) The handle, generally made of wood and usually 6 inches in length, is slightly curved to conform to the shape of the hand. (4) The pommel serves to hold the various parts of the foil together and as a counter-weight to the blade.

The Epee. The epee, or duelling sword, the youngest of the three modern fencing weapons (only about 50 years old), greatly resembles the foil, the primary differences being in the guard and in the blade. The guard is larger than the foil's. The diameter of the epee bell guard cannot exceed five and one-fourth inches. The epee blade is heavier, less flexible and triangular in shape. Due to the possibility of the epee blade slipping off the target because of the rigidity of the blade, a small three-pronged metal piece, known as a pointe d'arret, is attached to the end of the blade. In competition and in tournaments a red, gelatinous compound is placed between the three prongs to assist the officials in watching for and locating the touches. Since the epee is larger and heavier, its maximum weight greatly exceeds the maximum weight of a foil. The weight of the former cannot exceed 27⅛ ounces while the latter cannot exceed 17⅜ ounces. However, an electrical apparatus has recently been introduced which eliminates the use of the red fluid and greatly facilitates the officiating of these bouts.

The Sabre. Sabre fencing is the most spectacular and exciting of the three. While touches in foil and epee may be made only by thrusts, i.e., by touching the opponent with the point of the blade, thrusts and cuts may be made in sabre. The cuts may be made with the "cutting edge" of the blade or by the first one-third of the back edge of the blade. The blade has a T or Y cross section. The sabre guards have many variations, but the bell-shaped ones are the most popular. In contrast to



The author demonstrates the lunge position

the other weapons, the weight of the sabre never exceeds eighteen ounces.

The valid target for sabre fencing differs from foil and epee fencing. In sabre fencing the valid target includes everything above the hips. In foil fencing everything above the hips, including the groin area but excluding the head and arms, is good target. The entire body, i.e., from the toes to the top of one's head, is good in epee fencing.

"It's fun to fence when you're able to fence for fun," says the author, and he suggests we look at fencing as a sport and study its fundamentals as a guide for recreation leaders and all interested in the game.

In a foil or a sabre bout five touches (cuts or thrusts in sabre and only thrusts in foil) are needed to achieve a victory. To win an epee bout one touch was formerly sufficient, but the rules have been changed in recent years and now three touches are required for a victory.

Comparison of the Weapons

The weapon which is most often seen on the "Silver Screen" is the sabre. The reason for portraying this weapon rather than the other weapons is primarily because of the way it is used. According to the description given in this article, on scoring a touch in sabre, by use of the point or the "cutting edge," the reason can be clearly seen why this weapon is chosen in preference to the other two. There is more glamor, more action and more "bloody" movements coming into play in sabre fencing. Not only does it appeal to the ordinary spectator from this point of view, but every blow that lands on the fencer is felt not only by the fencer but also by the spectator. The welts which are generally left on a sabreman's body are welts which are vicariously "felt" by the spectator. It thus becomes the most popular of the three weapons. Nevertheless, foil and epee fencing attract their own following and the speed with which these weapons are used is quite comparable to sabre fencing. With electrical setups being devised for both epee and foil fencing, the speed in running off contests in these weapons will undoubtedly surpass that of sabre bouts.

Positions and Movements

Gripping the Weapon. The weapon is held by the thumb and the forefinger, with the latter about one-fourth inch from the guard and the former about one-half inch from the guard. The thumb lies along the convex side while the forefinger supports the weapon from the underneath part of the handle. The handle is then allowed to fall along the groove in the palm of the hand, and the rest of the fingers then close lightly about the handle. The thumb and the forefinger control the movements of the weapon while the other fingers give strength to the grip.

The "On Guard" Position. In learning and teaching the "on guard" position and the lunge, *it is*

This shows the "on-guard" position for all three weapons. The three stances, reading from left to right, are the epee or duelling sword, the foil, and the sabre stance. (The sabreman is on guard left-handed.)

just as easy to learn and teach it correctly as incorrectly. Since these fundamentals are of basic importance to the game, let us earnestly try to learn and teach them correctly.

First, place your heels together having your feet form a right angle. Now separate your feet by moving your front foot forward about one and one-half the length of your own foot, but still maintaining the right angle. From this position go into a half knee-bend position, i.e., let your knees bend permitting your torso to be lowered toward the floor. However, it is important for the present that the weight of the body be equally distributed on both feet with the torso erect and perpendicular to the floor. The leg in front should be perpendicular to the floor with the knee directly over the instep, and the knee of the other leg directly over the toes of that foot. The front arm, i.e., the hand which will be gripping the weapon, should be bent, with the elbow about six inches away from the hipbone. In foil fencing the point of the weapon is kept at approximately the opponent's eyes with the forearm tilted upwards, too. In sabre and epee fencing the forearm is parallel to the floor. However, the point of the sabre is directed upwards toward the opponent's eyes, while the entire blade of the epee is kept parallel to the floor. The other arm, in foil and epee fencing, is brought up in behind the body for better balance, and to assist in lunging and in recovering. This arm forms part of a square, i.e., the upper arm is parallel to the floor, the forearm forms a right angle with the upper arm, and the hand is permitted to dangle loosely. This loose hand assists immensely in getting the body to relax, and there is no question of the importance of relaxation in athletics. In sabre fencing the hand in the rear is placed on the hip to prevent injury to that hand from the cutting movements used by this weapon. The entire position thus described is the "on guard position."

The Fundamental Attack—The Lunge. *All* movements in fencing are accomplished from the "on guard" position. In lunging toward an opponent, the thrusting arm is extended first, the entire arm being shoulder high. The weapon also is shoulder high, but tilted slightly downward with the point a trifle below the level of the arm. The arm should be completely extended and relaxed, but not stretched to the point where the elbow joint is "locked" and the shoulder muscles tightened up. Start the lunge by lifting the toes and moving the front foot straight forward, landing on the heel first. When this front foot starts its motion forward, the back leg cooperates with it by straightening the knee with a snap and keeping the sole of the rear foot flat on the floor and stationary as much as possible. At the same time the rear arm is straightened and lowered to a position parallel to the rear thigh, with the palm of that hand facing upward. To check on one's efficiency in lunging, keep these points in mind, and make sure the front knee is perpendicular to the instep with the leg in front moved as far forward as possible and the body, though leaning slightly forward from the hip, still maintaining a fairly erect position. In returning to the "on guard" position from a lunge, the leg in back bends at the knee and pulls, and the front leg pushes the body back to the "on guard" stance. The arms, simultaneously, return to their original position.

Developing in a boy or a girl balance, coordination, speed, timing, agility, and alertness for fencing is a long and difficult job. Unless the teacher and student have the patience to teach and practice the fundamentals mentioned—the "on guard" and "the lunge"—until they are done to *perfection* and done unconsciously without thinking, it will be useless to go ahead with more advanced work in fencing. The only way to learn to lunge correctly is by pure hard work—practicing it day and night. But there is no finer feeling in athletics or in any other field of endeavor than the feeling that comes with success. And this eventually comes to those who sincerely put heart and soul into accomplishing whatever they have set their minds to do.

"Fencing requires the meticulous attention to technique that characterizes golf; the explosive energy of the sprint runner; the split-second decisions of the tennis player and boxer; and above all and before all, it requires for its fullest achievement a power of analysis that is not equalled by any other game in the athletic group. . . . And it is this final attribute that charms and holds its devotees. After the passing of the super-abundant physical energy of youth which requires some outlet, even after the passing of that period when hard training will bring back speed and endurance, there remains the fascination of the game, where cunning of head and skill of hand may more than balance the physical superiority of younger but less skilled heads." — From *Sword Play* by *Scott D. Breckinridge* and *Scott D. Breckinridge, Jr.*

Battle Creek Meets the Challenge

What happens when a city goes all the way in serving men in uniform? Battle Creek gives you the answer.

By ARCH FLANNERY
Director of Civic Recreation
Battle Creek, Michigan

TWO YEARS AGO when Congress voted to transform the military reservation to the west of Battle Creek, Michigan, into a full-fledged army post to be known as Fort Custer, the city had a normal well-balanced "diet" of indoor and outdoor sports for its men, women, and children. Soon, however, regular army units were dispatched to the new fort to replace the skeleton maintenance units of the former Camp Custer. Within a few months men from the first draft began to arrive. Living quarters sprang up here and there. Overnight a city of 4,000 rose on the site of the fort, which soon became known as the home of the 5th Division. But the men were without permanent quarters and had no recreation facilities whatever.

Impelled by the needs of army men and defense industry workers and possessed of facilities readily adapted to expansion, Battle Creek's Department of Civic Recreation has utilized every inch of available space and resources, enlisted the services of a corps of volunteer workers to supplement the regular staff, extended its schedule from a 12-hour to an 18-hour day for seven days a week instead of six, and has enlarged its program to fit the needs and expressed desires of military men and defense industry workers in an effort to provide a well-rounded recreation program for them.

The city's first overture to its new fort clientele was to put all city recreation facilities at their disposal. The soldiers, in turn, showed their appreciation by whole-hearted participation in Battle Creek's civic leisure-time program. Next, the city established a soldiers' recreation center and meeting place in downtown Battle Creek, which served until almost a year later when United Service Organizations buildings were erected and ready for operation. This soldiers' club, with accommodations for approximately 600 men at one time, was equipped with indoor shuffleboard courts, two music rooms, each with

Dedicated to the youth of Battle Creek by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, and operated under subsidy by the Department of Civic Recreation, this $175,000 building is the center of the city's recreation

One of the most keenly appreciated services of the Civic Recreation Department is its preschool play center

radio and piano, reading and writing rooms, well-stocked library, table tennis room, card rooms, pool and billiard tables, lounging rooms, and attractive reception room. Many thousand soldiers and their families made use of the club during the months it was open.

Social recreation was another part of Battle Creek's program until the U.S.O. took over. It was no small task to plan entertainment that would be enjoyed by mixed groups of strangers, but the Department of Civic Recreation conducted more than 100 such social programs for more than 12,000 men and women, without a single untoward incident.

First step in planning the social program was the appointment of an experienced social secretary, who enrolled, through the various social agencies of the community, hundreds of girls to serve as hostesses and partners at the social gatherings. The majority of these events were dances, held for the most part in school gymnasiums, for both the white and Negro soldiers quartered at Fort Custer. Usually music was provided by WPA orchestras and bands. Other forms of social recreation were open forum meetings, musicales, and evenings given over to games. Special events included variety shows, quiz programs, and radio audition contests.

Music, art, craft, and dramatic departments in the civic recreation setup opened their doors to the soldiers and war industry workers. Special classes were created to meet their particular interests, choral groups organized, and dramatic skits presented, with the men and women providing the talent as well as the audiences.

Still another activity was the art department at Fort Custer for which Battle Creek purchased several hundred dollars worth of material. Leadership in this novel plan of "taking recreation to the men" was provided by the WPA. The art project's first exhibit included works by many nationally known artists, most of them serving as privates in Uncle Sam's new army. Its original display was at the fort and, subsequently, it had showings in both Detroit and Chicago with some of the pieces going on to New York for exhibition.

Other phases of recreation for the exclusive benefit of Fort Custer soldiers included weekly ballroom and square dancing instruction at the hostess houses on the military reservation, song festivals, and choral classes. The number of dancing students ranged from thirty to 150; choral groups frequently numbered as many as 600. Card tournaments, also conducted by Department leaders at the hostess houses, included both bridge and pinochle, with prizes for winning players and teams.

But Battle Creek did not attempt to organize a

recreation program exclusively for the soldiers. In baseball and softball, army teams were fitted into the civic recreation leagues. Where the army units were numerically too strong, leagues composed entirely of them were formed, but the whole became part of the civic program. The same held true of basketball, table tennis, and volleyball teams. At one time more than ninety Fort Custer baseball teams and a proportionate number of basketball teams were part of the civic recreation program. In addition to these, the 5th Division and the Post units operated leagues within themselves, but all equipment was provided by the Department of Civic Recreation.

To meet this greater demand, Battle Creek made available to Fort Custer men either as individuals or as units, fifteen baseball and ten softball diamonds, three outdoor tracks, four football fields and twenty tennis courts, to say nothing of twelve playgrounds. Regular schedules for their use were worked out through the Post and Division morale offices. All teams used these play areas in turn, either for practice or for games, but in most instances for both.

The response, particularly from the soldiers, to this cooperative recreation is seen in the winning of the city title by the Fort Custer Reception Center baseball team and of the national title in the "Little World Series." The Reception Center teams represented the Battle Creek area because they were outstanding among the scores of Fort Custer teams that participated in the civic baseball and basketball leagues.

For the most part, the information presented has dealt with recreation as it pertains to men either in the Army or in industry. To give wives, mothers, and sweethearts of soldiers and war industry workers leisure for outside activities, a preschool play center under the leadership of trained recreation workers was established for small children.

Recreation planned for mothers consisted of calisthenics, volleyball, badminton, drills, marching, and dancing classes at convenient hours with the "Streamlined Woman" as the objective. Swimming classes, softball and basketball teams for women were organized. Those not interested in such active sports could choose nature study, crafts, music, dramatics, or picnicking. There were classes for ballroom and square dance instruction. Hiking in summer and ice skating in winter were popular. Days of drudgery and long winter evenings were transformed from boring, lonesome hours at home to periods of mental and physical relaxation with new-found friends.

Next a suburban housing project was built to serve the non-commissioned officers and their

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In one corner of the adult craft shop, a group is engaged in fly-casting, one of the activities offered adults

"At Home" on Staten Island

Staten Island folks have succeeded in putting the comfort, informality and geniality of home into the center for sailors, soldiers, and coast guardsmen

By ELOISE FERRIER

ON FEBRUARY 15, 1941, the Staten Island Center for Active Service Men dedicated its new headquarters with a program of entertainment and dancing. A rather large family—500 persons in all—members of the Center Committees and Junior Auxiliary, mothers and sisters, fathers and brothers, officials and civic leaders were present at the house warming, which the guests found very much to their liking.

After speeches by Committee members and officials, the floor was cleared of chairs by husky coast guardsmen, and dancing followed to the music of the Ellis Island Coast Guard Band. Many of the service men and visitors were taken on a tour of the Center by the hostesses, who pointed out the bowling alleys, billiard and game rooms, and the newly decorated social halls. After this refreshments were served.

The Staten Island Center for Active Service Men, one of the first to be founded, is providing the sailors, soldiers, and coast guardsmen stationed in the Borough with a homelike center to which they may go with assurance of a hearty welcome. There are no "Don't" signs on the wall, and the staff, both volunteer and professional, make the service man feel at home when he opens the door and enters the large, cheerful, homelike lounge and writing room with its panelled walls of knotty pine and its bright fireplace. Each man as he enters receives a warm greeting from the hostess at the desk near the door, and cigarettes, candy, and chewing gum are placed on the desk and tables for him. The men deeply appreciate this informal, friendly approach.

Facilities

The Center is a large three-story building with lounge, writing room, game room, library, craft room, bowling alleys, showers, and lockers on the main floor. On the second floor there are a social hall or ball room with stage, a check room, the very popular kitchen and dining room, and the office. On the top floor there are an additional social hall, ballroom and magazine rooms. A long veranda with doors leading to it from the hall room on the second floor overlooks the large summer kitchen and recreation grounds, and is the finest kind of place for wiener roasts and horseshoe pitching in the summer.

The Center is open from nine in the morning until midnight every day. Practically every conceivable recreation facility is offered to the men of the armed services of the United States and visiting allies. Recreation at the Center is informal. The man on leave is not regimented. He chooses his own method of relaxation; he may play games, read a magazine, dance in the ballroom, write letters home, or just rest.

There is a piano in the library and game room on the first floor where almost every evening gathers a group which enjoys singing — popular music and old-time melodies. There they lift their voices to the tunes of "Home on the Range," "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," "I've Been Working on the Railroad," and other songs popular with service men.

Music and dancing are perhaps the favorite forms of recreation with modern army groups, and the Center caters to this. Men on leave want to meet nice girls in home-like surroundings, and so the committee has placed a great deal of emphasis on the promotion of dances and parties. Music is provided by the juke box or small informal orchestras, and sometimes by the Ellis Island Coast Guard Band. Attendance is free at all times.

Through the dances and

The Staten Island Center for Active Service Men was organized on March 19, 1942. Quarters were opened where the Center successfully functioned for several months under the leadership of volunteers. Space was soon at a premium, however, and an appeal for increased funds for an enlarged program was made to the New York City Defense Recreation Committee of which Marshall Field is chairman. Favorable action resulted, and by fall larger quarters were opened at 730 Van Duzer Street, Stapleton.

parties, the men coming to the Center have become acquainted with the other services, facilities, and programs which the Center has to offer. Dancing lessons, community sings, roller skating parties, homemade pie night, moving pictures, table tennis, bowling tournaments, and many other events keep the Center very much alive. Sunday evening usually brings an hour of music, church services, or some other special event in addition to the regular program.

Information on eating places with reduced rates for service men and rooming houses has been compiled. Churches are cooperating and the various civic organizations help by supplying refreshments for the nightly crowds. During the last part of the month, when nickels and dimes are not plentiful and there are still several days before the service man stands in the company pay line, the crowds are very large.

The people of the Borough have made available through the book drive hundreds of books and the latest and most popular reading materials. Donations of magazines, sheet music, and newspapers have been received from residents of the community.

In spite of the fact that the sailor and soldiers enjoy one another, there are times, as is natural enough, when the sailors show an inclination to stay together in their games, while the soldiers form their own groups for a bowling match or a billiards game. It is not unusual to find a group of soldiers about the piano in the library singing lustily, but if there is a rhumba being danced in the ballroom, you can be pretty sure it is the Navy.

Introducing Some of the Boys

There is Allan from Minnesota, a farm boy who never before left the farm except to go to town occasionally to get a haircut until he joined the Navy. He wanted to learn to bowl and to dance, and he had never had an opportunity for it while he was on the farm. He is natural and charming, and now he seems to be going places.

Jim has a salty personality. A slim and genial product of the Midwest, he hails from St. Louis. Jim not only "gets around" in the Navy but does very well ashore, too. His thumb once carried him from New York to St. Louis, and it took only six hours longer than a fast express train.

Ken is a sailor boy from Long Island. He has kept a wall around his past, but has volunteered the information that his special hobby is the weaker sex.

You must know our soldiers, too. Here salutes are unknown. You just say, "Hello, what's your name?"

There is Dick. You are sure that Dick is from Virginia even before he tells you so. It is just the way he says "Ma—am" with that soft southern drawl to anything and everything you say. That is, you have to say it all over again. But you don't mind when it's someone with such nice manners as Dick has. He is a mechanic at a near-by air field — a graduate of a college in Virginia.

And Andy. He is from a near-by camp and comes almost every night. He is more talkative.

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For a Wartime Program

Here is a form of creative free time activity suitable for use at many recreation centers

A MEMORIAL DAY poem in free verse was presented in May, 1942, at the Montclair (New Jersey) High School Garden Amphitheatre in a special program by senior English students with the school's a cappella choir assisting. The poem was recited chorally with gestures and responsive chants.

Written by William H. Nesbitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Nesbitt, this poem is of special interest to recreation workers. Mr. George A. Nesbitt has been a worker in the National Recreation Association for more than twenty-five years, and is well known in recreation circles throughout the country.

Montclair High School's creative writing group, composed of five or six students and one of the English teachers, met about once a week on a voluntary, non-credit basis to discuss the work of its members. Not a regular part of the high school course, they met only because of mutual interest in discussing and analyzing their own creative work. William Nesbitt originally wrote the poem for discussion by this group.

A special committee revised the poem particularly for the Memorial Day program. About seventy seniors took part in its preparation and presentation.

The revised form of the poem is as follows:

This is Memorial Day, 1942.
This is the day set aside
For the remembrance of the dead
Of the past.

Listen, you specters of men!
You, struck down upon
The green at Lexington, you
Who saw end of day at New Orleans.

You men in tattered Grey and Blue
Who perished in the rage
Of Gettysburg
Or Chickamauga.

You, with the laughing, boyish eyes,
Who never reached the top
Of San Juan.
You, from Belleau Woods and the Marne
And the Meuse-Argonne and Chateau-Thierry.

You, newly dead, who never had a chance
At Pearl Harbor
Or Bataan
Or Wake.
Listen!
To you we speak.

You men are dead.
You once were young, as we are now.
You had dreams of future, life,
Love,
And happiness.
You cared not for glory, praise.
You wanted to live,
Be free,
And not to die.

Your country, your home, your liberty—
All that you had labored to build
Was threatened, and there was need
Of men,
Men to fight
And die.

You left your plows, your homes,
You left your wives and sweethearts.
Your hopes for futures bright
Were put aside.
You went.

You fought, as men have fought before,
Bravely and well.

The price of this to you was death.
After each war, when you were dead,
The victory won,
The swords hung up anew,
You were forgotten
By the men
You saved.

Each time they forgot
That with your victory
Their job was not yet done.
Each time they forgot the things
For which you gave your lives.
Always men were too busy, occupied
In filling their pockets with gold
And their time with pleasures.

They forgot that hidden in human beings
Are prejudice, jealousy, greed.
That in every community are misunderstandings
And conflicting views.
That wars are no more
Than the outbreak of these passions
On a larger scale.
They said that you had lived in vain,
When it was they who had failed
In the task remaining to them.

They forgot that deeply rooted in the world
Were the seeds
Of hate.
Each time these seeds of hate grew, flourished.
Became an ugly, malignant growth
That filled the earth.
People who had little hated
Those who had much.
People hated others
Because they were Jews or Catholics,
Or Protestants,
Or Germans or Englishmen.
People hated—everybody.

(Continued on page 307)

Singing for Victory

Do your part to make Victory Sings popular everywhere in America! A song booklet and a sheet of seven hymns are at your service.

"On May 20th we held a Victory Sing in a large tent on the Stevens College campus. There were more than 2,500 seats in the tent and they were all filled. Many were standing.

"We sang a number of songs that are included in your collection. The student committee in charge decided to use as a theme the victory songs of Americans in different times of crisis beginning with the Revolutionary War. War songs of the Civil War, World War I, and the present war were then sung. Each group of songs was preceded by a radio skit depicting the background of the period. The songs were sung by hall groups, the chorus on the stage, played by the orchestra, and sung by the entire audience.

"The Sing itself was the climax of a song leaders' training program. Each Hall sang one song alone under the direction of its own leader and accompanied by its own pianist. The groups sang from where they were in the audience; the accompanists played from pianos on the stage. Microphones picked up the accompaniment so that the singers could hear it. Audience singing was led by student leaders. Script and commentary were written by students.

"The stage was colorfully decorated; the lighting very effective. Several spots were used. A Color Guard from the University of Missouri R.O.T.C. marched across the stage at the final climax of 'The Ballad for Americans' and stood at attention while the audience sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'

"The event was very successful as a program. It encouraged a great deal of singing in the halls and on the campus, and a number of leaders and accompanists received training and experience."

Thus Arthur Todd writes of the Victory Sing held at Stevens College. On this occasion "Let's Sing the Same Songs," a pamphlet issued by the National Recreation Association containing twenty songs with words and music, was used.

Through the courtesy of the Voice of Firestone 100,000 free copies of this booklet were made available for distribution. Over fifty musical organizations cooperated by distributing copies to their membership, and Victory Sings were held throughout the country. From groups everywhere, from city and rural districts, from schools, colleges, 4-H Clubs, PTA groups, and from organizations of all kinds have come letters testifying to the popularity of this collection of songs and to their usefulness as a means of making social singing enjoyable and inspiring.

Rural groups are finding the song sheets helpful and are using them to great advantage. Miss Ruth McIntire, Extension Specialist in Recreation, Massachusetts State College, writes:

"Sometimes we have used the songs as a 'tour' of North America, choosing songs typical of various parts of our own country, with a brief excursion across the border for 'Cielito Lindo,' and another into Canada for 'Alouette.' The collection makes it possible to do this, and at the same time to select an interesting variety of songs, alternating the more sprightly, quick tempos with the quieter, slow songs which the audience—especially the older folks—like to 'lean back on.' At other times, of course, we choose the songs solely for themselves, with no special program plan except variety in interest and appeal."

Interesting information regarding the use of the song sheets comes from the Negro Actors Guild of America, New York City:

"The songs have been presented by our people with orchestras in community sing groups, with the piano and in some instances the violin accompanying. In the different canteens set up for the soldiers by the actor groups these songs are also being used. Several of the groups have reported using the songs in medley form, and this is received enthusiastically."

And now the National Recreation Association has issued a second song sheet for use in Victory Sings. This time it is a collection of hymns entitled "Seven Hymns for Everyone — One for Each Day of the Week." Words and music for the following hymns are included:

If you do not have detailed information about the Victory Sings campaign, write the National Recreation Association for a copy of the free bulletin, "If We Knew the Same Songs." And at the same time order a copy of the song booklet, "Let's Sing the Same Songs." Single copies are available at 5 cents each; a hundred copies cost $2.50 plus carrying charge. You will want to have a part in this effort to make America a singing people, with all it can mean for the development of a basic, happy unity, and strength of spirit among us in communities everywhere.

"Faith of Our Fathers"
"Our God, Our Help in Ages Past"
"God of Our Fathers, Whose Almighty Hand"
"The God of Abraham Praise"
"The Lord is My Shepherd"
"Dear Lord and Father of Mankind"
"Now the Day is Over"

These leaflets are available for 2 cents per copy; $1.10 per hundred.

The following editorial regarding the hymns appeared in the Schenectady, N. Y., *Union-Star*, July 15th:

When the Crucial Test Comes

Foreseeing the crucial test of the nation's soul, which is yet to come, the National Recreation Association has wisely produced a miniature hymnal for use at community "sings." Composed of but seven numbers—one for each day of the week—including one from the Hebrew, the others from the liturgy of the Christian Church through the ages, this small and incredibly inexpensive publication is available for playgrounds and general assemblages of the people.

Not yet has the iron entered the soul of the people. Not yet have we become conscious of how ineffectually armed we are spiritually. It may take disaster worse than our armed forces already have met to bring us to the point of realizing that, in the final test neither tanks, nor guns, nor planes, nor ships will avail us, unless the soul of the nation is steeled to the great undertaking of maintaining on earth the God-given freedom of the human soul.

One of the hymns is that which was sung last August somewhere on the ocean during the Atlantic Conference between Roosevelt and Churchill when, at divine service on the deck of the British battleship Prince of Wales, seamen and marines and the heads of the two great democracies united their voices in the stirring measures of the centuries, "Our God, Our Help in Ages Past."

When the day arrives when the soul of the nation needs strengthening, as it undoubtedly will while this war drags its weary length over more months . . . the people will do well to avail themselves of the re-creative power which the Recreation Association offers.

The Playground Department of the Public Schools of Boston and Community Recreation Service, Inc., are cooperating in the promotion of a program featuring "Let's Sing the Same Songs." Three hundred teachers on 162 playgrounds are devoting part of their regular staff meetings to becoming acquainted with the songs, and they are having a lot of fun trying them out. The teachers are exceptionally good singers and many show marked ability as song leaders.

Such an interesting statement regarding the use of "Let's Sing the Same Songs" by children of Boston has just reached us that we are publishing it in the hope it will not be too late for some of the ideas suggested to be used in this summer's program.

The program is based on the thought that the part music can play in the lives of children on the playground will be beneficial and pleasurable if participation in it is natural and spontaneous. Such participation will come mainly through community singing and special musical programs arising from informal singing. A second basic principle in the Boston plan is that if music is presented with due consideration for the program as a whole it can prove very helpful in building morale, in helping to maintain emotional balance, in creating interest in the playground, and in developing a sense of unity and beauty.

The following suggestions have been offered leaders on the playgrounds for the use of "Let's Sing the Same Songs":

The song books, provided through the courtesy of Community Recreation Service of Boston, may be posted or made available in some other way on the playground. Boys and girls may be encouraged to copy the songs or make their own song leaflets, and the singing of familiar songs might be a part of the daily program by singing a few songs at flag raising or flag lowering ceremonies, or other opening and closing times on the playground. The songs might well be used in connection with air raid drills.

A Week-to-Week Program

A week-to-week program, it is suggested, might include some of the following ideas:

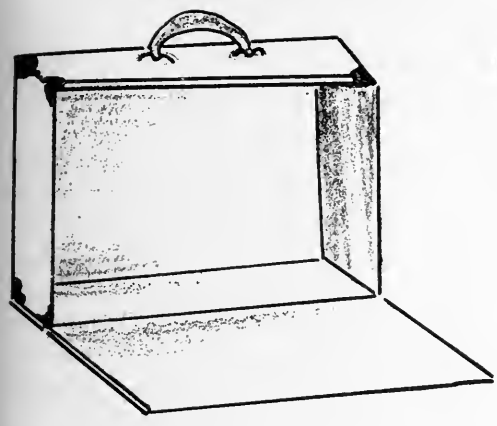
During the first week general songfests might be held around sandboxes or indoors at regular periods, or at evening performances of which music is a part.

"Make Your Own Song Leaflet Week" might be the theme of the second week, and during this period boys and girls could copy out both songs and music in notebooks of their own making, drawing pictures to illustrate the songs or decorating their collections in other ways.

A music memory contest in which songs are played and identified might well feature the third week.

The fourth week could be devoted to working out dramatizations of favorite songs, such as "Working on the Railroad," "Home on the Range," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and others.

(Continued on page 307)



Storytelling Steps Onto a Suitcase Stage

By DESSA M. FULTZ and VERONA M. HARTER

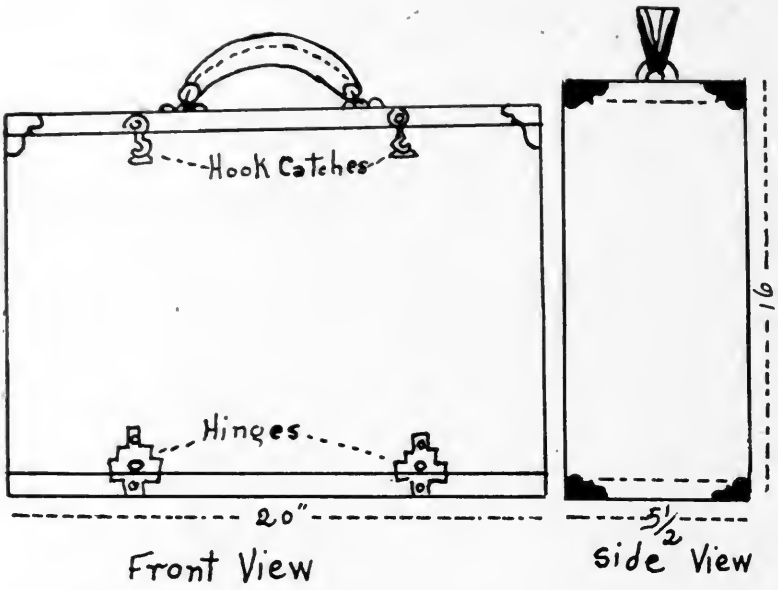
LOS ANGELES, located close to the southwestern border of California, as well as being one of the main Pacific ports of entry from countries to the far west, is a veritable "melting pot." Naturally the two hundred and fifty school playgrounds which are under the supervision of the Physical Education Section are miniature "melting pots." Many of the foreign-born children come to the story hours and do not understand what is being said, because of language difficulties.

In an effort to overcome this difficulty, pictures have been shown as the story was told. This brought out an interesting fact. Children with no language difficulty enjoyed the illustrated stories as much as did the foreign-born child. This taste may have been formed by attending the movies, where both visual and auditory senses are appealed to. So we came to realize that "props" can be valuable under certain conditions, and we began searching for something that would meet the situation.

After many conferences with traveling assistant storytellers and directors, someone suggested using an ordinary suitcase for a little stage, with small figures to represent the characters in the story being told. The idea was to set the case upright with the open lid for a foreground. It sounded good—but it didn't work out well. The lid, having a depth of several inches, would not lie flat on the table without, at the same time, tilting the rest of the case. This difficulty, however, was soon solved by the suggestion that if the case were set on its side, this depth would be eliminated, and the background would then stand firmly on the table.

Plans and specifications were drawn and submitted to Mr. C. L. Glenn, head supervisor of

Figures modeled from clay travel with the suitcase stage as it journeys from playground to playground. If cigar box or shoe box stages are used, the figures may be cut from magazines, colored, and then mounted on cardboard.



the Physical Education Section. With a few changes these were approved. Then the storytelling suitcase stages were made, and while they were in process of construction Rose Ryleman's first adventure of *The Rainbow Cat* was selected as the story with which to start. Later the other adventures were also used.

Next came the molding of the figures. For *The Rainbow Cat* the figures were: the Cat, the Prince, the Princess, the King and the Queen of Skyland, two figures of the giant (one sitting and one standing), and two other figures. These, and the figures made later, were modeled with the idea of using them not merely in this particular story but in many others as well.

The figures were first modeled in clay, from which plaster casts were made and colored. By the time the figures had been completed backgrounds for the stages were ready. These backgrounds were painted in oils on heavy cardboard cut a little longer than the suitcase so that they curved when pushed into place, thus giving perspective.

When the suitcases and "props" were ready, the traveling storytelling assistants spent long hours learning storytelling techniques; how, at the same time, to bring the character-figures onto the the stage at the right moment; and how to add side wings or change backgrounds. This requires perfect coordination of movement and voice so as not to distract the listener's attention from the story.

At last all was ready and the suitcase stages were taken to widely separated sections of the city. Their success was evident from the first tryouts. Children and directors were delighted. The device not only fulfilled its initial purpose, that of aiding children with language difficulty, but also proved immensely popular with those who had no such trouble.

Later other stories were chosen and new backgrounds and figures made. Side wings were used when a story called for more than one setting. In time we had the settings for *Hansel and Gretel, Jack the Giant Killer, Robin Hood,* Dutch stories, and many other tales which have variants in almost every land and whose characters, therefore, are recognized by children of all nationalities.

The plaster figures used at first were very effective, but they were also rather expensive. Unless made by experts, they were difficult to construct. Then, too, they were breakable. So the experiment of cutting figures from cardboard was tried. These cardboard figures, colored and mounted upon small blocks of wood, proved to be satisfactory. Among the stories in which they have been used are "The Indians and the Peacock," from *Master Simon's Garden,* by Cornelia Megg, and "Little Pagan Beggars," from *California Fairy Tales,* by Monica Shannon. The latter required four different settings and fifteen figures. The figures, as in all stories, were placed back of the case in the order they would be used, thus avoiding hesitation or fumbling on the part of the storyteller.

All of this, however, required skill. Many of the directors felt it was too difficult, so a simpler setup was worked out. This device was the cigar box stage, which had two big advantages. It cost practically nothing and the children themselves could make it. All they had to do was remove the paper from a cigar box, stain or shellac it, and hinge the lid with some

"It is not at all likely that those who conceived the idea which resulted in the little storytelling stage used in Los Angeles ever dreamed that it might some day be called on to play a part in national defense. But it may be, for keeping up the morale of the children of our country is a vital factor in the defense program. And happiness makes for morale. Thus a 'prop' which helps a storyteller keep a group of children interested and happy may well be called a weapon of defense."

(Continued on page 306)

The Day Camp and the Young Citizen

By J. R. KIDD
Program Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
Montreal, Canada

"No longer is the day camp the Cinderella sister of camping, even though its budget is almost as modest in most instances as it was in its early years. Because of the day camp's location in the city when the children it serves have continuous free time and administrators of democracy are most available, it is a fine instrument of education for democracy at a time when such an instrument was never more needed."

LEGEND TELLS US that once a sacred goose saved Rome. Perhaps in the future it will be said that it was the goose-step that saved democracy. Only the tread of invading feet in Paris, Vienna, Praha, Athens, and so many other cities has awakened us from our smugness. Only the dread violence of war has brought to many of us a realization that we must sow democracy if we are also to reap it, that we must teach democracy if it is to function, that we must live democracy if it is to be a way of life.

Democracy in the United States and Canada, many feel, has shown weakness in training effectively its young citizens. Citizenship training has always been the objective of the schools and in some of them considerable success has been achieved. Camps and some local agencies and groups have been effective in training for citizenship, but for the most part little more than lip service has been given to these important objectives, and few new methods of training have been developed. There is still a great need for more effective instruments for instilling in every boy and girl the tolerance, fair play, awareness of society's needs, and willingness to serve which alone make for genuine democracy.

An excellent medium for citizenship training is the day camp, left us by the depression as one item on the credit side of the ledger. Even in so-called boom years, the holiday experiences of thousands of city children who could not go to camp and who had no place to play but the hot city streets were a travesty of all that a vacation should be. The depression served to make the problem more acute and called for action. Soon in many cities in Canada and the United States agencies began to serve the communities on shoe-string budgets and even with borrowed equipment and donated supplies. Assembly programs with speakers, movies, sing-songs, stories, and dramatics usually began the day followed by handcrafts, athletics and swimming, and hikes through parks or trips through factories. Thus grew up the day camp, a new Topsy.

At first the program was planned as a substitute for the regulation camp, as the general names day camping, city camping, urban camping, or stay-at-home camp suggest. Every camping experience that was possible in a city was tried but gradually those program items that fitted best into a city setting were most emphasized and soon independent objectives and standards were established. A realization of the unparalleled opportunity for citizenship education came last of all. The nature of its origin as a depression emergency and the modesty of its budget prevented many of those conducting the program from seeing at first the value of the instrument at hand. But as cooperative program councils were developed, this realization came into being and its lessons were immediately applied. In Montreal, Canada, the day camp council embracing all the agencies such as Y's and settlements, the

Through the day camp many a city child learns about trees and the out of doors

Courtesy Sherwood Forest Camp

Parks and Playgrounds Association, and the Federation Summer Schools discovered at an early date how varied and plentiful are the opportunities for citizenship training in day camping.

If we can break down the process of education in a democracy into three components, we can more easily evaluate the worth of the Day Camp as an educational instrument. These three components are: (1) a readiness to learn and retain, (2) the content or curriculum of citizenship, and (3) the practice of democracy.

For much of the summer boys and girls are in day camps all day in continuous association with staff members and leaders. These leaders can give undivided attention to program for, compared to the camp situation where a great deal of time must be given to supplying the creature needs of the campers and to administrative problems, day camping organization involves a minimum of business detail. Of greatest importance is the fact that the boys and girls come with the same eagerness that they go to camp and thus vital interests are stimulated which set the stage for genuine learning experiences. Moreover, what is learned can be readily retained as all the experiences are in the child's natural environment. The problem of carry-over faced by out-of-town camps is unknown.

"A New Deal for City Children" is the name of a manual on day camping prepared by Mr. Kidd, author of this article, and sponsored by the Day Camp Section of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. Copies of the booklet, which is attractively illustrated, may be secured at sixty cents each from Notre Dame de Grace Y.M.C.A., 4335 Hampton Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

The content of courses in citizenship education is all around the child, and it is peculiarly available in the summer months. Important officials will take time to meet delegations of children and are happy to address them at assembly periods. The cop on the corner will come up to visit and will sometimes play baseball with the children in his off-duty time. Through such face to face relationships he assumes his rightful status as a civic guardian, replacing a former impression of him as "the guy who stole our bat when we were playing on the street." Other guardians of democracy—firemen, health and truant officers—are met in the same friendly way. On hikes the child goes through parks and slums, through planned areas and civic follies. Each teaches its own lesson. He visits factories, museums, city hall, and hospitals. Movies add to his store of knowledge. The treasures of the city and of society become his as do the problems of the people round about him.

Playing with him daily and sharing his experiences are boys and girls of a different religion and sometimes of a different race and color. Prejudices are broken down. Every day situations arise which produce eager questions and the staff and leaders, the minister, the factory manager, the museum curator or whoever the guide may be at that particular moment, has unique opportunities for interpretation and instruction.

But learning comes most surely with practice and the day camp must by its very nature be a democratic organization. Hiking through busy streets can be accomplished by a huge marching mass of boys under a dictator with a whistle, but can be negotiated safely by small self-disciplined groups. The program of assemblies, of hobby groups, of athletic skills, of over-night camping and hiking is most effective when planned and carried out by volunteer leaders and by properly elected councils of the children themselves.

Sometimes these councils become so skillful as the summer progresses that they carry a large burden of both planning and execution of program. They serve adequately in entertaining visitors and in introducing and thanking assembly speakers. Program councils of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of Montreal have seen to the sanitation of grounds and have organized health campaigns in the grounds and in the community. In the Y.W.C.A., a boys' and girls' traffic court was established with the help of the police chief. This resulted in an effective safety campaign. Another court, this time in a Y.M.H.A., using full legal procedures, summonses, witnesses, judge, and jury has been responsible for discipline in that Association for three years and the court decisions are now accepted by the boys almost without question.

Service projects such as messenger service at a community rally, the activities of handcraft groups in repairing toys or in preparing Red Cross requirements have added their practical effect in shaping attitudes. And so has such a project as the writing, printing, and distribution of a newspaper. Nor should mention of the impact on the lives of the large number of volunteer leaders who are needed each summer be omitted, as this train-

(Continued on page 312)

Recreation for Adults

By W. E. McCLEERY
Principal
Marengo Community High School
Marengo, Illinois

The Marengo Community High School is convinced that its recreation program has been instrumental in bringing the city and rural elements in the population closer together—a problem which faces any school serving a small city and a large rural area. Most observers have noticed a distinct improvement in the welding of city and rural interests and the promotion of community spirit.

SOME TIME AGO the Board of Education of the Marengo Community High School, Marengo, Illinois, realized the need for a recreation program for the people living within the boundaries of the high school district. After discussing the matter carefully and thoroughly, after weighing and considering the problems involved, the necessary steps were taken to start the project, which has been notably successful from its beginning in the summer of 1936.

Marengo is a town of approximately 2,000 population located about sixty miles west of Chicago midway between the cities of Rockford and Elgin. The community high school district has an area of 118 square miles, which includes the greater portion of four congressional townships, all located in McHenry County.

Softball Popular

The fundamental problem was to plan a program which would meet the needs and interests of all. An attempt was made to give every age group an opportunity to use the school and its facilities for recreation. First, an adult program was inaugurated during the summer of 1936 which proved to be very popular. The Board of Education sponsored a softball league for the adults residing within the district. During the summer of 1936 there were fourteen teams made up of 234 players representing every section of the district. In 1937 there were sixteen teams consisting of 281 players, and in 1938 there were fifteen teams, made up of 270 players. Five hundred to one thousand spectators was the average attendance per night at these games.

All players who live within the city limits were placed upon teams by having each captain choose in turn from a list containing the names of all such players. Enough indicated their intention to play to make up seven teams from the city. Seven captains were selected and the entire list of players was given to each captain, who, in turn, chose his team, each one choosing in order until seven had been chosen. Then all chose in reverse order, the last choosing first, and so on. This procedure was followed until every name on the list had been chosen. The people living outside the city limits were allowed to sign up as teams from their respective townships. Each township could have as many teams as it desired. The village of Union, which is located within the high school district, also had two teams. People living outside the high school district were not allowed to participate.

The softball league was governed by a Board of Control consisting of a player from each team as well as three non-players. The non-players were included so as to have some neutral disinterested people as members of this controlling group. The Board of Control decided all disputes, made all rules and regulations, and decided upon the eligibility of all players. This group voted on the admittance of players to the league after the deadline for signing had passed. Such players were arbitrarily assigned to teams in rotation.

Rules Adopted

In order to give a better picture of the project a few of the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Control are given below:

1. Umpires and scorekeepers shall be paid $1.00 per night.

2. Five cents shall be collected from each member of each team whenever the team is scheduled to play. Captains are charged with the responsibility for collecting such money. The money collected is used to defray the expense of paying umpires.

3. Two diamonds shall be used. Three games shall be played each night on each diamond, the first game starting at 6:30 P. M., the next beginning ten minutes after the completion of the first.

4. All games shall be seven innings in length. Tie games shall be continued as long as needed to determine a winner.

5. All games shall be played on Monday and Thursday nights. In case of rain, games shall be played on the following night.

6. The schedule shall start the second Monday following the completion of the regular school year.

7. Failure of a team to appear shall constitute a forfeit.

8. Smoking by players shall be prohibited while they are participating in games.

9. All players shall be fifteen years of age or over.

10. All protests shall be made to the Board of Control and all teams shall accept the decision of the Board of Control as final.

11. The rules governing the playing of softball shall be followed.

The diamonds were located in the northeast and southeast corners of the lighted football field. These diamonds were close enough to enable spectators to pass easily from one game to another.

How the Program Operates

The entire cost was financed by the Board of Education from tax money collected by the county collector. Expenditures for balls, bats, masks, bases, pitcher's plates, home plates, lighting and incidentals were met in this manner. The only expense to the participants was the five cent fee which was used to defray the expense of umpires. All spectators were admitted without charge and no one was asked to make a voluntary contribution. Since each team played every other team once, approximately eight weeks were consumed in completing the schedule, enabling a winner to be declared according to games won and lost. A single elimination tournament was held after the regular scheduled games were concluded. During the three years of the operation of the recreation program, the same team never won twice either the championship based on games won and lost, or the tournament.

Once each summer an outside professional softball team was secured to play a picked team of players. Admission was charged to this game and the profits were given to the Board of Education to assist in defraying expenses. Approximately 3,000 people attended such games each summer. These games created interest and stimulated local players to greater perfection of playing form.

When a doctor, a druggist, a few clerks, and one or two laborers compose a softball team which competes against a group of farmers and farm boys, a better understanding of each other, a more friendly attitude, and a closer personal acquaintanceship are bound to be the result.

The local weekly newspaper was exceedingly generous with newspaper space telling of the summer softball league. Every week's issue contained the schedule for the coming week, the standings of the teams, team batting averages, individual batting averages, pitchers' standings, the scores of the previous week's games, and a column containing the outstanding facts concerning the games for the week. Also included in the column was a small amount of good-natured humor pointing toward certain individual players or occurrences.

A group of four teams composed of young women played games every two weeks, enabling about seventy-five girls to participate.

Other Activities

In addition the adult recreation program is conducted during the winter months. Men use the school facilities on Thursday night of each week while the women have Monday night reserved for their activities. The men play badminton, volleyball, basketball, shuffleboard, table tennis, loop tennis, and indoor horseshoes. Of these, basketball and volleyball seem to be the most popular. Practically the same activities are engaged in by the women. Basketball, table tennis, and badminton are the most popular activities as far as the women are concerned.

The summer recreation program, coupled with the winter program for adults, in addition to the intramural program for high school students, the physical education classes, and the interscholastic sports in football, basketball, baseball, and track constitutes a well-rounded recreation and sports program which meets the needs and interests of most people within the high school district limits.

"Individuals participate in recreation because they want to; there is no compulsion. They tend to repeat those activities from which they derive satisfaction. Satisfaction usually comes from a degree of mastery. People like to engage in the activities which they do best. Since satisfaction follows success, recreation leadership must provide the opportunity for people to enjoy activities in which they can attain a degree of success."

Some Small Communities at Play

Rural and small communities have been so modest about telling of their recreational achievements that there has not been as much appearing in "Recreation" on this subject as we or our readers would like to see. We have been able to assemble some interesting material for this issue, but we shall want more for future numbers. What can you do to help?

In a Town of 1,000

By J. B. STEPHENS
Athletic and Recreation Director
Sweetser High School

SWEETSER, INDIANA, located in the western part of Grant County, is a typical Hoosier town of about 1,000 residents. Our high school has an enrollment of 171. We have no public park or playground. Our high school grounds, however, cover about four acres, so it was to the school we turned when the problem of providing needed recreation facilities arose.

By wise planning on the part of the school officials, this tract of land has been developed into a modern playground. The first step involved the provision of drainage and a water system. Next play areas were laid out; a quarter of a mile track 14 feet wide was built with a baseball diamond inside it. At the other end of the track is a smaller diamond for younger children. At one side are two tennis courts, a basketball court which may also be used for volleyball, a croquet court, and two horseshoe courts. Beyond this is a free play area. Between the building and the track are swings, bars, teeters, and other equipment. Recently two shuffleboard courts have been built.

Four years ago a complete lighting system was installed consisting of steel poles and underground wiring. At the present time we have 40,000 watts on our playground.

The Summer Program

Our morning program for the boys between the ages of ten and fifteen consists of softball, baseball, hiking, archery, tennis, and quiet games. We want every child in our community to know how to swim but as we have no swimming pool, each Friday we take the boys and girls in the school bus to a semi-private swimming pool. Our vocational home economics teacher helps chaperon this group which includes from forty to fifty children.

Because it is so hot in the afternoon we have no organized program but use that time to put the grounds in shape for the evening's activities.

On Monday night the lights are turned on for tennis, croquet, and horseshoes. We ask the boys and girls who are not working to use the tennis courts in the day time, leaving them free at night for those who work throughout the day.

On Tuesday and Thursday we have our league softball games. This league, composed of eight teams of men and boys, plays for seven weeks. After that the elimination tournament is held.

On these three nights all of the lights are turned on and all the courts are in use. On Wednesday night the high school band puts on a concert, and no other features are introduced.

On Friday night comes our most extensive program. This we call "Community Night." Many men, old-time baseball players who are too old to play on an organized team, at this time have their chance at "hitting the old ball." We have a team called "Life Begins at Forty" which plays other teams with members of similar age. There is great fun when games are scheduled between farmers and business men or "Life Begins at Forty" versus a visiting Lions or Rotary team. When we play the "courthouse gang," using our county judge as umpire-in-chief, it is truly a gala occasion. The women are not neglected on these nights as we have games, Mrs. versus Misses, town ladies versus home economics clubs and similar groups. While these games are being played, a croquet match may be going on with some visitors or between local teams. We have found that men are greatly interested in this game; some, in fact, have made special mallets. We have had some special tennis matches on these nights but never have we brought in a professional group, for our recreation program is based purely upon play for play's sake.

On Saturday night our lights illuminate only the

tennis courts. On Sunday afternoon the playground is open from 1:00 to 6:00 o'clock.

During the past summer 2,770 individuals participated in some form of activity, and there were 15,550 spectators. At one of our community nights there were by actual count 1,112 people, with 75 individuals participating in softball, tennis, horseshoe pitching, and croquet.

A program such as ours should be financed, we realize, in part at least by tax funds. Since this is impossible in our community, we use the surplus from our high school basketball funds to provide for summer recreation. Part of the money is used for maintenance, some for permanent improvements, and some for operating expenses. To pay our light bill we operate a concession stand at night, and we charge an entry fee for our softball league in order to pay officials.

In spite of the popularity of basketball, other sports are greatly enjoyed. Our high school athletic program includes inter-high school baseball, softball, track, and tennis, as well as basketball. In addition, we have a complete intramural program climaxed by a district table tennis tournament which includes seven counties.

Recreation in Yellow Springs

By MAX AND HILDA LIVINGSTON

YELLOW SPRINGS, a semi-suburban town near Springfield, Ohio, and the home of Antioch College, has a comprehensive recreation program now entering its sixth year. From small beginnings in 1936 the play program has expanded greatly for the benefit of all the people of all ages in the community.

An organization called the Community Youth Council has been the sponsor of most of this progressive program of leisure-time activity. The Council is a federated organization having duly authorized adult representatives from each local church, civil division, and civic organization. Its funds are raised by voluntary popular subscription and admission fees. It has no public tax support, although the time may not be far distant when such support may be forthcoming.

Besides recreation the Council carries on an elaborate program including health, welfare, and adult education. Whatever success has attended its efforts is due to the generous and wholehearted support of the people of the community. Though it has no full-time director, it has been able to carry on this program chiefly through highly trained part-time employees and, to a large measure, through volunteer workers.

The population of Yellow Springs, Ohio, is less than 2,000, but its recreation program is carefully planned to meet the needs of people of all ages. In this article Mr. and Mrs. Livingston describe the program conducted last summer for three age groups: 3 to 10 year old children, 11 to 16 year old youths, and older youths, and adults.

It is the purpose of this article to describe last summer's (1941) recreation program. The schedule of activities was designed to serve the needs of three age groups: (1) 3 to 10 year old children; (2) 11 to 16 year old youth; and (3) older youth and adults.

For Younger Children. For the young children the summer began with a two-week Bible School set up through the joint cooperation of all of the local churches, white and Negro, Catholic and Protestant; the local Board of Education; the Community Youth Council; and the Ohio Division of Forestry. The churches furnished the instructional program; the school board, a building and playground; and the Youth Council; recreation supervisors and a recreation program including outdoor play and bus transportation to and from the swimming pool at John Bryan State Park, three miles out of the village. The Ohio Division of Forestry kindly loaned the use of the public pool during the quiet noon hour.

At the close of the Bible School the day camping program started. Two mornings a week for twelve weeks the young children brought their lunches to the playground and had supervised, free and organized games. Indian lore, stories, wigwams, and handwork were fascinating centers of interest. At the close of the morning's program the children were taken to the pool for swimming instruction. On their way back to town they stopped off at the State Park picnic grounds for their lunches. Nature study opportunities in the park were utilized by the supervisors.

For Older Boys and Girls. The boys and girls from eleven to sixteen met three days a week for tennis, archery, and golf instruction under qualified workers. The morning program closed with swimming at the pool. Red Cross standards for swimming instruction were followed. The children were graded and promoted according to their ability to pass the Red Cross swimming tests. Swimming

instruction for the summer ended in a grand water carnival so that proud children could show proud parents their growth in swimming skills as well as their prowess in competing for greased watermelons and other novelty prizes.

Youths and Adults. For the older youths and adults there were three main activities: the softball league, the "Family Nights," and the community garden.

Photo by Reynold Carlson

Under floodlights three nights a week the softball attracted many spectators. This was a county league of twelve teams, three of them from Yellow Springs. Since only one other town in the county had a lighted field, all games were played in these two towns. The three Negro teams in the league were always good drawing cards.

Admission to the bleachers was five and ten cents with the right to stand or sit at the edge of the field free to all. Admissions covered the expenses for balls, umpires, and supervision.

The "Family Nights" were offered with the idea of providing some activity where father, mother, the older youth, and the children could all meet and mingle in refreshing play. One evening a week a volunteer square dance orchestra and caller were assembled in the school auditorium. To the strains of "The Lop-Eared Mule" or "Rag-Time Annie" and the stirring calls of "Now you're right, and now you're wrong, meet your partner and take her along!" or "Come on, boys! Don't be slow! Chicken in the breadpan pickin' up dough!" the jolly prancing proceeded. Refreshments and general visiting, or community singing, followed before the grand march and "Good Night, Ladies."

The community garden was started by the Youth Council with the NYA and the Board of Education participating. Boys and girls over sixteen, paid by the NYA, raised and canned over 1,000 quarts of produce, besides the dried corn and peas and the potato crops. In addition, fresh vegetables were supplied direct from the garden during the fall months. Through the efforts of these youth sufficient food was raised so that the price of lunches for school children of the village was reduced to ten cents. With federal surplus commodities, forty or more undernourished school children have been receiving free lunches also.

Though funds may be harder to raise for the coming fiscal year, the Council plans to increase its expenditures and expand its program further. The war makes this expansion imperative, since Yellow Springs is in a major defense area, and a great number of local people are now employed at the Wright and Patterson air fields. Plans for free open air band concerts and a Negro social center have been prepared.

Although it is nominally a village, Yellow Springs, by reason of its diverse racial, cultural, religious, and occupational groups, is really a little city—with all of a city's faults, disunity, factionalism, and political strife. Many observers feel that the work of the Youth Council has brought a new and higher degree of unity to life in the village. When people play together they get to know each other. When they know each other they like each other better, trust each other more. And trust—faith in our fellow men, in the essential goodness that exists to some degree in all of us—this is the cement that can bind us all together in a better life.

Successful Community Nights

By MAURINE V. SHARPE
Howell, Michigan

THE RING of the telephone interrupts the quiet summer afternoon, and a pleasant feminine voice says, "Good afternoon. This is the Howell Board of Commerce speaking. We wish to invite you to Community Night in Howell this evening. We'll all meet on the courthouse lawn where the

band will play, and the amateurs will perform. We hope *you* will be there!"

A small Michigan town conducts a series of popular community night entertainments during the summer

Residents of this southern Michigan town and local vicinity became accustomed to this greeting each Thursday afternoon for six weeks during the past summer. It was the signal of the Howell Board of Commerce for neighbors and friends to gather on the courthouse square in the center of town for an evening of fun.

With an allotted budget of $275, it was the Community Night Committee's hope to create through the entertainments a genuine feeling of good will among townspeople, country folk, resorters, and business men. That the committee succeeded in their aim is evidenced by the estimated attendance of from two to three thousand each night from this town of four thousand and its vicinity. To make the enterprise wholly non-commercial, stores were closed on these evenings and merchants mingled with the crowd.

Mrs. G. A. Pierce, chairman of the committee and proprietor of a women's dress shop, said that in her opinion the entertainments "created plenty of good will and got the people thinking 'Howell-wise' instead of 'city-wise.'"

The success of the undertaking was due to the interesting programs and the careful planning behind them. The committee was fortunate in the selection of a resourceful, lively master of ceremonies, a local public utilities employee; and it was wise in its decision to make it possible for members of the audience to participate directly in the programs. They were able to do this through amateur competition and participation in stunts.

Each Thursday evening at eight o'clock, a representative of the American Legion, carrying a large American flag, ascended the steps of the platform erected before the doorway of the court house. The crowd saluted the flag, pledged their allegiance, and the high school band on the platform played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Then Bill Hodge would proceed with the program, which was always different. Amateurs who sang, played instruments, gave imitations, or danced, competed for the awards offered by the merchants.

Each time some stunts were put on by persons drawn from the audience at random. Perhaps the two most hilarious stunts were the milk feeding and the cracker eating contests. In the former, four women were selected from the audience to hold nursing bottles for four men who drank the milk. The first one to empty his bottle won the prize donated by some local merchant. In the latter contest the men endeavored to whistle after eating crackers.

Between numbers of the program the high school band played and Mr. Hodge led the group in community singing. As Mrs. Pierce said, the programs really "un-stiffened" Howell.

Winners of the first five amateur contests competed for honors the final night.

A committee of eight business and professional men and women headed by Mrs. Pierce was responsible for the planning and the carrying out of the programs. The manager of the local hotel was secretary and in charge of the budget. A local undertaker supervised the erection of the platform each week and arranged for it to be taken down. Another business man ran the loud speaker and borrowed records from Howell merchants to be played before the program. The lighting of the grounds was the special duty of one committee member, while another attended to collecting and distributing the awards given during the season. Still another was responsible for handing out the free tickets for the drawing.

Printed advertising matter was put in the local town and county papers as well as in two free advertising bulletins. However, in Mrs. Pierce's opinion, the most successful form of advertising was the personal telephone canvass every Thursday afternoon of all families listed in the city directory.

Mrs. Pierce admits that getting talent to participate in the amateur contests was the major problem this first year, but she expresses the belief that next year it will be easier because people will be more familiar with the entertainments.

The original idea was to have cards at the various stores and offices fo rapplicants to fill out. These were to be turned in to the committee. Since amateurs were hesitant to volunteer the committee and the master of ceremonies had to do a lot of scouting around. The local school commissioner aided very much by telling them of children who were capable of participating.

The budget of $275 was carefully watched, and at the end of the season the committee was able to report a balance of $26.

Westboro's Recreation Program

LAST YEAR the greater part of the first playground program to be conducted in Westboro, Massa

chusetts, was carried on at Forbes Field and in the small community house adjoining it.

For our indoor activities we used the larger locker and shower rooms by disconnecting the showers and installing chairs and a table in the shower room. This part of the building was made to serve as a crafts room for little children in the morning and as a game room the rest of the day. The room was always busy and Monopoly was revived as a favorite game.

The locker room was used as office, nature museum, craft shop, and game room. Three large tables were crowded in and on craft days were well occupied. During the hot hours of the day checkers, parchesi, and many other quiet games were enjoyed. Our nature museum and library were also put to good use.

After a three years' demonstration of recreation, through a gift fund, the town of Westboro with its population of about 6,000 people, voted at a town meeting to establish a recreation department and appropriate money to maintain a year-round system. — From *Willard G. Patton,* Director of Recreation.

You Can Do It, Too!

By PAUL EMERSON
Editor-in-Chief, "The Peptomist"
Naponee High School

UNTIL LAST FALL recreation for high school students in Naponee, Nebraska, was a problem intensified by the fact that over half of the school's students drove in daily from the country. Coming in carloads of six or seven pupils, an entire group stayed in town until 5:30 or 6:00 o'clock if one member had to practice for athletics, music, or other activities. Before school and during noon hours there was nothing to do but loaf. A wide-awake group of students, however, under the leadership of H. G. I. Berman, Superintendent of Schools, changed the situation and demonstrated what can happen when the entire student body becomes interested in a project.

"What we need," said these students, "is a recreation center." They found the Board of Education and other individuals ready to help, so the campaign was launched.

The Student Council and Superintendent Berman decided to turn the entire gymnasium into a recreation center. Two ping-pong tables and a dozen paddles were constructed by NYA students and placed on the auditorium stage. Additional tables were built and put in the high school assembly room to be used as reading and game tables. The gymnasium floor was made available for various forms of play. In addition, the library facilities were made more attractive by the development of a reading corner or area in the high school assembly room and in every grade room. Tables were built, new books were purchased and donated, a daily newspaper was subscribed to, and eight monthly and weekly magazines made their appearance regularly with protective and attractive plywood covers made by NYA students. Before the library facilities were installed the students did not make the best use of their leisure time, and as is well known an idle student causes worry and trouble in the assembly and grade rooms. The reading corner, it has been demonstrated, occupies students' spare moments and benefits them by providing good reading material and by keeping them informed of world events.

These plans proved so successful last year that the Student Council voted to enlarge the recreation program by making use of the area around the football field. A badminton court has been constructed and rackets and shuttles purchased by the Council. Plans are being made to construct shuffleboard courts in the gymnasium and to build outdoor tennis courts.

The first evening project in September, was an all-school party, starting at 7:00 o'clock at the schoolhouse. The main feature of the party was a dance. Music was furnished by a phonograph connected with the public address system. In other rooms ping-pong, checkers, and similar games were played.

Parents are delighted that their children now have a place to dance under proper supervision; the young people are proud to have these privileges granted them; and the Naponee High School feels that it has taken constructive steps to serve its pupils.

"The schools are playing an increasingly important part in the recreational life of rural America. In addition to providing recreational activities for pupils, rural schools have always made some contribution to the social life of their service areas, but they have been limited in what they could accomplish by their lack of resources. . . . Today rural schools are in a better position than ever before to provide recreational opportunities and they recognize the desirability of providing them."—From *Rural America Today,* by *Works and Lesser.*

Small Community Recreation

By ARTHUR E. MORGAN
Yellow Springs, Ohio

MOST GREAT men have found solitude to be a vital necessity, and the best that is in us often demands time to be alone, or with one or two companions. A detailed study by Cornell University of a rural community in New York State indicated that more people chose reading than any other form of recreation. Another widespread study gave the same results. A wise program of community recreation will make provision for individual enjoyment. Today as never before this is feasible.

The community library is a primary necessity. Its shelves should not be wholly filled with the latest best sellers. There should be room for literature, science, poetry, biography, history, philosophy, and religion. It is not always the book most talked about and taken out most frequently which is most interesting. The great books of the ages often can be the most familiar friends. Many people would like great books if they were not afraid of them, and if they were willing to learn the special language which great thinkers frequently require for expressing their ideas.

The Little Wilderness

The kind of intimate enjoyment of nature and of solitude which characterized Henry Thoreau does not come suddenly. It needs opportunity for growth. Most small American communities have been blindly insensitive to the natural beauties around them and have tended to destroy whatever opportunities there were for saving them. A wooded river bank may have been used for a city dump. A beautiful native wood lot has been cut for the timber. In most parts of America hogs and cattle have overrun the beautiful wooded tracts and destroyed the wild flowers.

Yet in hundreds if not in thousands of cases there is opportunity for the community to get possession of wooded river banks, or rough pieces of woodland, or bits of open marshy meadow, or wooded swamps where native wild flowers are not yet destroyed or can be replaced. Few expressions of nature are more awe-inspiring than a tamarack swamp with great trunks, gray cylindrical pillars reaching toward the sky, and the ground of the shady aisles underneath covered with tamarack needles, and here and there twinflower or golden-thread. Compared with its stately, silent beauty, a European cathedra seems artificial and commonplace. Most such places have been temporarily spoiled by cutting the timber, but time can heal such wounds and the beauty can return.

A community does very well to acquire as it can its river banks springy hollows, wooded hills, or marshy shore lines where the pink Gerardia and the blue Lobelia bloom. Even if there is no money at present to care for them the years will be busy in restoring nature

"A community does well to acquire as it can its river banks, springy hollows, wooded hills, or marshy shore lines."

Boys will explore these little wildernesses, and will become acquainted with squirrels and groundhogs and woodpeckers and thrushes, and some of them will develop a sensitiveness to nature which will add to the appreciation of our national parks and other great natural monuments. A few people have ability to see potential natural beauty "in the rough," through blackberry briars and tramped-over springs. On them we must largely depend for saving our resources of beauty.

"Americans have been so busy pioneering that a large number of them have not learned how to play intelligently and effectively.... There should be definite efforts to have times and occasions when the community as a whole can get together for play and acquaintance. Music furnishes an excellent opportunity for such meetings. . . . Periodical community picnics and field days are desirable. . . . Community dances and social evenings can make a great contribution to community recreation and community spirit. . . . Among the most satisfactory provisions for community recreation are community parks, playgrounds and camp grounds."

Beauty Spots and Vista Points

About most villages in rolling country there are small spots of natural beauty which are of no particular economic value to their owners. Often they can be acquired and developed into nooks for picnic parties. Along the highway an acre or two may provide a picnic ground. Often there is a point from which an exceptional view may be had. A community in which there is imagination and sensitivity, and energy to acquire such bits of land and bring out and preserve their beauty for the public, may be more fortunate than a community endowed with an art gallery and a museum. A keen sense of beauty applied to the home environment may give a community quality and distinction beyond what money could buy.

A young Chicago lawyer had a keen sense of natural beauty and a craving for the out of doors he had left behind. On week ends he explored the environs of the city. Finding a tumbledown farm on rough land of woods and swamp, he saw potential beauty in it. During week ends for a considerable time he studied its possibilities. With ax and grub hoe he would open a vista, clear away underbrush, explore a marshy spot for an underground spring which could be made beautiful.

When the possibility of beauty in this rundown farm had been revealed, he sold the farm to a golf club for a high price and then searched out another waste place where he repeated the process. Thus he maintained vigorous health (he is now past ninety), enjoyed the out of doors, gave play to his creative sense of beauty, and the process made a fortune. Would that a thousand communities had each a nature lover who would explore his community setting to discover its natural beauty and then, not for profit but as a community service, help his community to possess the beauty he had discovered. What an interesting avocation!

A Directory of Interests

Even in a community of one or two thousand persons there may be several persons with some one keen personal interest, each of whom is unaware that anyone else has that interest. If some person or some organization will take the trouble year after year to develop a directory of personal interests and make a few copies available to the public, as in the public library, persons of like interests may discover each other and find companionship in common avocations. Such a directory can be compiled by sending a return post card to each member of the community, listing perhaps fifty subjects which can be marked 1, 2, or 3, according to whether they come first, second, or third in the interest of the person replying. The subjects listed may range all the way from philosophy and poetry to boxing and hunting. A small space should be left on the card for a description of equipment or facilities available.

Work as Recreation

At Alexandria, Ohio, the people of the community worked together to turn a dump into a playground. It is doubtful whether the use of the playground gives any greater enjoyment than did the making of it. Working together for community ends often is a pleasant and desirable form of recreation.

Updyke, the great printer, worked for ten hateful years at the printing trade, despising his work, and wishing he were free from it. Then he began to wonder what he would do if he were free, and he asked himself whether his own work had no possibilities of interest. The result was that he fell in love with printing, became one of the world's great printers, and by that route found an open road to the companionship of the men of intelligence and appreciation whose acquaintance he had so much desired.

There are some forms of individual or family

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

AGRICULTURE. The Farm and Trade School situated on Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor, is the first and oldest school of agriculture in America, having been founded in 1833. Hundreds of students have gone into agricultural pursuits because of this famous school.

Animal Feeding in Parks. "Don't Feed the Animals" is a common injunction. Bears become unmanageable and sometimes dangerous when pampered. Deer lose interest in feeding themselves.

Automobiles and Natural Resources. In every car the following materials are used: cotton, wool, leather, and mohair for upholstery; wood for flooring; lard for axle grease; soy-beans for plastics and lacquers; flax for linseed oil paints; tung oil for varnish; corn for molding powders; jute for carpet backing; fine pitch for varnish; sugar for alcohol to dissolve lacquer; beeswax to insulate electric wires; castor oil for brake fluid. These are interesting facts for a quiz or matching game. (Adapted from *Current Science.*)

Birds. "The Bulletin of New England Bird Life" is issued monthly by the New England Museum of Natural History, Boston. Holland C. Clement is editor; the price to non-members, $1.00. Spotters from most communities in New England keep a tally of flying birds for the Bulletin. They report every bird concentration and such rarities as the European Dunlin, Black Vulture, and Pacific Loons. The recent Snowy Owl invasion exceeded the 1926-27 reports. Growing enthusiasm for this hobby tends to put an end to the private life of birds.

Campers as Farm Helpers. Many high school students eighteen and up will be in industry. Younger boys and girls should not do heavy work. The best work for them is market gardening, dairying at near-by farms, and taking care of animals at camp. Laws to be considered are: child labor, state labor board, truancy, employment. Other problems are transportation and supervision. The best method would be the employment of campers in localities where farmers and camps know each other. It is estimated that fifty per cent of the seeds and fertilizers were wasted in World War I due to inexperience and ignorance.

Conservation. The Massachusetts Audubon Society is pioneering in conservation education. Thirty-two courses are being given to 1,600 children in seventeen towns in Essex County and eight courses at Chatham on Cape Cod. Manchester school children spend one entire week-day twice a month in the town forest. Worthwhile public services have usually started as private ventures.

Day Camp Council. In Montreal, the Y.M.C.A., Parks and Playground Association, Settlement Houses, and Federation Summer Schools are sharing ideas and resources. Council Chairman is J. R. Kidd, Y.M.C.A., 4335 Hampton Avenue, Montreal, Canada.

"Desert Country," Edwin Corle. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York City. 557 pp. $3.00. Western tales and customs. Good yarns for the campfire.

"Duck Food Plants of the Illinois River Valley," Illinois Natural History Survey (Urbana). August, 1941. 45 pp., 35 figures, 11 tables. Informative to anyone contemplating waterfowl food plantings.

Fishing. "An Angler's Guide to Lassen Volcanic National Park," Merlin K. Potts, Wildlife Ranger, Loomis Museum Association. Naturalist Department, Lassen Volcanic National Park, California. 15 pp. 25 cents.

Forestry. "New Forest Frontiers for Jobs, Permanent Communities, A Stronger Nation." U.S. Department of Agriculture, miscellaneous publication 414. 76 pp. 30 cents.

"Hiking." Second annual Mid-Western Hiking Conference, Spencer, Indiana. 34 page pamphlet. Alfred Wyman, 613 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

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"What Nature-grams do you want to know? Is it about such marvels as the electric eye; the making of fats from coal; Einstein's relativity theory? Or is it such simple things of daily life as new nature hobbies; human interest things outdoor folks are enjoying; grand times from practically nothing; homemade kites; making candy from flagroot; raising silkworms in dandelion leaves; hawking; feeding humming birds nectar?" — *Captain Bill's Bit.*

Helping Young America Keep Fit

By ROBERT E. LINK

Mr. Link, who serves as a playground director in the Recreation Division of the Park Department of New York City, is also Director of Health and Physical Education at Madison House, one of New York City's settlements.

WITH THE immediate emphasis on national defense and war needs, the recreation field today has the responsibility for discovering and stimulating new interests that may broaden the horizons of the group and bring new and satisfying experiences. Today more than ever the recreation worker and the physical director are in a position to help America to become a sturdier and healthier nation. This implies a knowledge of techniques and of discerning understanding of members of the group on the part of the leader; and it calls upon his own resources and interest in the field.

In the light of rapidly changing conditions it is urgent that we stress new and suitable methods and activities to stimulate awareness of the problem confronting us. Each day points with great clarity to the need for stressing fitness in the present emergency and for the future.

"Fitness" must be interpreted to include more than physical fitness. Rather must it be fitness of the complete personality of the individual. The physical director and recreation leader can provide skilled leadership and offer an opportunity for individuals or groups to act in situations that are physically wholesome, mentally stimulating and satisfying, and socially sound. The recreation program has certain concomitant results of team play, aggressiveness, cheerfulness, cooperation, confidence and ability, and the development of the power and endurance which will eventually help in giving the participants of the program morale necessary for winning the war.

A wide range of activities and new methods may be carried on by groups participating in the program, depending on the interests of these groups and the program and facilities offered them. The activities may be purely recreational in nature such as sports or social activities, or they may be cultural activities related to the vocational or civic or social interests of the members of the group. In all instances, however, the emphasis is on the cooperative nature of these activities, and the values emerging from group associations and relationships are regarded as fully as important as those derived from the content of the activity itself. The choice of activities must be determined by the following objectives: (1) different age levels, (2) interest of draft age boys, (3) the felt needs and desires of the group.

An Experiment in Stimulating Physical Fitness

At a lower East Side Settlement in New York City a program was put into effect designed to stress projects stimulating physical fitness. The program was based on the principle that the group members themselves would determine the activities and form of organization through a process of group discussion with the leader serving as guide and participant.

In organizing the program at this settlement through club groups in the gymnasium and during their regular club meetings, it was necessary first to discuss with the staff members and group advisers the program objectives. Through their discussion with the boys' and girls' athletic committees, interest in the program was aroused which, with the aid of good publicity, spread throughout the agency. Bulletins on physical fitness were distributed. The physical director talked with various club groups, schedules were posted on the gymnasium bulletin board, and large rating charts listing the program of activities and the names of participants were placed in the gymnasium.

The objectives stressed for the program were health and fitness for warfare for the boys and girls of the settlement with a carry-over into later life.

The Program

For Boys:

1. Track and Field
   a. Running high jump
   b. Running broad jump
   c. 100 yard dash
2. Basketball skills
   a. Basketball goal shooting for 30 seconds
   b. Different shots, lay-up, set-shot
   c. Dribbling and shooting
3. Baseball skills
   a. Baseball throw for distance
   b. Baseball target throw

4. Football skills
   a. Football goal kick
   b. Catching kicked football
   c. Football throwing for distance
5. Boxing, offense and defense
6. Gymnastics
   a. Chinning, ten times
   b. Head stand
   c. Hand stand
7. Water sports
   a. Demonstrate the following strokes: breast, back, side, and crawl
   b. Surface dives in 8 feet of water
   c. Tread water one minute
8. Intramural handball tournament

The boys who participated in the program ranged in age from the junior group, 12 to 14 years; the upper juniors, 14 to 16 years; the intermediates, 16 to 18 years; and the seniors from 18 years, to adults.

For Girls:

1. Track and field
   a. 50 yard dash
   b. Standard broad jump
2. Basketball skills
   a. Basketball foul shooting
   b. Dribbling and shooting
3. Softball skills
   a. Two out of five strikes
   b. Catching fly ball from home to first base
   c. Batting
4. Badminton serves and returns
   a. Serves, three out of five
   b. Returns, three out of five
5. Overhead throw for distance
6. Gymnastics
   a. Head stand
   b. Tip-up from the ground
   c. Potato race
7. Water sports
   a. Demonstrate two of the four strokes: breast, back, side, and crawl
   b. Surface dives in 6 feet of water
   c. Jump into the water feet first and swim 50 yards, any style (without touching bottom), coming to a full stop and assuming a vertical position at least once during the swim
8. Intramural volleyball tournament.

The girls who participated in the program ranged in age from the junior group, 12 to 14 years; upper juniors, 14 to 16 years; to intermediates and seniors, 16 to 19 years.

Each activity in the physical fitness program had a total value of five points. The handball tournament for boys had a value of ten points, and the girls volleyball tournament, a value of twenty points. The boy or girl was rated according to the ability and skill of the individual. The perfect score for any individual was 100 per cent. Other scores ranged accordingly. In this way it was possible to get a range of score of the participants and have a comparison of the standing of the boys and girls in the program. The program was guided by the scores that individuals achieved. Each week two activities were given, which were included in the regular gymnasium program. All activities were explained and practiced during the regular gymnasium period before taking the tests. The tests were simply standards of efficiency in physical education skills. Results were achieved through practice.

All boys and girls in the physical fitness program were examined by the house doctor before participating in any activities. The point was emphasized that the boys and girls had to be good in all sports and activities in order to be physically fit and ready. The program gave the groups an opportunity to see how good they were and a chance to measure their physical ability and skills.

A "Fitness for Victory" night including speakers on physical fitnesss, a movie on baseball, and a performance by a group of boys and girls in tumbling, wrestling, stunts, calisthenics, and heavy gymnastics concluded the physical fitness program. It was held in the auditorium and was free to spectators.

An excellent opportunity was presented here to develop among individuals of all ages a desire for the well-being which comes with a sound body and mind, and to focus attention on the importance of keeping the body and mind always alert and healthy.

The physical fitness entertainment was one of several "Victory Week" programs conducted by this Lower East Side Settlement House.

Some Further Suggestions

Activities. Groups can be stimulated in physical activities through social recreation games, dancing (square dancing, modern, and folk), and athletic and sport discussions.

Literature may be displayed to show the important role that sleep plays in maintaining fitness.

An interesting program can be developed around a special supper night program. Members can prepare their own foods under competent guidance. It can be shown that eating simple, well-balanced meals and proper foods will contribute to vitality and resistance. Children and adults need simple practical directions for eating the right

kinds of food. Good nutrition is not a question of having an expensive diet, because essential foods can be purchased cheaply.

A program of benefit to all members concerned would deal with the maintaining of "high morale" during these troubled days. How the strain of war affects mental health and, to offset it, the importance of including both work and play in a balanced daily program may be told the group.

The promotion of first aid classes and demonstrations of first aid in the gymnasium will stimulate interest in physical fitness.

The importance of taking good care of the eyes and teeth can be shown by giving data on draftee rejections due to these defects. Visual aids can be utilized here.

Physical strength tests can be utilized especially with the senior groups. Use the slogan, "Keep fit through exercise." Many of the programs suggested can be dramatized.

Speeches on physical fitness and health may be used to arouse the interest of club members in new activities.

Projects to Include in the Program. The following projects can afford the clubs interesting material in developing a physical fitness program:

A club newspaper on health and physical fitness.

A scrapbook on fitness which may include many items of interest to the club.

Special activities, such as sponsoring a dance for the draftees of the agency, parties and socials.

Fund raising for the U.S.O. or the Army or Navy relief.

The development of new hobbies by the club members.

A contest based on a health and physical fitness theme.

Correspondence exchange with another club.

Organization of a fitness club for leaders at the completion of a physical fitness program (members to wear insignias).

Posters, exhibits, dramatizations, carnivals, and social recreation should be utilized as publicity for the stimulation of many of these projects and activities. Anecdotes, chalk talks, demonstrations, lectures, comparisons with the armed forces and with other countries, physical tests, stressing of one's own records rather than competition against someone else, can be used to stimulate groups and individuals to take part in a physical fitness program. The methods selected will depend both on the physical director's techniques and knowledge and on other phases of the program.

"It is generally recognized that fitness means physical strength, organic vigor, and endurance, but it is not always appreciated that fitness is not alone physical, involving as it does mental and emotional adjustment. Whatever the concept, and whatever the means used to attain the objective of a complete personality, one thing is essential: that physical illiteracy shall be banished from this land and America shall have a nation of physically educated boys and girls."

When Peace Comes

The field of health and physical education is now playing a vital part in the national defense program of the United States and it therefore becomes necessary to plan a long-time program in which health, physical education, and recreation are accepted as bases for constructive, happy, and complete living in time of peace as well as war. The following wartime health and physical education principles are suggested:

A health examination for all members taking part in the health and physical education program, and the inculcation of accepted desirable health habits for members.

A corrective program based on individual needs and the rehabilitation of 1B selectees for the United States Army and correction of all possible defects of members eligible for the United States armed forces.

General precautions against accidents. Stress the slogan, "Every accident is a potential loss of time and manpower to our country during this crisis."

Teaching of first aid as an integral part of the program.

Acceptance of age, sex, ability, and physical limitations of the individual as a guide for program.

Teaching of fundamentals of swimming to every individual participating in the program.

Stressing of combative sports in the activities of boys and young men.

Participation of as many boys and girls as possible in a program of intramural sports.

Emphasis on those activities that will increase strength, agility, and physical stamina.

Stressing of activities having potential morale-building qualities such as courage, initiative, team play, and leadership.

These principles upon

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Recreation "On Its Own"

By FREDERICK MARTIN
Director of Recreation
Brattleboro, Vermont

$4,300 could never have bought the services and facilities which community cooperation has provided for Brattleboro

MANY A SMALL community would be daunted by the prospect of furnishing year-round recreation for 11,000 people on a budget of $4,300 which allowed only $310 for supplies and equipment, with $250 for repairs and maintenance on all of the areas, summer and winter. Our town had exactly this problem and solved it!

If we were to provide an adequate well-rounded program with the funds allotted, certain things had to be done. It was imperative to secure the active cooperation of community groups and to insure the participation of the various industries and the town departments. Not only ingenuity and resourcefulness but hard manual work had to be applied to the situation if the department was to have the areas and equipment necessary for effective functioning.

Newspaper appeals secured from the generous townspeople more than half the tools in the Recreation Department's shop. Tennis rackets and nets, skis, baseballs and bats, dozens of old radios for radio club work, a child's ping-pong table and paddles—these and many other pieces of equipment were donated to help fill the gaps. A former industrial softball league allotted the balance of its treasury to help finance another league. Used shuttlecocks came from the badminton club. As a result, the Recreation Department has not bought so much as one for its players.

Local industrial plants responded promptly and generously. One firm has furnished every badminton racket we have—for nothing. It has supplied in addition tennis paddles, box hockey sticks and, during certain hours, has opened its tennis courts to the public. Other firms have furnished free of charge gallons of paint, wood for shop work, and occasionally have bought other materials for us at cost.

To make night ice-skating safe at one of our rinks, we borrowed an old automobile headlight and installed a 150-watt bulb. The local utility company attached it to one of their poles, provided free electricity, and—night skating became a reality. Each year the highway department supplies a good sized shanty and a stove for chilled skaters. Not only this, but they provided trucking and labor to erect it. This department has loaned us everything from a steam roller to shovels, and frequently builds equipment we otherwise would not have. The water, welfare, fire, and police departments come to our rescue frequently in many ways. We always request advice and, when feasible, incorporate it in our plans. This may account in part for their willingness to cooperate.

Staff members, too, have rolled up their sleeves and gone to work. Each year with borrowed tools, materials at cost, and helpful advice, they repair our portable beach equipment and even make innovations. A sturdy backstop built for the price of wire and a few bolts is another of their successful projects. Playground swings were taken down and replaced in a new and safer way. Two outdoor, multiple-use playing surfaces—for tennis, badminton, volleyball, and similar games—have been made. A local fraternal organization gave us a dozen large benches which we repaired and painted, and supplied basketball hoops when we were building our court. Staff members constructed the backboards, made some nets, and painted the lines. The court is minimum regulation size and is in constant demand by junior leagues.

Our proudest accomplishment is an electric phonograph used for dancing classes and parties. With old radio equipment and a hand-crank victrola, the staff built for next to nothing what would cost $100 to buy. These are only a few of the things achieved in our town, but they are indicative of the resources of any community which cooperative effort may tap for the benefit of all.

To balance a budget without money seems almost to be in the realm of magic, but it can be done. Community cooperation, resourcefulness, and hard work will perform miracles.

To balance a budget without

(Continued on page 308)

WORLD AT PLAY

What Shall We Do This Summer?

THE Community Fund and Council of Greater Peoria, Peoria, Illinois, has issued a mimeographed bulletin designed to serve as a guide to the recreational facilities and activities available in the city of Peoria during the summer of 1942. The guide suggests that the rationing of tires and gasoline and the limitations on traveling will keep folks closer home. "They will have an opportunity to really get to know and enjoy Peoria's own beautiful parks and playgrounds and to take advantage of the excellent summer programs offered by the local agencies." Detailed information is given in the guide regarding all public and private facilities, hours during which they are open, the fees, and other items of interest.

Improving Seattle's Recreation Areas

SEATTLE, Washington, has been particularly fortunate during the past few years in receiving gifts for improvements to recreation areas and facilities. These gifts have been in addition to properties of the City Council and services of the WPA. The University District Community Club, for example, has contributed $1,000 to supplement the city's appropriation of $3,500 for the rehabilitation of University Playground, in operation since 1911. Donations for other improvements have come from such organizations as the West Seattle Commercial Club, the Magnolia Playfield Association, and Roosevelt P.T.A. and high school students.

Zoo Courses Given for Adults

TWO courses in popular zoology are conducted for adults, one in Philadelphia, the other in New York City. "Animals at the Zoo," sponsored by the Philadelphia Zoo in collaboration with Junot, Philadelphia's Adult School, was first to get under way. Tuition fee for a ten week course is $3.00, including admission to the zoo. The Bronx Zoo's course, "Popular Zoology," began on February 7th and met weekly (except during the Easter period) until May 16th. The New York City Board of Education allows two alertness credits to teachers who complete the course and pass the final examination. The registration fee is $10.

For Distinguished Park Service

SECRETARY of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has been awarded the gold Cornelius Amory Pugsley Medal for Distinguished Park Service in the United States this year, by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The Society's silver Pugsley Medal has been awarded this year to Arthur A. Demaray, associate director of the National Park Service, and the bronze Pugsley Medal to Miss Harlean James, executive secretary of the American Planning and Civic Association.

Mr. Ickes won his medal for his "indefatigable support of the National Park Service" during his tenure of office. The awarding of the medal to Mr. Demaray recognizes his many years of service to the nation's parks, and Miss James has long played an important role in park and municipal improvement in the United States.

A Victory Garden Contest

THE Park Department of Grand Forks, North Dakota, and the *Grand Forks Herald* are sponsoring a Victory Garden Contest, the object of which is to make it popular for everyone to grow a garden of flowers or vegetables or both. Newspaper publicity includes an entry blank. The park board office will supply advice and recommendations to any who want it and will have charge of the two inspections planned before the final judging. Mrs. M. B. Kannowski, Superintendent of Parks, writes: "We are not advocating large gardens, or attempting anything that cannot be done without pleasure and benefit to the family. It is purely amateur and is done to stimulate an interest in gardening as an esthetic and practical leisure time occupation, as well as a wartime conservation measure. The prizes are to be War Savings Bonds and Stamps, contributed by various business houses in the city."

Developments in Canton, Ohio

A SPECIAL community-wide committee, including among its six sponsors representatives of the Recreation Board and the Y.M.C.A., is offering to give every boy about to enter any form of armed service an opportunity to learn to swim without cost.

DIAMOND'S
PART *in the* WAR

About ninety per cent of our factory's output is for Army, Navy, and Air Corps use. We are working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to help supply tools for the war machine.

Such all-out effort is necessary in spite of the sacrifices of civilian business. We're in a war and we're in TO WIN! When that job is done, it'll be back to BUSINESS AS USUAL.

DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

Canton has a new three-acre playground called the "Lee Playground" in honor of Joseph Lee. A much larger athletic field laid out with three softball diamonds for league play is known as "Lee Field." Each summer special activities are planned in celebration of Joseph Lee Day.

Mayor of New York to Live in Park — The Mayor of the greatest city in the United States is living in a park. The Department of Parks has just completed the reconstruction of Gracie House and its immediate surroundings in Carl Schurz Park in New York City as the official permanent residence of the Mayor of the city of New York and his successors.

Gracie House was erected in 1770 and stands on a rocky point of land in a bend of the East River. The property was condemned for park purposes in 1891. It was first called East River Park, but was later renamed Carl Schurz Park for the German Revolutionary and close friend of Abraham Lincoln. One of the most recent additions to the park is the John Finley Walk, erected in memory of John Finley who is so well known in the national recreation movement because of his many years of service as a board member and an officer of the National Recreation Association.

The new development of the grounds around the Mayor's house was planned for utmost simplicity and economy and harmonizes with the building and surroundings of the entire park.

"Council Coverall"—Sacramento's city-wide Playground Council of boys and girls is issuing an attractive monthly bulletin called the *Council Coverall.* Twelve children serve on the editorial staff of the bulletin.

Park Developments—The Metropolitan Park Board of Toledo, Ohio, has had a number of important gifts of property. Recently a bequest of $60,000 was received for additional park land.

Stuart Patterson Park in Dayton, Ohio, has an interesting history. Mrs. E. M. Kiser, a public-spirited citizen who had enjoyed the property personally in her earlier years, raised about $12,000 with which the land was purchased and then deeded to the city. Thus the property was saved as a park and recreation area for citizens.

Neighborhood Survey — The following outline, reports the March 1942 *Youth Leaders Digest,* is suggested by Helen Greenebaum of Hamilton House, New York City, to help settlement house or community center leaders organize about their neighborhood:

1. Map of physical features of the neighborhood.
2. Economic characteristics: industries, housing, rent range, vacant areas.
3. Social Agencies and the personnel of these agencies.
4. Organized neighborhood groups: social, religious and national.
5. Leisure-time activities: money spent on recreation, use of radios, newspapers, magazines, cinema theaters, pool halls, saloons, etc.
6. Customs and mores: festivals, gangs—neighborhood tradition.
7. Employment: degree of unemployment, kinds of occupations of those employed—employed locally or at distances?
8. Business enterprises.

Tot Safety School—The first tot safety school in Cleveland was opened just after the close of the summer playground season on August 28, 1941. The Woodland Hills hard surfaced playground was the site. Streets, sidewalks, and cross walks were painted on the black surface with white and yellow paint. A traffic light that actually worked was installed at the intersection of the two "main" streets. Ten pedal automobiles were purchased, and children learned to ride on the correct side of the street. They also learned what each color of

the traffic light signified and learned pedestrian safety as well as driving safety. The program included handcraft, singing games, and safety games. The automobiles served to attract the children and kept them interested in coming regularly.

The Division of Recreation furnished the two playground leaders and the supervision. Other city departments, the Department of Public Relations of the Police Department and the Juvenile Bureau (Division of Child Safety), also cooperated with the project. Plans for conducting three schools simultaneously during the 1942 summer playground season have been completed.—From *1941 Annual Report,* Division of Recreation.

An Annual May Ball — The St. Paul Playground Young People's Clubs put on their semi-formal party dresses, "best suits," and best manners for the annual May ball which is held each year at the St. Paul Hotel ballroom. These five hundred young people look forward to this event as the highlight of their social season.

The St. Paul Hotel management each year has given the use of the ballroom, gratis; the Musicians' Union has given permission to the WPA orchestra to play for the dance, and the Vocational School has printed the invitations at cost. Each club, of which there are twelve, contributes $3.00 toward the ball to pay for invitations, dance programs, floor show, and prizes. Invitations are given free to all members who, in turn, may invite one friend.

It is an inspiring sight to watch these young people between fifteen and eighteen years of age enjoying themselves to the utmost in surroundings that are pleasing and wholesome.

At the End of the Course — On June 26th, against a background of American flags, 104 men and women were awarded diplomas and colorful evacuee camper armbands as graduates of the first evacuee camper training course conducted by the Buffalo Museum of Science. Plans were made for a permanent organization of evacuee campers to which the 252 enrolled in the course are eligible. It is expected that groups all over the city and county and in adjacent counties will be developed under the leadership of graduates of this course.

Playgrounds for Grownups — This summer day for forty to seventy-five campers; 10 cents adults are receiving special attention at the public playgrounds of Hempstead, Long Island, for on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6:30 until

MER-KILL PC 15
for Better Control of ATHLETE'S FOOT
NON-TOXIC, SAFE TO HANDLE combination of mercury and iodine in water soluble solution. IDEAL for disinfecting swim suits . . . will not damage. Approx. cost only 3c per gal. of working solution. Write for sample and information.
MER-KIL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
107 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois

dark there is special entertainment for them. The stage is set at the high school field where activities include handball, badminton, volleyball, horseshoe pitching, and softball.

Playgrounds for Little Tots—The Department of Parks of New York City has opened three playgrounds for little children in the city's historic Washington Square Park. Furnished with kindergarten and play apparatus, these fence-enclosed paved areas, which are located as near as possible to park entrances, intercept children who formerly spent their energy in the park to the detriment of lawns, shrubbery, and park facilities. One of the play areas, located at the south boundary of the park, has been equipped with two slides, one pipe frame exercise unit, a battery of swings, free play area, and sixteen bench units. A high wrought-iron fence, set in concrete curbing extending around the semi-circular plot, is bordered by a screen planting of European hornbeams and Oriental planes. This material will develop to form a screen which will hide the playground from the interior park development. The other two areas, which are approximately 70′ by 100′, are enclosed by new wrought-iron fencing and have single gate controlled entrances connecting with existing park walks. Each has been provided with the following kindergarten apparatus: irrigated sand pit with benches around three sides; two slides; four seesaws; and battery of chair swings. Boundary plantings designed for screen purposes are similar to those of the first playground described. Existing trees have been retained for shade purposes.

In Cleveland Heights, Ohio — Gardening is proving a very popular activity in Cleveland Heights. There are about 1,200 boys and girls registered for tract gardens, and there will be between 700 and 1,000 home gardens. Earle D. Campbell, Director of Recreation, has enlisted the interest of the PTA group in this project, and volunteers from this agency will make two or three visits to each home garden during the season.

For Your Victory Sings

Now available—Nos. 1 and 2 of the Victory Sing series:

No. 1—**Let's Sing the Same Songs**
(Words and music for twenty patriotic and folk songs)

Single copies, $.05 each; $2.50 per 100, plus carrying charge

No. 2—**Seven Hymns for Everyone**
(Words and music of seven hymns selected with the help of religious leaders from every faith)

Single copies, $.02 each; $1.10 per 100

★ ★ ★

Order from

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue . . . New York City

Some Recent Publications on Play — The Play Schools Association, 1841 Broadway, New York City, has issued some publications which will be of interest to recreation workers. These are: *A Handbook on Play Schools for Group Leaders and Teachers* (Plans—Procedures—Materials—for the All-Day Care and After-School Hours of Children), 15 cents; *Play Material Made from Waste,* by Clara Lambert, 15 cents; and *What Parents Are Saying in War Time,* a Digest of Group Discussions by Jean Schick Grossman, 20 cents. Copies of these may be ordered from the Play Schools Association.

Storytelling Steps Onto a Suitcase Stage

(Continued from page 286)

bits of leather. Backgrounds were made from strips of drawing paper or of wall paper cut to fit the box (with no effort at curving for perspective), and colored with paints or Crayolas.

But simple and inexpensive as the cigar box storytelling stage was, a yet simpler and cheaper one was later evolved. This was the shoe box storytelling stage, fashioned from an ordinary cardboard shoe box. The lid was placed upon a table and the box set in it lengthwise. A background was drawn with Crayolas on what was originally the bottom of the box and its ends, and there was the stage. Figures cut from magazines or drawn by the children, colored and mounted on cardboard, were used in both the cigar box and the shoe box storytelling stages. In neighborhoods where every penny counts, these two inexpensive stages have been useful and popular. Any paper or wooden box can be used.

Making the Storytelling Stage

The storytelling stages have been worthwhile, but now, with the advent of our country into war, their range of usefulness promises to be extended. A plan has been worked out whereby they may be used for the entertainment of children in the event a disaster makes it necessary for them to remain for a considerable time inside a darkened room or hallway. The following directions and drawings explain how storytelling stages can be constructed and lighted.

The material for making the storytelling stage illustrated may be ¼" plywood (which can be obtained from scrap piles of cabinet shops or lumber yards), hinges, latches and handles (which may be purchased at a dime store), stain, shellac, and nails. The tools required are a hammer, saw, and screw driver. The box pictured resembles a suitcase and may be made by an amateur craftsman. It requires two pieces of wood 16" x 20" for back and front; two pieces 20" x 5½" for ends. The top and bottom are nailed to the end pieces, box fashion, unless it is to be finished with stain or shellac, in which case it might be well to miter the corners. Just inside the two end pieces a small strip of wood ¼" x ⅓" can be tacked to hold scenery in place. At one end place a piece of metal to act as a flap for removing the scenery. Metal handles can be fastened to the top of the box with small screws. Hinges (of metal or leather) should be fastened so as to allow the lid to lie flat on the table when it is opened.

Either of two methods may be used in finishing the case. One is to use wood stain and two or three coats of thin shellac, rubbing and polishing the case. Another method is the use of imitation leather, which can be purchased from craft material shops. This should be put on with iron glue, heated to make it stick more firmly.

In a blackout, the case could be fitted with lights, such as a string of small Christmas tree lights. Cut a piece of plywood 3" x 10" to which

National Paddle Tennis Tournament

THE UNITED STATES Paddle Tennis Association, in cooperation with the Parkchester Recreation Department, 77 Metropolitan Oval, Bronx, New York City, announces the men's and women's open championships, National Paddle Tennis Tournament, beginning August 22, 1942, at 11:00 A. M. Finals will be held August 29th at 2:00 P. M. Cups will be awarded to winners; medals to runners-up.

An entry fee of 50 cents is asked for singles; $1.00 for double team. Checks accompanying the application should be made payable to the United States Paddle Tennis Association, Madison Square Boys' Club, 312 East 30th Street, New York City. Entries close August 15, 1942.

Official Entry Blank

Please enter me in the Men's National Open-Paddle Tennis Championships (singles). I enclose 50¢ for entry fee.

Please enter us in the Men's National Open-Paddle Tennis Championships (doubles). We enclose $1.00 for entry fee.

Please enter me in the Women's National Open-Paddle Tennis Championships (singles). I enclose 50¢ for entry fee.

Date.....1942

Name ..... Tel. .....

Address ..... Record .....

Name of Teammate (for doubles).....

Address ..... Record .....

Signatures .....

to tack the lights. This piece of wood may be slipped into slots provided for this purpose in the top of the case. The light from a flashlight, held so it illuminates the stage, may also be used.

Singing for Victory

(Continued from page 284)

Special talent in singing and playing might be given its opportunity during the fifth week, the children making their selections of songs from "Let's Sing the Same Songs."

The organization of special choral groups could advantageously be stressed during the sixth week. These groups, which would give an entertainment for the public on one of the regular community programs, might select for the occasion some of the new and unfamiliar songs in the booklet.

The special music feature of the seventh week could be an amateur musical program on the order of Major Bowes' radio program.

For the eighth week the suggestion is offered that the boys and girls test out their skill in writing safety songs or parodies on some of the songs in "Let's Sing the Same Songs" or others of their own choosing.

Make the ninth and final week "Music Festival Week," when all the musical talents and achievements of the playgrounds are brought to a climax.

For a Wartime Program

(Continued from page 282)

Nation against nation, people were pitted
In a fierce struggle
Unto the death.
And when it was over, the fighting stopped,
The conquered vanquished, the victors
Triumphant and proud.
Each time they buried their glorious dead,
And started to build again
For another war.

We are again engulfed in the fiery
Maelstrom of war.
Our beliefs,
Our very existences are threatened,
As yours were,
Each time before.

These things are endangered—
Untroubled confidence, hope, love,
A young man's dream of the future,
Security, freedom for men to live and think
As they believe.
Things we believe precious,
More precious than life itself,
Are in peril of never being again
On this earth.

Methods other than war have been tried—
Attempts to reason, to preserve the peace,
And keep our way of life intact.
But men have blundered.
Peaceful men have failed.
Therefore,
War.

You troubled souls, who cannot rest in peace
Because you feel that you have died
In vain,
Listen,
Listen to our vows.

Our country is fighting for our beliefs,
For us.
We must fight for our country.
Now is our time
To sacrifice.

Some of us will work upon the land
And toil
To bring from good brown earth
The food that shall give life
To men.

Some of us will work in industry,
Work the fruits of the earth into weapons,
That the earth itself may be free.
Work the hard, glittering steel into arms,
Guns, ships, planes, tanks.
Give the sweat of our brows
To the arsenal of democracy.
Our Yankee creative labors will show the world
Again,
As they have before,
That we Americans are not really lazy, soft,
As some would have it known.

Some of us will school our minds,
Train ourselves to understand,
Enable us to build faster, better
Guns, ships, planes, tanks,
Enable us to understand man and work upon his problems
With a more enlightened mind.
Enable us to reason, hold off,
Prevent war's coming again
As it has always come before.

Some of us will stay at home,
Keep love alive, laughter and song,
The ways of men that have outlived
Wars, empires, destruction.
That when it has gone again,
As it has always gone before,
There will be something
To return to.

Some of us will join your ranks, O
Silent thousands,
Drowning in an oily sea in the black of night,
Forever lost in the flash of a shell burst,
Plummeting from the skies in a blazing plane,
Knowing the terror of bombs in the night,
Having tried to do our job so well
That it will never come again,
As it has always come before.

It is a hard job we have to do.
There will be times when the future will seem black.
We shall be engulfed in waves of despair.
At these times we shall think of you.
You, who have done what we must do.

To you we say this—
This time, when it is over,
We shall not forget you.
We shall carry on, with freedom-loving men of every nation.
Until the seeds of hate are destroyed,
Until other things grow in their place—
Peace, understanding,
Love of man for his neighbor.

Recreation "On Its Own"

(Continued from page 302)

money is in the realm of magic, but it can be done, as we discovered. In short, community cooperation, ingenuity, and enthusiasm will perform miracles.

It's Being Done In Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 298)

Mountaineering. "Suggestions for Appalachian Trail Users." Appalachian Trail Conference, 1624 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 25 cents.

Jane Addams

SEPTEMBER 6th will be the birthday of Jane Addams who served for so many years as a leader in the National Recreation Association. In all her life and work she did much to bring about a better understanding of the spirit of youth, of the natural and normal desires of young people; of what recreation could mean in the life of the neighborhood, the city, the nation. Though so much of her work was done at Hull House in Chicago, her influence extended over the entire United States and over the world at large.

Might it not be well for recreation systems in many cities on September 6th to pause for a moment to consider all that Jane Addams' life and work meant because she belonged in such a very special way to the national recreation movement?

Muir, John (1838-1914) was born in Scotland. He came to America (1849), worked eleven years on his father's farm, worked in a factory, traveled, and wrote. When asked how he organized an exploring expedition, he replied: "I put a loaf of bread and a pound of tea in an old sack and jump over the back fence." We need more of Muir's Spartan attitude today. His *Thousand-Mile-Walk to the Gulf* (Houghton, Mifflin, 1916) was a nature hike from Wisconsin to Florida. He covered twenty-five miles a day. Two days before the journey he wrote in a letter about the powerful impulse which caused him to be "doomed to be carried of the spirit into the wilderness." He was sorry for Emerson, who visited him in Yosemite, because "petticoat government" forbade him to hike. A blacksmith told him that "picking blossoms doesn't seem to be a man's work at all in any kind of times." Muir replied: "Christ says, 'Consider the lilies.' You say, 'Don't consider them.'"

Orchids. Ten thousand orchid plants valued at $75,000 have recently been given to the New York Botanical Garden, which already had 700 species and varieties. World conditions now make many of these unobtainable. Restrictions in some countries prevent excessive orchid collecting. Orchid fanciers are recreating on a high plane.

"Petrified Forest," National Monument in Arizona, is described in a fifteen page folder with map. Write National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Roadsides. The Mohawk Trail and the great highway to Cape Cod, both scenic, are free from billboards. Public opinion was an important factor

Dr. Harold G. Campbell

DR. HAROLD G. CAMPBELL, New York City Superintendent of Schools, died on June 17, 1942, at the age of 58. Dr. Campbell was always a good friend of the recreation movement. He himself had been active in athletics when a student. He served as a member of the New York City committee which held public hearings on the wise use of leisure. He was glad always to help to build up the recreation movement.

Dr. Campbell's common sense, his moral courage, his practical ways of doing things made him a valuable friend.

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as was a Supreme Court opinion that "signs would be particularly harmful to the public welfare." Favorite vacation and recreation areas have to maintain a standard.

"Rubber, The Romance of." U. S. Rubber Company, Box 12, Station G, New York City. 46 page booklet. Free. Interesting and timely.

Sequoias. The General Grant Tree, a sequoia in King's Canyon National Park, is the "Nation's Christmas Tree." It is 35 feet in diameter, 107 feet in circumference, 267 feet high, and 84 feet to the first limb. This early American has witnessed Christmas carols since 1925.

"Soil Defense in the Pacific Southwest," U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1848. 55 pp. 15 cents. This illustrated pamphlet deals with defense measures in action. A broad view of defense which includes such topics as Sea-Going Soil.

No Blackout for the Arts

(Continued from page 266)

which they live. Life at its best is filled with distractions, with sufferings, with intimations of defeat. What is true of life in peacetime is simply more acutely true in time of war.

But there are longer-range reasons for continuing the essential services of the arts during wartime. These have to do with both the public and the creative artist. Not the least tragedy of wartime is the blackout of precisely those aspects of life we call civilized, of the finest flowerings of human freedom. This is a real danger if the conflict lasts at all long: that before it is over we shall, in order to meet the aggressor in full force, have to imitate his habits so completely that we shall be indistinguishable from him.

There is a fifth freedom for which we are fighting, which in a democratic civilization is the flowering of the four freedoms of which the President has spoken. Political freedom is simply the political conditions for creative liberty, the freedom of being richly and fully one's self, which is the essence of the democratic faith. What is the ultimate good of freedom of speech, of worship, of freedom from fear and freedom from want? Their good is that they permit people to be fully and freely themselves.

Now it is in the creation and in the experience of the arts that the human spirit is most fully and freely itself. Creation is a name for a new and individual way of looking at and rendering and sensing human existence. Part of the tonic effect of the arts is that it enables those of us who are not geniuses to share something of the spontaneity and freshness of unhampered and creative, unoppressed and self-disciplined personalities. It is no accident that in the totalitarian countries, since the advent of Hitler and Mussolini, the creative arts have suffered.

There are two good reasons, from the point of view of tyrannical regimes, why the arts are suspect and not encouraged to flourish. The first is that the artist in any art is by definition an original. He is not a stereotype, he is not a robot. He puts things in his own way; arranges things after his own fashion. That is why creative talents like Hindemith and Mann could not live in the Germany of Hitler. It is why the great burst of creative energies in the theater, in the novel, in music of post-war Germany came to a catastrophic halt with Hitler. Originality, freshness, independence, even in styles of art, are dangerous and revolutionary to a regime that wishes its citizens to be not men but machines.

Secondly, the arts deliberately celebrate those aspects of life which are distinctively human. The artistic tradition is not for nothing called humanistic. Everything that the arts promote in their devotees or their practitioners is the opposite and the opponent of the brutal. They put a premium upon delicacy of feeling, upon humanity of outlook. Even the great artists of traditional Germany were great celebrants of the common humanity of all mankind. Beethoven in his Ninth Symphony, Goethe throughout his writing, spoke the language of humanity, did not talk as the arrogant voices of the master race.

In the grim resort to arms we have been forced to make, it is important to keep alive in our civilization those things which remind us of the power

of love as the love of power. While we are defending civilization it is imperative that we keep civilization alive in our feelings, in our minds and hearts. As long as people create and are given a chance to be moved by creation, the spirit of free men will be kept alive and free. We burn the books and silence the violins, blackout line and color at our own peril. The soul of our civilization will have died even though our cities are not scarred by bombs and our civilian bodies are left unscathed.

"At Home" on Staten Island

(Continued from page 281)

He was one of the Rough Riders in the American Cavalcade at the World's Fair.

But these are only a few of the many boys uprooted from their native environment who came to the Center to participate in the fun and recreation.

Nice boys all of them — just boys from back home—sometimes from every state in the Union. From every walk in life they come—amateur actors and some professionals, too, musicians, artists, architects, machinists, electricians, farmers, and even poets.

By September 15, 1941, Staten Island Center had entertained approximately 2,500 service men each month at the Center's building. Seventy women had donated one full day's service each week, 150 members of the Junior Auxiliary had acted as hostesses during the week.

Members of the committee and the Junior and Senior Auxiliaries have been untiring in their efforts. From March 17, 1941, to March 8, 1942, these people contributed 58,240,000 hours of service to the Center. At present there are over 350 volunteers registered with the Center. Reinforcing the services of the volunteers is the professional staff. Together they have served as refreshment committees, receptionists, clerical helpers, checking committees, dancing partners, and instructors, leaders and helpers in social functions. During the past year more than 25,000 service men have been registered at the club. The majority of these were served refreshments provided by the members of the committee who have been tireless in serving the kind of food "mother used to make."

Many personal services have been performed by members of the Center's staff. These have included arranging for house accommodations for families of men in service; locating relations; arranging for overnight accommodations; provision of free writing materials, postage, and mailing service; supplying of a place to meet friends and relatives; planning of week-ends in New York City; giving travel information and legal advice; and receiving mail for the soldiers and sailors.

Special Activities

The Center has conducted some outstanding activities and events during the past six months. Among these were a weekly Wednesday night dance, nightly informal dancing, square dancing once a week, a hobby show, a service men's review, a cartoon drawing contest, a roller skating party, an all American home-made pie night, special holiday parties, a Thanksgiving turkey buffet supper, and a Christmas day buffet dinner with all the fixings. There have been moving pictures, a

Playing Host to Community Groups

AT A TIME when all community groups are endeavoring to the best of their ability to aid in every possible way the defense program, and particularly the problem of civilian morale, it may be interesting to other cities to know that in Birmingham, Alabama, the use of all the facilities of the Park and Recreation Board has been offered the civilian defense group. On one day there were eighty-two separate civilian defense meetings with an attendance of slightly over 4,200. All these meetings were held in Park and Recreation Board buildings—community centers, the golf clubhouse, and other centers where the Board furnished free of charge the buildings, chairs, janitor service, heat, and light. This was arranged in such a way as not to interfere to any great degree with the regular recreation program being carried on at these different centers.

In spite of war conditions, the city authorities of Birmingham have been able to work out an exchange of areas and facilities between municipal boards whereby the Park and Recreation Board has acquired a new park and a new playground for Negroes which are being developed in a small way in spite of the fact that major energies are directed toward the war effort. A WPA project has been completed involving an expenditure of $25,000 to enlarge and make more usable a new community center building.

(From information sent by R. S. Marshall, Superintendent, Birmingham, Alabama, Park and Recreation Board.)

weekly dancing class, a community sing, a singing and piano recital, musical program, and church services.

Sports have been prominent in the program. We have had a weekly sports night, table tennis and bowling tournaments, weekly badminton games with instruction by professionals, boxing and a boxing show, and an exhibition drill by a local fife, drum, and bugle corps.

It is a splendid piece of work the committee is doing but it is only the beginning. The Staten Island Center for Active Service Men will continue to function and expand to provide fun and relaxation for thousands more enlisted men.

Battle Creek Meets the Challenge

(Continued from page 279)

wives. To provide recreation for this group of women, a program of gymnastics, games, dancing, and crafts was set up at a near-by school under the direction of two recreation leaders. At intervals dances were held for officers and their wives. The popularity of this program made it necessary to increase the number and size of classes.

For both men and women, there were golf and tennis. The managements of Battle Creek's five golf courses made special arrangements whereby they would be open to men and women at all times, save during tournaments or special matches. All soldiers and their wives as well as war industry workers and their wives were invited to participate in the golf and tennis tournaments annually conducted by the Department of Civic Recreation —and many of them did.

Battle Creek attributes the success of its wartime program to the cooperative spirit of individuals, and civic and government authorities. Individuals have given liberally and unselfishly of their time, experience, and services as volunteer leaders and in helping to plan the program in all its ramifications. The city's Board of Education and many industrial plants have been most generous in making available gymnasiums and swimming pools. Civic bodies have contributed materials and funds used for the Red Diamond Soldiers' Club furnishings; the Battle Creek city government has given facilities and funds for carrying out the program. The Federal government has contributed no little support through its WPA recreation leaders. And last, but far from least, has been the financial and physical aid of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation in making available its recreation equipment.

A Recreational Gateway for Millions

A RELEASE FROM the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Bear Mountain, New York, states that this system of public recreation areas on the west shore of the Hudson River has been visited by more people than any similar area in the world. The chain of parks stretching for sixty miles to Storm King Mountain near the city of Newburgh, New York, contains seventy-two square miles both in New York and New Jersey. More than fifty million persons have enjoyed the region from the time when the first small wooden building was erected in the New Jersey section nearly forty years ago until a busy day last winter when the largest and one of the most modern cafeterias ever constructed in a public area was opened to a crowd of 8,000 people on the ground floor of Bear Mountain Inn in the principal New York section of the park.

The parks have grown constantly. In the past twelve months the parking and picnicking spaces in the Bear Mountain-Harriman State Park were increased by fifty per cent. The lowered toll on the Bear Mountain Bridge brings added thousands of visitors to the area, and as a result a record crowd of more than 20,000 witnessed one of the twelve ski jumping tournaments held during the winter season of 1941. During the years of development since the Park Commission came into being in 1900, twenty-two lakes have been constructed for recreational and general park use in the Bear Mountain-Harriman State Park. Nearly one hundred organized camp groups have appeared about the water areas. There are many public beaches in the various parks, in addition to one of the largest fresh water swimming pools in the East. Here national swimming contests are staged. Rowboating has grown to great proportions with some 1,200 boats in almost constant operation during the warmer months. Practically every form of sport and recreation may be found in Bear Mountain Park. Roller skating on two large rinks, indoor and outdoor ice skating, excellent skiing on slopes and trails, a ski tow, ice boating, tobogganing, hockey, baseball, tennis, archery, and many other forms of athletic activities are encouraged by the Park Commission.

The Bear Mountain Trailside Museums are open to the public without charge every day of the year. A mile of nature trails winds through the fifty-seven acre area to inform visitors of the flora

and fauna of the region by means of many labels attached to natural objects along the way.

It has been noted that park attendance increases in direct proportion to world disturbances that tend to upset people and interfere with normal life processes. As a result of present-day world conditions, many have learned to journey to the woodlands to seek the sure tonic provided by a day in the open away from the pressure of everyday affairs. The many miles of hiking trails in the Palisades Interstate Park are being used by many more people, as are all the facilities provided by the park.

Helping Young America Keep Fit

(Continued from page 301)

which a practical program is built are as sound in times of war as in times of peace. They need no radical changes. What they do need is intensification and emphasis upon those aspects most vitally important to the health and physical welfare of a people at war.

The Day Camp and the Young Citizen

(Continued from page 288)

ing in leadership courses and in actual service has an important effect on their social coming of age.

Perhaps we do not need to search for new tools or institutions for teaching citizenship. Possibly we do not require any equivalent of the Hitler Youth or of any other youth movement. It may be that we need only to make an intelligent use of the tools already at hand.

Small Community Recreation

(Continued from page 297)

recreation which do not need public financial support so much as public encouragement. Gardening is one of these. In many small communities, especially in those far from industrial centers, money is less abundant than time. If such a community can take pride in its vegetable and flower gardens it may become a place distinguished for its beauty and individuality. Tyler, a small town on the prairies of western Minnesota, was settled by Danish people. Although the houses were small and set on flat rectangular lots fifty feet wide, the people of the community used so much skill and imagination in planting their gardens that after thirty-five years the writer looks back to this little village as one of the most interesting he ever saw. The neighborly exchange of plants, vegetables and flowers, and the discussion of common problems created at least as much neighborly feeling as membership in a golf club. The Dane is by tradition a landscape artist and turns a commonplace setting into a place of beauty. He finds recreation in doing so. In one Ohio community the garden club had a committee to appraise vegetable and flower gardens during the season, and each fall at the garden festival prizes were given for the best use of whatever facilities the gardener had, whether little or great.

The feudal, aristocratic attitude, dating back to Aristotle and before, held that usefulness and beauty are incompatible. In the ancient democratic atmosphere of Switzerland some people knew better. I recall an evening at the home of a rural Swiss pastor in the Bernese Oberland. His garden was a masterpiece of design, so informal that the design was invisible. Vegetables and flowers were blended in an apparently artless unity. As we sat in the evening looking across the garden to the mountains, he remarked, "How beautiful the evening sunlight is on the beet leaves!"

How great in beauty and in recreation America might become if we could but free ourselves from the deadly pall of convention inherited from tawdry aristocracy, which leads us to feel that useful work cannot be recreation, that necessary tasks are mean, and necessary things are ugly. What if Americans should treat their gardens as did the Swiss pastor! What if American women should forget fashions from Paris, Vienna or New York, and each who had creative ability should qualify herself to design her own costumes to suit her personality and her work, whether the resulting style should follow ancient Egypt or medieval Japan or modern America! What an increase of variety and interest, yes, and recreation in a true sense, might result, though except for qualified persons the initial efforts might be far from happy. In such a process skilled leadership would have more range of action, not less.

NOTE: The extracts presented here were taken from Chapter XIX of "The Community: A Guide for the Study of the Small Community in America," by Arthur E. Morgan. This mimeographed book, prepared for the use of individuals interested in community development, is published by Community Service, Inc., at Yellow Springs, Ohio, an organization which is devoted to the preservation and strengthening of American community life. Single copies of the publication may be secured for $3.00.

Storytelling Goes to the Children's Ward

THE FIRST Pediatric Institute of the New Jersey Board of Examiners of Nurses was enjoyed by the four hospitalized children on the Jersey City Medical Center's auditorium platform as much as by anyone. They returned the gaze of 120 state-wide registered nurses and thirty student nurses with interest as "A Typical Day in a Children's Ward" began.

The doctors and nurses made their reports. The children were taken out, one by one, for their baths. An interne changed a dressing.

For the children the height of the program came when Ruth Tubby arrived from the Montclair (New Jersey) Library and told them three fascinating stories.

First, there was Emma Brock's story of *Sudden Mary,* who moved so abruptly that the plate she was carrying had no cookies on it by the time it reached the dining room, and who swept so violently that the milk bottles standing quietly by the door went bumping off over the floor. There was the tale of the *Princess and the Pea* by Hans Christian Andersen, with the real Princess tossing and turning all night on top of the twenty feather beds and awaking in the morning black and blue from the one little pea beneath. And best of all there was the old tale of the *Gunniwolf,* from Wilhelmina Harper's collection, in which the children could join each time the refrain repeated how "the little girl went running off through the wood, *pitta-pat, pitta-pat,* and the great brown wolf followed after, *hunkercha, hunkercha.*"

To the librarian these represented three types of stories: the natural tale of contemporary childhood, the traditional fairy story, and the imaginative animal story in the folk-tale manner. But to the children it was just a half-hour of delight which helped them to forget their "ailments."

Following this part of the program, the nurses looked at an exhibit of fifty-eight books recommended by Miss Tubby as a nucleus for a hospital children's library and a display of occupational therapy work for children's hospitals. The afternoon session consisted of scientific discussions.

So popular was this first experimental institute, it may become an annual event in Jersey City's great Medical Center.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

American City, June 1942

"America Faces a Wartime Fourth" by Howard Braucher. Preserving democracy not only by Independence Day celebrations but throughout the year

"Correct Lighting for Popular Games" by R. J. Swackhamer

Beach and Pool, June 1942

"How Rochester Operates Its Swimming Pools" by William J. Cox, Thomas C. Woods, Patrick J. Slavin, and Chester B. Leake. Other cities can study this plan to advantage

Crippled Child, June 1942

"Children Love Their Orchestra" by Loretta Maude Miller. Handicapped children make their own music

"Creative Dramatics for the Crippled Child" by Hannah Miriam Polster

Jewish Center, June 1942

"The Home Camp in the Jewish Center" by Julian L. Greifer. Objectives and criteria in program construction helpful to all home and country camp directors

National Parent-Teacher, June 1942

"Play Is Like This" by C. Madeleine Dixon. The preschool child and play

"School's Out! What About Our Children?" by J. Murray Lee. Summer vacation at home

Nation's Schools, July 1942

"Hobbies Heighten Morale" by Ross O. Runnels

Parents' Magazine, July 1942

"Let's Go Fishing" by Elon Jessup

Parks and Recreation, June 1942

"Park and Recreational Areas in Housing Developments" by William S. Wiedorn

"Recreation's Place in the War Effort" by Paul D. Kneeland

Public Safety, June 1942

"What About War Vacations?" by Henry F. McCarthy. Vacation travel forecast

Scholastic Coach, June 1942

"Do's and Don'ts of Water Safety" by Hyman Krakower and Jack Salan

"Your Archery Equipment"

Think, June 1942

"America Is Learning to Walk" by Donald Culross Peattie

"Rediscovering the 'Old-Time' Vacation." Suggestions for spending a "gasless" holiday

PAMPHLETS

A Guide to Private Schools, Colleges, and Summer Camps by Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, price 50 cents

Crafts in Wartime

By Marguerite Ickis

• Here is a novel, attractive, and useful booklet designed to meet present needs.

Many factors have been taken into account in the preparation of this booklet. The materials available, the usability and attractiveness of the articles suggested are only a few of these considerations.

This booklet is a "must" for your summer playground program!

. . . Price 35 cents

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue New York City

Informal Education-Recreation, 1935-1940. A selected group of addresses and discussions from the annual South-wide leisure-time conferences
Association of Leisure Time Educators, Nashville, Tennessee

National Defense and the Public Library by Nell A. Unger, Katherine Shorey, and others
American Library Association, Chicago, Ill.

Summer Volunteer Service Projects, 1942. Civilian Training Seminars, Work in Social Agencies, Work Camps, Peace Service Seminars, Service Seminars in Mexico
American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Parents in Wartime prepared by Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau Publication 282. Constructive suggestions for helping children
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 5 cents

Victory Gardens. How Girl Scouts can help to insure home food supplies
Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York City, price 5 cents

"All the People"

(Continued from page 273)

and even rhythm bands for the tiny tots. Nor did music end with graduation. There was the widely known Amphion chorus, the mothers' choral organization, and some mighty fine private musical groups, to say nothing of excellent music at the college. Along with this, two organizations in the city had been bringing in concert series during the winter.

In spite of all this, the committee saw an opening. This was in the field of summer training for both vocal and instrumental groups in the recreation program. The best instructors from the schools were employed and the schools assisted by opening buildings and by supplying some instruments.

With organization now under way for 1942, it may seem late to refer to 1941. But those are, of course, the last records available. What do these disclose? That hundreds of boys and girls, ranging in age from six to sixteen, were more than glad to attend summer classes and to participate in programs which were developed purposely to give experience.

Space prohibits going into details regarding the work or the results. But this much may be said: that the vocal division appeared in many "practice" programs in the parks during afternoons, at several reunions and picnics, in a city-wide program indoors, on the stage at a regular theater performance, and, finally, on a state-wide radio program in Indianapolis. The instrumental group followed closely the work done by the vocal division but managed to add a program at the fair and another at a big night community gathering.

Just to give variety, the younger division in the vocal group had its own rhythm band, musical games, folk songs, and folk dances to add to the work done by some of the older children. And the entire program was carried out under the direction of one man and one woman on a full-time basis.

To make certain that "all the people" were able to find recreation in the city program if they wanted it, the committee did not stop with the acclaim given its musical division. More boys and girls were given art instruction out of doors in the parks than played on junior baseball teams, and there was an average of one junior team for each 1,500 population. And as many learned special craft work out of doors as enjoyed both tennis and horseshoes, this despite all-weather, well-lighted courts for both sports.

Spectators for the performances given by the music group equalled the number which turned out for the all-star baseball finals, and they were just as enthusiastic.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Games for Girl Scouts

Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York. $.35.

THIS NEW EDITION of the *Girl Scout Game Book* includes many new games which have proved interesting to Girl Scouts. Many of them are adaptations which the girls themselves have made. The games are classified under Mixers; Quiz and Memory Games; Paper and Pencil Games; Especially for Brownies; Games with Balls, Bean Bags, and Ropes; Relays Without and With Equipment; Nature Games; Cross-Country and Stalking Games; Safety-Wise Games; and Winter Outdoor Games. Recreation workers will find this booklet very helpful.

101 Home Furnishings and How to Make Them

By Lucina Wakefield. Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

WITH SPRING comes the urge to refurbish the house from attic to cellar. Miss Wakefield's book is crammed with suggestions for every room. Some of the colorful and economical articles described also would make ideal gifts. Girls in particular will enjoy these projects, many of which require sewing.

A Book of Little Crafts

By Margaret Powers. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill. $2.50.

THE INGENIOUS USE of inexpensive materials and tools whether to make decorative paper, weave, or ice cookies, earmarks this delightful craft book for children from six to twelve. These more than forty "experiments for fun" with color and design, shapes, sound, and dramatics were made by actual children. Parents as well as recreation workers will find this book invaluable in helping children to learn to use their hands.

Wake Up and Garden!

By Ruth Cross. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $2.95.

HERE IS A COMPLETE month-by-month guide to gardening which shows the average person how to make the most of his land, whether it is a small plot or acres around a farm home. The informal way in which the material is presented, as well as the wealth of practical information given, makes this an outstanding book in the field of gardening.

Let's Try Thinking
A Handbook of Democratic Action

By Ivah Deering. The Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Paper bound, $1.50; cloth bound, $2.50.

MRS. DEERING combines with her understanding of the process of group thinking an abiding faith in the intelligence of people and their ability to think things through when they think together. She expresses her ideas and convictions in language which is understandable, and she follows through her suggestions for action with definite step-by-step procedures.

There are three main sections in her practical handbook. Part One discusses the nature of democratic leadership and group thinking. Part Two applies the findings in detail to many types of organized activity, while Part Three contains a classified list of suggested discussion topics and a bibliography.

Party Plans

Webb Book Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota. $.50.

UNDER THIS TITLE three attractive booklets devised by Blanche Wheeler have been made available. These include *Wedding Anniversaries; Showers;* and *Entertainments for Children.* All are attractively illustrated by line drawings and all contain original and interesting suggestions for activities and menus.

Spanish and Latin American Songs

Arranged by Beatrice and Max Krone. Neil A. Kjos Music Company, Chicago. $.60.

HERE IS A COLLECTION OF SONGS from Latin American countries so arranged that they may be sung by mixed groups as four-part arrangements or may be done with two equal voices. The Spanish songs are in the Flamenco style, that of the Spanish gypsy music, and the accompaniments are designed to suggest the use of the guitar.

"Attacking on Social Work's Three Fronts"

By Shelby M. Harrison, General Director of the Russell Sage Foundation. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. $.15.

THIS NOTABLE ADDRESS, delivered by Mr. Harrison as President of the National Conference of Social Work, May 1942, is a challenge to all who are concerned for social betterment and who want to use recreation work as one means for helping to win the war.

Shelby Harrison states that recreation "is not to be dismissed as merely an adjunct to health service. The wholesome use of leisure time can do much to correct or prevent behavior problems and to assist recovery from the fatigue of monotonous work. Also for vast numbers of the people it opens new doors to self-realization, to self-expression in various arts, in handcrafts, in athletic games, in such practical and such satisfying activities as equipping and beautifying the home, in civic and social movements, and in the cultivation of the religious life. It offers opportunity for just plain diversion, amusement, and entertainment. All of these are a part not only of the healthy life but also of the rich and full life."

Shelby Harrison urges the greatest possible effort to keep alive the human values and the physical, spiritual, and cultural service which are essential parts of modern organized society. He wishes to see a peacetime world "which will eliminate the worst foes to the general social welfare and open up new opportunities for richer and fuller living for all."

Recreation workers like to remember the close cooperation there was between the National Recreation Association and the Recreation Department of the Russell Sage Foundation through so many years. What was done for recreation by the Russell Sage Foundation under the leadership of Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick and later for so many years under Lee F. Hanmer, Clarence Arthur Perry, and R. K. Atkinson will not soon be forgotten. In the early days a contribution from the Russell Sage Foundation helped mightily in getting the National Recreation Association itself started on its way. Recently John M. Glenn, formerly director of the Russell Sage Foundation, said of this contribution: "I think the small appropriation that was made to the Association by the Russell Sage Foundation in its early days has perhaps borne more fruit in proportion to the amount of the grant than any other grant that the Foundation has made."—*Howard Braucher.*

Psychiatric Aspects of Civilian Morale.

Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22nd Street, New York. $.50.

In the present emergency it is of great importance for us all to have knowledge regarding the sociological forces which operate during wartime and the effects of wartime situations on human behavior. The first two chapters of this publication, dealing with civilian mental health during wartime, are concerned with the experiences of the civilian populations of other countries during wartime and with the value of social institutions in such a period. The three remaining chapters have been prepared primarily for the instruction of civilian defense workers and have to do with anxiety, morale, and fatigue, and their control.

Swimming, Diving and Water Sports.

By Ferd John Lipovetz. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $2.75.

This edition brings up to date the publication, *The Teaching of Swimming, Diving and Water Sports* which appeared in 1937. There is a great deal of practical material in this illustrated book which incorporates the author's experience as organizer and coach of the LaCrosse State Teachers College varsity swimming team and as chairman of the Wisconsin State Teachers College first intercollegiate swimming meet.

How to Camp Out if You're Bombed Out.

By Ellsworth Jaeger. Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York. $.50.

The Buffalo Museum of Science during April, May, and June, 1942, conducted a course for evacuee campers. Instruction was given in such subjects as Outdoor Clothing, Packs, and Equipment; Fire-Building; Outdoor Shelters, Beds, and Fireplaces; Outdoor Sanitation and Health; Use of National, State, County, and City Parks; Camp Cookery; and Nature and Woodlore Knowledge. The illustrated material used during the course is available in mimeographed form from Mrs. Matthew R. Barcellona, Publicity Manager. Recreation workers will find this material very helpful.

Summer in the City.

Edited by Margaret Day. National Federation of Settlements, New York. $.35.

Thirty settlement houses throughout the country submitted information for this booklet which tells of some of the ways in which settlements are meeting the challenge vacation presents. Chief attention has been focused on the play school, since this program includes many of the forms of play and informal education adaptable to other situations. Day camping, playgrounds, trips, gardens, and community nights are a few of the activities suggested which will be of interest to recreation workers.

How to Know and How to Use Your Community.

The Department of Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. $.75.

This publication is designed to present primarily to school officials the community approach in curriculum planning. It contains useful data with reference to the nature of a community and practical suggestions for conducting studies of community resources. One section devoted to community excursions by school groups should be particularly interesting and suggestive to community recreation leaders.

The publication of this booklet should not only stimulate a great interest among school leaders in community resources, including the recreation system, but should also suggest to community recreation leaders the possibilities for cooperation with school groups.

A New Deal for City Children.

By J. R. Kidd. Notre Dame de Grace Y.M.C.A., 4335 Hampton Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. $.60.

Under this title the Group Work Section of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies has issued a Manual of Day Camping which deals with purposes and objectives, organization and administration, and program. The manual also discusses day camping as citizenship education. The appendix contains a compilation of suggestions of program resources and tools.

Groups interested in promoting day camping will want to secure a copy of this manual.

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A Spiritual Alert

BLACKOUTS IN WAR are not merely physical.

The strain is on men's inner lives.

Frequently there is a spiritual blackout when there is no threat of an air raid.

Signals keep us alert when there is danger from the air.

May we not need "a spiritual alert"?

Children fear no bombs when they are with trusted unfrightened parents and teachers and surrounded by an atmosphere of affection.

Now is a time to maintain confidence, affection, comradeship, and to show no outward evidence of fear.

Physicians who have given most time to mental health urge the importance of recreation in wartime and urge also skilled leadership.

Emotional stability for the entire nation is a first in wartime.

The people of England have set us an example in forthright courage and steadiness under severe attack.

Music and children's games and boys' and girls' clubs and drama have played an important part in England.

Each person in the recreation movement asks himself now, "What have we in our recreation systems in localities to contribute to the maintenance of mental health in these times?" We know that comradeship, loyalty to one's country for the persons back home must have ways of expression.

Music, singing, doing things that give satisfaction all help in keeping down fear, "war jitters."

For some men wood carving, various forms of handcraft work, for some women knitting, give an outlet for emotion. Nearly everyone finds satisfaction in giving a little leadership in the activities of children in the home and elsewhere to keep life for the youngsters normal. Of course, any form of neighborhood or community or national service gives great personal satisfaction and is in one sense a very high form of recreation activity.

Recreation in all its forms gives a chance for expressing our desire to keep cheerful, to look on the brighter side of things, to show that we are not letting outside circumstances get our inner spirits down.

Is it possible for recreation leaders to work out choral readings, to plan certain recreation programs in such a way as to help people to live over again man's experience in building a civilization, in lessening racial discrimination, in bringing about a greater feeling of brotherhood? A large part of mankind always has thought in terms of some kind of God and many men have thought of a God who is a Father to all mankind, and to whom men and women can turn. Certain recreation leaders, without entering the fields that belong to special denominations have helped the people coming to their recreation centers to live over again the spiritual history of the race and to build for the spiritual unity of mankind. There is need of strengthening faith in ideals and traditions that have proved themselves while keeping always open-mindedness for the new.

Howard Braucher

September

Photo by Reynold Carlson

The Leisure Time of a Democratic Army

By
RAYMOND B. FOSDICK

Photo by W. Z. Wade, Lancaster Sunday News

In World War I, Raymond B. Fosdick was Chairman of the War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities. What he has to say about problems of leisure time and morale in the camps today, and his account of the recreation program, which is being carried on, will be of special interest to readers of *Recreation*. The article by Mr. Fosdick, which originally appeared in the June 1942 issue of the *Survey Graphic*, is reprinted by permission of the *Survey Graphic*.

Henry Pfeiffer Library
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois

"A YEAR AGO this was all swamp and marsh," said the commanding officer. We were standing in the middle of Camp Blanding, Florida. On all sides, covering thousands of acres, stretched a complete new city—paved streets, barracks, chapels, theaters, clubs, hospitals, and public facilities of every kind. It was the home of thousands of men who a few months earlier had never thought of soldiering as a possibility.

Anyone who has recently visited the army and navy camps in any section of the country must come away with two impressions: first, the almost magic manner in which these vast areas have suddenly been transformed into populous cities; and second, the completeness of the military plans, embracing all the facilities necessary not only for training but for leisure time, not only for making a man a soldier but for keeping him a human being.

I have spoken of chapels and theaters and clubs. But this is only part of the picture. A list of the recreational and educational facilities which the army and navy have installed in various ones of these city-camps would include bowling alleys, athletic fields, golf courses, libraries, restaurants, schools, auditoriums, tennis courts, volleyball and badminton courts, roller skating rinks, regimental recreation rooms, company day rooms, official hostesses, guest houses for visitors, swimming pools, gymnasiums, pool rooms, beach clubs, rowboats and fishing tackle. In one camp I saw an outdoor pavilion where as many as 600 couples could be entertained on the dance floor; tables with attractively colored umbrellas were provided for outdoor refreshment.

I do not want to imply that all these facilities are to be found in every camp. They are unevenly distributed, and some camps are much better than others. In one camp I noticed that there were

twenty-three chapels and no baseball diamond. Often the terrain or the location of the camp in relation to a body of water—for example, Fort Lewis in the state of Washington—makes possible a type of development and recreation denied to other locations. Occasionally there are inexplicable delays in providing equipment for a particular camp. Or again, one is conscious of more initiative and imagination in one camp as contrasted with another. But in most of the camps that I have seen, the extent and variety of the leisure time facilities provided by the army and navy are strikingly impressive.

I doubt if many people are aware of the revolution that has occurred over the last twenty-five years in the development of this type of activity for the armed forces. A quarter of a century ago Newton D. Baker, one of our greatest secretaries of war, speaking of the American Expeditionary Force, was able to say truly: "I think it safe to assert that no army ever before assembled in the history of the world has ever had so much thought given to its social organization." But the tools by which that job was done twenty-five years ago—and it was a good job—were furnished largely by private agencies: The American Library Association, the Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, and other faithful and devoted groups. The army and navy assumed only an oblique responsibility for the task. The precedent was the Sanitary Commission of Civil War days, and while great advances were made in the volume and variety of social work for the armed forces, there was always the feeling, both in Congress and in the General Staff, that the provision of baseball equipment and boxing gloves for troops in training was not a legitimate function of government. I still remember with some pain my appearances before the Committee on Appropriations of the House when I was serving as chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments— pleading for funds with which to enlarge the recreational facilities of the camps.

In my final report as chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities which I submitted to Secretary Baker in 1919, I made the following observation:

> I believe that we have reached a point in the development of much of this social work with the armed forces where it can safely be intrusted to the government to operate. . . . I am strongly of the opinion that the leisure time program of the army of the future can best be carried on by the army itself, whether it be in posts or cantonments. . . . There is no logical reason why all this work which the societies have been conducting and which is intimately related to the spirit and morale of the troops should be left to the discretion and ability of private agencies, collecting their funds from private sources. Morale is as important as ammunition and is just as legitimate a charge against the public treasury.

Secretary Baker agreed enthusiastically with this idea, and the newly created Morale Branch of the army, headed by an able soldier, General Munson, laid the basis for the present development. A similar transformation occurred in the navy, and today, with the exception of the Red Cross, which carries on its statutory functions in relation to camp hospitals, no private agencies are working within the camps. The responsibility for the provision of leisure time facilities in training areas is handled directly and exclusively by the armed forces.

The Leisure Time Staff

The machinery by which this vast program is today supervised and directed heads up in the army in the Chief of Special Service of the General Staff, formerly called the Morale Division. The Special Service Chief is General Frederick Osborn, a civilian to whom Secretary Stimson gave the rank of brigadier general when he placed him in charge. No wiser or happier choice for this post could have been made. General Osborn has brought to his task wide knowledge of social problems and a keen understanding of the part that education and recreation play in increasing the military effectiveness of men in war.

The personnel by which the program is implemented in the field is selected by commanding officers from the commissioned officers and enlisted men in their commands. Each army, each army corps, and each division has a Special Service officer. The divisional Special Service officer is assisted by a recreation officer and an athletic officer. There is also a recreation officer in each regiment. In addition, there is a Special Service officer in each camp who is a member of the commanding officer's staff. This officer usually has one or more assistants. As rapidly as possible all this personnel is being trained at a Special Service School at Fort Meade, Maryland, where a month's course is being given. To staff the camp service clubs, of which mention will be made later, 350 hostesses have been carefully selected from more than 22,000 applicants. In the camp libraries there

are 183 trained librarians chosen with the cooperation of the American Library Association.

In the navy these new responsibilities for leisure time are centered in the Welfare and Recreation Sections of the Bureau of Navigation under the leadership of Captain Forrest U. Lake; and while there are some differences between the programs of the army and navy, due largely to the diverse circumstances under which the two services carry on their work, in essence there is an identity of aim and approach.

Finally as a coordinating and advisory body, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the President, have appointed a group of civilians and service personnel, called the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation. This committee acts as a liaison between the work of the army, the navy, and the Federal Security Agency in matters relating to the morale of the armed forces in the camps and adjoining communities; it serves as a link with civilian ideas and activities; it makes available to the army and navy such advice and aid as are requested in the development of programs in education, athletics, amateur dramatics, music and related fields; and finally it brings to the army and navy a layman's point of view on problems that are often novel and difficult. In spite of its ponderous and somewhat unfortunate name, this Joint Committee occupies a significant place in the morale program of the armed forces. It is headed by Fowler V. Harper, an energetic and imaginative man on leave from the faculty of Indiana University Law School, who is also a member of the National War Labor Board and deputy chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

So much for the machinery through which the work is carried on. What about the work itself? The community life of the army camp centers around the Service Club, of which there may be as many as four or five in a single camp. These commodious clubs, attractively designed and extensively patronized, particularly in the late afternoons and evenings when the men are off duty, each contains a large recreation hall suitable for dances and formal entertainment, a cafeteria and soda grill, a library, reception rooms for guests, and often a music room. Each club has a senior hostess, a junior hostess in charge of the social program, and a cafeteria hostess.

"The Ship's Service"

In the navy these clubs are called "The Ship's Service," and are often larger and even more elaborate than the Service Clubs of the army, containing not only an ample auditorium and dance floor, but often a gymnasium, a post exchange, barber shop, pool room, bowling alleys, and other facilities for recreation.

The dances at the Service Clubs, held once or twice a week for the benefit of particular units, mark a new conception in military training. To these dances come the girls of the neighboring towns as guests of the army, often one or two hundred at a time, selected by some community organization, transported by the army —often in army trucks — and chaperoned by the army. I cannot remember that in the last war we had anything like this. But this is what Secretary Baker meant when he said: "Cut off from home, family, friends, clubs, churches, the hundreds of thousands of men who poured into the country's camps required something besides

Visiting sailors are free to play and sing as lustily as they wish in the project recreation room at Merrimack Park, Norfolk, Va.

the routine of military training if they were to be kept healthy mentally and spiritually."

The libraries in the clubs, generally occupying an extensive balcony, are enormously popular and in the evenings are crowded. At Fort Benning—to use an average illustration—21 per cent of the entire enrollment of the camp is listed by the librarian as registered borrowers. This figure does not include the many browsing readers who drop in for an hour to snatch a few pages from books that interest them. The average library stack contains about 5,000 volumes, divided rather evenly between fiction and non-fiction, and adequate supplies of newspapers and magazines are available in each reading room. In addition, smaller libraries have been placed in camp hospitals, in company day rooms, with anti-aircraft batteries, and on board transports. Library service for men in combat zones is also being provided.

Normally a guest house is located near the Service Club where, particularly in urgent cases of sickness, the anxious wife or mother of a soldier can be accommodated. These guest houses are simply but attractively furnished, and in a number of the camps have been set off with shrubbery and flower beds.

The movies, of course, constitute a major factor in the free time of the soldiers, and in each camp the government has erected a number of movie theaters which seat from 500 to 1,500 men. The service now constitutes the largest motion picture chain in the United States. There are today 446 such theaters in 264 army camps and stations, with a total seating capacity of over 300,000. The average weekly number of showings is now 2,920, each showing consisting of a feature picture, with either two "shorts" or one "short" and a newsreel. By the end of 1942, 679 camp theaters will be in operation, with a seating capacity of nearly 500,000, which means that more than a million soldiers may go to the movies daily. Soldier-owned and self-supporting, the Army Motion Picture Service charges extremely moderate prices—a book of ten admissions for $1.40.

For those who like an occasional admixture of "legitimate" theater there are the entertainments—mostly vaudeville and musical comedy—put on in the camps by Camp Shows, Inc., a non-profit agency financed by the USO. Twenty-four companies are on the circuit, which includes 225 army and navy camps. Using the large auditoriums, which frequently seat as many as 3,000 men, these entertainments, given without charge, have proved extraordinarily popular.

The Serious Side of Camp Recreation

I have already spoken of the chapels. The army has provided each regiment with a simple, dignified chapel building, equipped with an electric organ and designed for use by any denomination. The Easter services in these military chapels, with their choirs of army and navy personnel, were deeply impressive. For every million men present for duty in this man's army we can expect there will be approximately 1,000 chaplains looking after their welfare.

The chaplains whom I have seen thus far in this war seem to be a vigorous, virile group. Of all the commissioned officers, they come closest to the personal lives and problems of the men, and the intimate cooperation between the chaplains and the Special Service officers has served to make the work of both branches more effective. The same situation obtains in the navy.

The educational work of the armed forces covers a vast range of activities. More than a million men are in specialist schools conducted by the army and navy, studying such subjects as motor maintenance, radio, communication, baking and cooking, stenography, meteorology, chemistry, sanitation—everything from the most elemental skill to advanced scientific research. But this, of course, is part of the training program; this is an essential phase in the development of a modern fighting force. Over and above this regular work, several hundred thousand men of the armed forces are taking courses by correspondence, arranged through a newly created Army Institute, in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin. For the first time in our army, and perhaps in any armed force, enlisted men are given an opportunity to continue their education at any level and to advance their training through correspondence instruction.

In addition, lecture courses are available on a great variety of topics. During the first three months of training, lectures are given on the origins of the war and the international relationships of the United States. These courses are supplemented by educational films, discussion groups, exhibits, workshops, and directive reading.

In many camps one finds special courses or study groups growing out of local interest. Thus at Fort Bliss, El Paso, weekly classes in Spanish and Art are conducted for those who wish to

Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A bridge party — complete with the feminine contingent — provides a metropolitan touch in training camps

attend. At other places there are hobby groups and even essay and public speaking contests. In this vast force which we are assembling, every kind of human interest is represented, and the army and navy have wisely tried to foster these interests as a measure of protection to the normal life of our new soldiers and sailors.

Yet a Soldier Wants to Go to Town

"I wish that the leisure time facilities of this camp could be so developed that the men would never want to go to town." This was the remark of a progressively-minded commanding officer of a western camp, and I imagine that it would find an echo in the heart of many officers similarly placed. But it is wishful thinking. However attractive the camp may be, however complete its facilities, when free days come the average soldier or sailor wants to get away from his surroundings; he wants "to go to town." And the town must be ready to receive him with the kind of recreation and diversion that will send him back to his job in a happier and healthier mood.

As far as the Federal government is concerned, the responsibility for the organization of the communities in the neighborhood of military establish-

ments rests with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services of the Federal Security Agency. Local defense recreation committees working in coordination with the excellent Recreation Division of this Office, are in existence in practically all communities visited by service men. It is the function of these committees, under the leadership of the federal field representative, to mobilize the recreational resources of the community for the use of the soldiers and sailors. In addition, 250 large and excellently equipped recreation centers have been erected by the FSA, and 32 additional centers have been authorized. Of the community houses now in existence, 200 are operated by the USO.

The USO plays an important part in the organization of hospitality in the communities adjacent to the camps. Supported by private subscription and representing six well known national societies, it has set up a great variety of entertainment for the service men. Dancing, bowling, basketball, pool, ping-pong, swimming — there is hardly a form of relaxation and amusement that is not covered. Its clubhouses—both those which it is running for the FSA and those which it has leased on its own account—tend to re-create the atmosphere of the home, and the social consequences of this substitution are immeasurably important.

The Camps Are Better Planned Than in 1917-18

Twenty-five years ago, in my position as chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, I spent a great deal of time inspecting army and navy camps. Today I find myself performing the same duty. Certain contrasts are immediately obvious between the two periods. For one thing the training camps of 1942 are better laid out and constructed. There are paved roads and even sidewalks where too often in 1917 and 1918 there was little except mud. Today the barracks are better built, the hospitals are more commodious, and the clubhouses are far larger and more effectively planned. Moreover, one gets an impression that ideas of architectural unity and design have had some consideration, whereas twenty-five years ago our camps were too often dreary collections of haphazard buildings. I cannot recall any camp in the last war that could begin to compare with the Jacksonville Naval Aviation Base of today, where thousands of men are being trained, or with any one of half a dozen other camps that could be mentioned. In these places great care has been given to the appearance of grounds and buildings. The landscaping effects and even the planting of flower beds proclaim the belief that a military camp does not have to be an ugly and sordid environment.

Both from the standpoint of external appearances and internal appointments our camps today give the impression of having been planned for in advance. Twenty-five years ago so many arrangements had to be improvised in regard to the whole problem of carrying on the war. The day after we declared war in 1917 Secretary Baker sent me to Canada to see whether there were any ideas in the training camps up there that would bear on our problem of morale, and later I made a similar study in England and France. We had to extemporize our technique and our methods of operation as we went along. There was no recent experience to guide us. It was all new and untried, with the Civil War, fifty-five years before, the last great war which we had fought.

Today one gets the impression that our operations are built on the experience of 1917-1918, and that the interval between the two great wars has been employed in careful, detailed planning. I have, of course, no competence to speak on the technical side of any military question, but on the subject of the housing and care of soldiers and sailors I am convinced that there is today a sureness of approach where in the first World War uncertainty and improvisation were all too prevalent.

I would not want to give the impression that the situation in relation to the morale of the troops is without flaw. In any gigantic operation such as we are engaged upon, weaknesses are bound to occur, and no visitor can remain unaware of them as he inspects the camps. For example, the perennial and harassing problem of prostitution has not been solved. The army, the navy, and the FSA are earnestly engaged in an attempt to reduce it and their efforts are bearing fruit. There is, no doubt, still much to be done.

Again, the race problem, particularly as it relates to colored members of the armed forces, presents thorny difficulties which have not been completely eliminated in army or navy camps or in adjacent communities. These difficulties are rooted deep in civilian prejudice and custom, and they run counter to our conceptions of a democratic army. More thought and study are being given to the problem than was true twenty-five years ago, but no one can claim that adequate solutions have been found.

Problems of this kind take time to resolve.

There are other situations which could perhaps be more easily handled. For example, the transportation systems between some of the camps and the adjoining communities appear to have broken down, with resulting delay and vexation to the troops who want to go to town and return. The army and navy may have to take these systems over. Again, too little attention is being paid to the morale of small and isolated detachments of troops on guard duty who are bivouacked under canvas or other temporary shelter many miles from any community. They need athletic supplies, books, magazines, and other facilities for keeping life balanced. Similarly, too many moving picture theaters in the camps are equipped only with benches which are altogether unsatisfactory. Too many company day rooms remain unfurnished. Too often there are unconscionable delays in the distribution of adequate athletic material.

But these things, while important, are relatively minor. The encouraging fact is that the army and navy are aware of the difficulties and the failures, and that today not only is there the machinery for correcting them, but intelligence and imagination are present, too, to make the lives of our fighting men as normal an experience as the circumstances of war permit.

In point of morale, how does this army of ours compare with the army of 1917-1918? This question is frequently asked and I am not at all certain that a reliable answer can be given. My generation is the generation of the first A.E.F., and who of our age group can accurately gauge the motivations and standards of these magnificent youngsters who form the army of 1942? I can only judge by certain external appearances which may not at all reflect the true inwardness of the situation.

Educational Level Is Higher

I start from what we know: the level of education in today's army is substantially higher than that of the men in the last war. In World War I, four-fifths of our soldiers had never been beyond grade school. In the present army, two thirds of the men have had at least some high school education. The advancing front of education in our American democracy finds eloquent support in the statistics of the new army.

Moreover, although generalizations are dangerous, I get the impression from my contacts in the camps that the average man in today's army has a greater awareness of what the war is about, and what he is fighting for, than did his father in 1917. How much this is due to the higher educational

(Continued on page 364)

Photo by Private John Bushemi

REPLACEMENT CENTER SERVICE CLUB, FORT BRAGG

What They Say About Recreation

"As MANKIND GROWS up it must master the art of living together—the art of neighborly fair dealing—or its material progress will be its downfall."—From *The Journal of Education.*

"Inasmuch as leisure has been significant in human life, it is important that contemporary society should confront its growing opportunities with an intelligent awareness of what these opportunities promise of good and ill."—*Harry A. Overstreet.*

"The beauty and inspiration of music must not be restricted to a privileged few but made available to every man, woman and child."—*Leopold Stokowski.*

"There is something about the right kind of music that can raise the morale of an individual or of a whole people. . . . In every great national crisis the people express their hopes and aspirations through music peculiarly fitted to the times and circumstances."—*Dr. Alexander Stoddard* in *The Etude Music Magazine.*

"Everything that man makes with his hands, with tools, or by machine may . . . be elevated to that plane of art. Anything which is made so that it best serves a worthy end is almost certain to have beauty."—*Leon L. Winslow* in *School and Society.*

"We are beginning to realize that once we grow to appreciate music we have something that war or pestilence or depression can never fully take away from us."—*Fred B. Barton* in *Music as a Hobby.*

"American democracy will become strong because it rests upon a clear understanding of its values and significance, and because it can take the form of action through skills and habits developed by practice to a high degree of satisfaction and efficiency."—From *Education and the Morale of a Free People.*

"A nation at war must see to it that its people—all of its people—get good food, healthful recreation, diversion, and relaxation, to promote health and morale."—*Dr. Thomas Parran.*

"The new leisure may mean an escape from economic insecurity and dull or monotonous labor, or it can be a release which will mean fulfilment, growth and enjoyment."—*Dorothy P. Powell* in *The Womans Press.*

"More than ever in wartime recreation must be assured for children and youth through the full use and expansion as needed, of all public and private leisure time activities."—From *A Children's Charter in Wartime,* by the Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime.

"Enjoy the esthetic, the inspirational values of the forest wilderness and physical recreation will not lag far behind. In choosing the one we do not lose the other; rather do we gain both."—*Floyd W. Schmoe* in *American Forests,* January 1941.

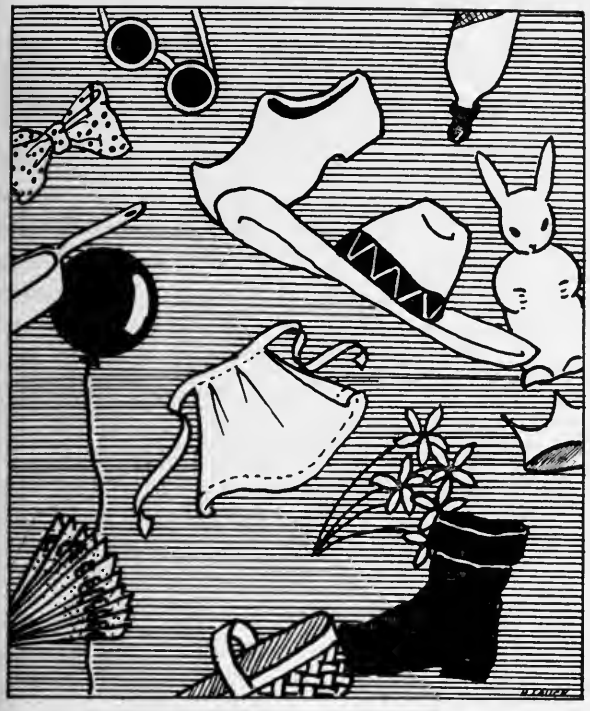
"I see on all sides a hunger for affirmations, for a world without confusions, waste, or groping, a world that is full of order, and purpose, and for ourselves in America, a chance to build it."—*Van Wyck Brooks* in *On Literature Today.*

"Recreation is just as necessary as work. Provision for recreation is not a minor incident of good community life, but a vital element in social well-being."—*Arthur E. Morgan* in *The Community.*

"Learning new skills and refreshing rusty ones are prime objectives on the labor front. Why not on the leisure front, too?"—*Mark A. McCloskey.*

"With devotion to an ideal of work for the welfare of man, implemented with the education necessary to make that work effective, the youth of our nation can make of democracy something truly great."—*Arthur H. Compton* in *Think,* November 1941.

"In this time when we are being called upon to give our utmost for the defense of the Nation against wanton aggression and tyranny, it is essential that we make full use of the inspirational resources of our Land to sustain us and to recreate us for our tasks."—From *Planning and Civic Comment,* January 1942.



A Salmagundi Spree

By ELIZABETH G. HENDRIX
St. Paul, Minnesota

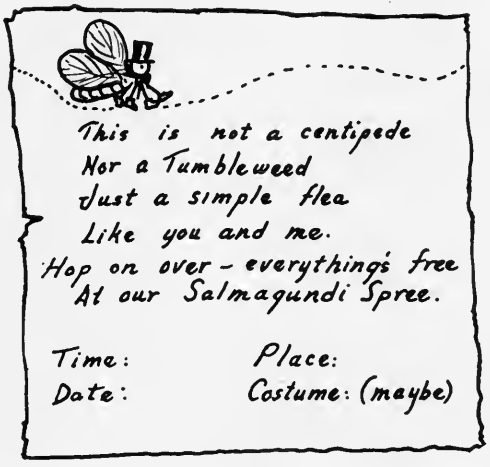
It might just as well be called a Hodgepodge Party, for that's exactly what it is — a mixture of everything, with plenty of hilarity thrown in for good measure!

COUNTLESS PAMPHLETS and books in current circulation contain party plots to fit almost any special occasion, including games for Grandpa's wedding anniversary celebration, puzzles for Bill's Boy Scout troop, decorations for the Senior Prom, and refreshments for Dad's backyard picnics. But it's more difficult to find a complete party plan for a general adult party with a dash of something different, no gingerbread, but created for everyday occasions. A Salmagundi Spree is the ideal choice. Its one excuse for being is to impress on a harassed host or hostess that parties can be fun even for those who do the worrying and the work.

With some changes this plan may be adapted to club groups, or some of the games may be varied for a teen-age get-together.

The Invitations

In making your invitations, use odd sheets of stationery with envelopes which do not match. The wilder the colors, the more fantastic your invitations will be.



Decorations

Decorating may or may not be a problem, depending on how much time, effort, and expense will be involved. A few attempts at decorating might be more successful than elaborate planning. Balloons are always decorative so why not use them in all colors, if they are available? Scatter a few toy mice, artificial snakes, dolls that squeak, and an imitation wiener on the floor. Over the front doorway hang a sign reading, "Flea, hop in." If you have any stray sheets of discarded stationery or envelopes, suspend them across doorways between rooms. Cover couches with old sheets, and tie inflated balloons to couch arms and back. Cover lamp shades with tissue paper of assorted hues. If you have any crepe paper odds and ends, make bows and pin them to curtains. Let your ingenuity and originality run rampant in planning the decorations because at a Hodgepodge Party anything goes.

As costumes pep up party hours, a Salmagundi Spree as a costume party will set the stage for real fun. If some of your guests object to parading the streets in their party finery, fool them by providing old clothes, dresses, hats, sweaters, coats, ribbons, jewelry, artificial flowers, anything you can get your hands on. Let each man select a partner and deck her in a costume from whatever he is able to grab. Costume materials

might be placed in a pile in the center of the floor, and at a given signal the men rush to grab articles of apparel to costume a partner. A free fashion pamphlet might be offered as a prize for the best man designer. This activity would serve as an excellent mixer and would certainly put guests in a gala mood.

Games and Stunts

Balloon Swat. Start the party off a-la-firecracker jolt with a hilarious get-acquainter which will leave no doubt in the guests' minds that a rare time is the order of the day! Balloon Swat will do the trick. Provide each player with a balloon and some wadded newspapers to use as a club. Players are allowed several minutes to blow up their balloons and attach them to themselves with a string so that a balloon floats freely across each person's back. At a given signal all the players run around trying to break each other's balloons with their newspaper clubs. The prize goes to the player who boasts an unbroken balloon when time is called.

Community Singing. This game may be followed by a novel adaptation of community singing. If this is a home party, distribute slips of paper in three colors. Let's use red, blue, and yellow. All those drawing a red slip, form one circle, the blues another, yellows a third. If there are more than eighteen guests at the party use a fourth color. For a club group, of course, the number of slips and colors is increased. Give to each circle the title of a song, and have each group sing their selection separately. Award a box of marshmallows or some group prize to the guests in the circle who give the best rendition.

Lyrical Guesses. Plunge the group into a more quiet activity at once with "Lyrical Guesses." Provide paper and pencil and set a time limit, say, ten minutes. The guests must write down all the song titles they can recall which contain people's first names, such as Chloe, Betty Co-ed, My Buddy, Old Black Joe, Margie, Rose O'Day. For a suitable prize, why not award a ten-cent song sheet containing the words to the current popular songs?

There is a mistaken impression that relay races cannot be used successfully at a home party because of space limitations. This idea is erroneous because relays may be selected which demand small playing spaces. Well-planned and directed relays will put the spice into a party and promote more laughter and comradeship than other types of activity. Try these relays:

Relays for Small Spaces. Games in which groups are asked to draw various types of objects, either individually or collectively, are always interesting. A humorous one to be played in the form of a relay is to have the first person simply draw a picture frame. Pass it on to the next and have the person add two objects to the picture. Each person in turn continues to add two more objects. A prize should be awarded to the line finishing first and to the one which, in the opinion of the group, has produced the best drawing.

Schedule another relay right away to keep this hilarious spirit in evidence. Arrange the group in relay formation with an equal number of guests on each team. Provide the captain of each team with a man's necktie. At a signal, the captain of each team turns around and ties a four-in-hand knot in the tie after placing it around the neck of the person behind him. Number two removes the tie, ties it on number three, and the race continues. The line finishing first wins.

Character Delineation. A more quiet novelty stunt used to break up the game routine is this. Provide paper and pencil to all guests and have them pencil their initials lightly on the backs of their papers. Then ask each person to draw the outline of his foot without a shoe. When all are finished, leader collects papers and distributes them again. Guests are asked to write a character description just from the appearance of the foot outline. Papers are then relayed to the original owners, and guests find out just what kind of people they really are.

Musical Game. If selected carefully, a musical game should prove another method of putting guests in the best of spirits "Good Night, Ladies," in couples, which is ordinarily used at the end of a party, seems to hit just the right note.

Good Night, Ladies: (in couples)
Music: Old Song
Words: Verse
Good-night, ladies
Good-night, ladies
Good-night, ladies
We're going to leave you now.
Chorus: Merrily we roll along
Roll along, roll along
Merrily we roll along
O'er the deep blue sea.

Formation: In couples, standing in large circle facing in. All join hands.

Action: Verse: Man bows to his partner (first line of verse), bows to lady on his left (second line), turns his partner (third line), and turns the lady on his left (fourth line).

Chorus: With this lady as his new partner, man stands with his back to the center of the circle, grasps both hands of his new partner and slides to his left (counterclockwise) around the circle to the end of the chorus. Form large circle. Repeat as long as desired.

Alphabet Celebrities. Here is a mental teaser which will permit players to relax. Provide paper and pencil and ask guests to go through the alphabet and write down the name of some famous radio personality, movie star, author or other famous person whose last name begins with a, b, c, through z. For a, you might use Edward Arnold, and so on.

Letter Magic. Nearly everybody likes to hunt whether it's indoors or outdoors. Here's an original combination of a hunt and activity which should prove exciting. Call it "Letter Magic." Hide letters from a large box of anagrams in the party room. Guests are allowed five minutes to hunt for letters, and the first guest to form a word with his anagram letters is awarded a game of anagrams as a prize.

Paper Plate Relay. Why not try another relay now? A paper plate relay will give the guests something to laugh about. Guests line up in relay formation. Provide the first player in each line with pencil and paper plate. At a given signal, the first player on each team writes his first and last name on the plate and passes it overhead to the second player, who writes his name and passes it to a third. This continues until a team finishes. Award a prize which may be divided among the team members.

Stunts and Skits. Nearly every party, large or small, needs a program of stunts, puzzles, tricks, or a short program of skits. A Salmagundi Spree calls for an improvised orchestra. The director, chosen by the guests, should get as much fun from this activity as do the guests. Provide glasses and spoons, kettles, sticks, toy drums, harmonicas, horns—anything that's guaranteed to make a noise. Ask the guests to play several familiar songs. This form of entertainment will cause the more serious guests to shed their dignity (if they have any left).

Brain teasers, if played too long, may become boresome. Here's one that will test the ingenuity of Dr. IQ himself. Use the word SALMAGUNDI. Provide paper and pencil, and ask guests to write this word at the top of their papers. Allow approximately ten minutes, and have guests see how many other words may be formed using letters found in the root word only as many times as they appear. Twenty is easy, thirty takes more effort, and anyone should be proud of forty.

If possible, end your game program with an action game. Nearly everybody enjoys the old kid games. Dare to be original. Buy a package of colored drawing paper and place around the floor one less sheet than there are players. Have someone play the piano. When the music stops, each player must stand on a colored sheet—the one who gets none drops out. This continues until just two contestants are competing for winner. The fun of this game is heightened if guests will not lag or loiter or remain near a sheet of paper. Everyone must keep moving.

Refreshments

A refreshment plan for any style party should be planned in advance. A more simple menu is generally in greater demand. Fit your menu to your party needs and let your guests enjoy the type of food and style of serving that fits the kind of party given.

If you wish to serve a one-dish meal such as a combination of spaghetti and hamburger, you need rolls, pickles, coffee, and a plain dessert such as jello mixed with whipped cream.

A box lunch is a favorite because it carries out the party air and gives guests more opportunity for friendly chatter.

Buffet style lunches of sandwiches, pickles, cake and coffee are usually sufficient to satisfy the most hungry guest.

A help-yourself theme for refreshments where guests draw slips and work in couples to prepare and serve the party eats is another sure-fire hit.

If you're fortunate enough to own an outdoor fireplace, why not serve refreshments picnic style in your own backyard? Choose whatever style of serving you think the guests will enjoy most, and plan party fare to suit all tastes.

Doesn't this whole idea of a Salmagundi Spree have great party appeal? You'll like the theme once it's tried, and you will probably be able to vary games or supply other clever ideas of your own, all of which will add to the party's success

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Outlying Recreational Areas

Our Demonstration Areas are playing an important part in the war effort

By ERNEST BUFF, JR.
National Park Service

DURING THE PAST eight years the National Park Service has acquired and developed fifty-four Recreational Demonstration Areas, situated in twenty-four of our states, and comprising 323,935 acres. These areas have been purposely located where they would be accessible to large population centers, in order to alleviate, to some extent, certain recreation deficiencies. An important objective has been to demonstrate that an intelligent program involving the conservation of natural resources, particularly forests, lands and waters, certainly should include provisions for public recreation. With this objective in view, four distinct types of projects were inaugurated to provide for the varied forms of out-of-door recreational needs. The areas are classified by the following types: (1) vacation areas, (2) wayside developments, (3) state park extensions, (4) national park and monument extensions.

British officers and men have found rest and relaxation in the Recreational Areas

The areas which lie closest to the large industrial cities are best known for their organized camping facilities which are used by hundreds of camping organizations. These camps were planned primarily to meet the needs of social and welfare and other agencies unable to finance the purchase of land and construction of their own facilities. Permits to occupy these camps are granted to such agencies for seasonal, intermediate, or short-term use, depending upon the length of time which the camp is to be occupied. Through a cooperative arrangement, two or more organizations may operate a camp jointly for an entire season. Use of the camps, especially by adult groups, for short-term, week-end and overnight camping has become increasingly popular during the fall, winter and spring months. Thus, a management program has been instituted which will assure maximum use of these facilities throughout the entire year.

Use of facilities and provisions for public day use and overnight tent and trailer camping has also increased greatly. The Recreational Demonstration Areas offer many miles of clear streams, numerous lakes, picnic areas, bathhouses and swimming pools, and playfields. Thousands of miles of woodland trails lead over picturesque hills and dales to scenic points. Here one can find a chance to explore the forests, study nature, go fishing, or engage in other healthy recreational pursuits.

The popular demands made of the fine organized camps, public camp sites, picnic areas and other facilities provide concrete testimony that the great amount of technical research and planning effort which the National Park Service has thrown behind this positive program of land use has not been in vain.

The present emergency situation has uncovered additional recreational needs for these areas during wartime, and management programs to meet these needs are already under way. During the past year more than 5,000 British officers and men, scarred veterans of many hard-fought naval engagements, have been rested, relaxed and enter-

tained on seven of the Recreational Demonstration Areas. In groups of from fifty to a hundred, the men have been quartered at the organized camps for from one to two weeks, while their damaged ships were receiving repairs in our protected harbors. National Park Service personnel have given generously of their time and energy in completing arrangements with the British Naval representatives for this use of the recreational areas. It is likely that many more British seamen (and other members of our Allied fighting forces) will find rest and recreation on these areas during the coming season.

President Roosevelt recently stated that "sensible participation in healthy recreational pursuits" would tend to improve the American war effort, but that shorter, more frequent vacations (of two or three days) should supplant the long and extended vacations of peacetime years. The Recreational Demonstration Areas offer excellent opportunities for healthy, inexpensive—and short—vacations. One of these areas, the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, is located in the northern section of Maryland, about sixty miles from Washington, D. C. The Federal Camp Council in the city of Washington has, for the past several years, operated one of the three organized camps on the area, and thus provides for short vacations of the type suggested above to the government employees in our nation's capital. The camp, Hi Catoctin, is situated on the highest of the Catoctin Mountains, which are part of the Blue Ridge Mountain Range. The elevation is 2,000 feet, and provides the nearest high altitude vacation area to the thousands of sweltering government workers in Washington. The attendance at Hi Catoctin, and the fact that the Federal Camp Council made enough profit last summer to purchase new mattresses, cooking utensils and other equipment necessary for the operation of the camp, is evidence of the popularity of this kind of recreational service.

During the fall and spring months, the Council plans week-end camp-outs at Catoctin. Posters are exhibited in Federal buildings, notifying the employees of the respective dates. The camp-outs are always very popular, and because it is necessary to restrict the number of applicants, many are turned away.

These large but accessible woodland recreational areas have also been proposed for evacuation centers for children during air raid bombings. It is hoped that such use will never have to be made of the areas, but if necessity should demand it, the Recreational Demonstration Areas are well equipped to provide shelter and facilities for thousands of children and adults.

"The Recreational Demonstration Areas which lie closest to the large Demonstration Areas," states the National Park Service in a pamphlet entitled *An Invitation to New Play Areas,* "are best known for their organized camping facilities which are used by hundreds of camping organizations. These camps were planned primarily to meet the needs of social and welfare agencies unable to finance the purchase of land and construction of their own facilities, but they are also used by other organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and 4-H Clubs. In

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A camp at Hi Catoctin in the northern part of Maryland offers vacation facilities for thousands of government employees working in Washington

The Planning of School Grounds for Community Use

By GEORGE D. BUTLER and F. ELLWOOD ALLEN
National Recreation Association

THE COMMUNITY USE of school buildings and grounds for recreation and other leisure-time activities has been widely accepted by leaders in the field of education as normal and desirable. Too often the term "community use" has meant merely the occasional restricted use of school property by non-school groups. In modern theory and practice, however, community use is a major function of school buildings and grounds, requiring careful consideration in their design and development.

School Property, a Community Recreation Resource

Present-day conditions and needs make it imperative that school properties be recognized as community recreation resources. The acquisition and development of a system of municipally owned recreation areas to serve the increasing public demand for recreation service cannot be justified if school facilities suitable for recreation use are lying idle during considerable periods. Increasingly, therefore, school grounds are being designed to provide for the varied recreation needs of children, young people, and adults throughout the entire year. In some instances this means that facilities are provided that would not be included if these areas were restricted to school use alone. Fortunately, however, much the same areas and facilities are needed in both the school and the community programs, and in general the same fundamental principles apply in designing them for both types of use. The purpose of this article and the accompanying studies is to suggest a few practical considerations in the design of school grounds in order that they may effectively serve both school and community recreation use.

It is impossible, in a brief article, to consider all aspects of the problem of planning school grounds for community use, but attention will be focused on the development of an elementary school and a high school site. The accompanying studies are intended merely to illustrate general principles in the design of school grounds, and for this reason they contain few details. Obviously, no standardized plan is possible or desirable. In both plans the location of the school building on the site is indicated, but the building lines are intended merely to suggest the approximate dimensions of the area occupied rather than to indicate the specific size and shape of the building.

Elementary School Grounds

Leading school authorities have long advocated five acres as a minimum site for elementary schools, and increasingly sites of this size have been acquired. A large portion of the site is commonly developed as a school playground. Each neighborhood served by an elementary school requires a playground designed to serve primarily the varied play needs of children between the ages of five and fifteen, and in general it is desirable that this be at or adjoining the school site. The elementary school playground for the children of the school and neighborhood should therefore afford the diversified types of play opportunities essential to the children's growth and development, whether such

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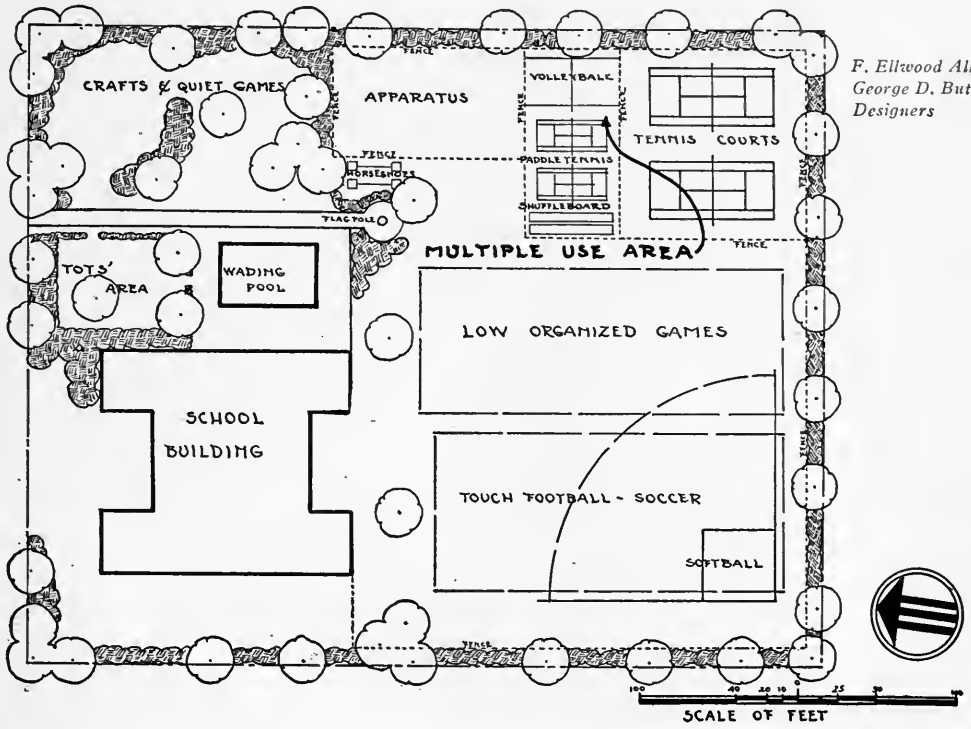


Study for development of elementary school grounds for use of both school and community

F. Ellwood Allen, George D. Butler, Designers

opportunities are provided as a part of the regular school program or outside of school hours. The accompanying study for the development of elementary school grounds is intended to suggest how a five-acre site may be designed for both school and community use.

It will be noted that one corner of the property, comprising about one acre, is devoted to the site of the school building. The various sections of the grounds are arranged so as to afford maximum ease of circulation, to facilitate supervision, and to make possible a wide variety of diversified uses. Much of the area is fenced, and by setting the fence a few feet in from the property line a border planting strip is provided which adds to the attractiveness of the playground and tends to shield the neighborhood from the playground noise.

Serving the Small Children. The tots' area is placed near the main entrance to the playground so that small children can reach it easily without crossing sections used by the older children. This area is also close to the school building, an advantage from the standpoint of supervision while the area is being used by the kindergarten, and also because it affords easy access to toilets in the building. Adjoining the tots' area is the wading pool, which is primarily used by the young children. Among the features commonly included in the tots' area are sand-boxes, low swings, slide, and junior junglegym, all of which are exceedingly popular with young children and afford essential developmental opportunities for them. Playhouses make possible many forms of make-believe and social play which have a strong appeal. Benches are appreciated by the mothers who bring their young children to the playground.

If the school grounds were to be developed for school use alone, the wading pool would not be needed. However, there is perhaps no more popular playground feature during the summer months, and opportunity for water play should be provided on most neighborhood playgrounds. When not used for wading, it becomes a pool for sailing miniature boats. A smaller pool than is suggested in the study may be adequate, but in a densely populated neighborhood serving a large number of children a larger pool which can serve as a volley-ball court, or for other play activities during seasons when the pool is not used for wading, may be needed. The paved area surrounding the pool can be used for hopscotch or other games. During certain periods it may serve the small children as a track for their velocipedes and other vehicles.

Facilities for Varied Forms of Play. The near-by corner devoted to crafts and quiet games is a feature rarely found on the school playground, but it has limitless possibilities for varied use, both during the school term and in vacation periods.

Removing it from the areas used for strenuous and noisy play by large numbers of children enables activities such as storytelling, crafts, dramatics, and other group activities to be carried on without interruption or disturbance. Tables, benches, craft materials, and other equipment needed in this section, may be transferred readily to the school building. A council ring for school and Scout groups, feeding stations for birds, a miniature outdoor theater, a nature museum, and an alpine garden are a few of the possible features that can be introduced into this corner. It will appeal particularly to the large number of boys and girls who have no special interest in sports and who find little to attract them on many playgrounds.

Apparatus merits a place on the playground because it has a strong appeal to children and also because it contributes to the school physical education program. In order to facilitate supervision and to economize in space, a segregated area is suggested for the apparatus for the older children. The number and variety of types of equipment to be provided will vary, but among those most highly recommended are swings, slide, horizontal ladder, and horizontal bar. A low fence surrounding this area is indicated.

Areas for Games and Sports. Adjoining the apparatus area is the multiple-use area designed for a variety of games. This area requires an all-weather surface in order that it may be available for use throughout the year. Not only the size of this area but also the number and types of game courts laid out on it will vary. This section is used both in connection with physical education class activities and for informal individual and group play. Few sections of the playground receive more intensive use.

In the corner of the area farthest removed from the school building are two tennis courts, which require little supervision except when used for class or group instruction. If these courts are provided with an all-weather surface, they can be used the year round and, like the multiple-use area, can be used for a variety of activities in connection with the physical education program. In sections of the country where ice skating is possible, they may be flooded during the winter months.

A large open area, free from obstructions, has been set aside for games and other play activities for the older age group. This is of the utmost importance because many of the activities appealing to the older boys and girls require considerable space. The area is used primarily for group or team games such as softball or soccer, but it also serves as a field for the flying of kites, for play days, informal meets, and other activities involving large numbers of children. Many playgrounds fail to attract the children in the upper grades because they are not large enough for these popular activities.

The plan suggested here makes possible a diversified program appealing to a wide range of interests and ages, but it by no means includes all the features that merit a place on the elementary school grounds. Many additional features could well be provided, depending upon local interests and the unusual possibilities afforded by the individual site. In some communities a basketball court may be desirable, either on the multiple-use area or near-by, and equipment for such games as goal-hi and tether ball can readily be provided in small spaces. A section of the grounds, possibly near the school building, may be developed for children's gardens.

Development of High School Grounds

The design of the high school site gives rise to many problems different from those encountered in developing a plan for the elementary school grounds, because the two areas differ markedly in size, in the ages of the individuals served, and in the type of service to be provided. Twenty acres are considered a minimum for a modern high school site. The grounds provide a variety of features necessary for a well-balanced school physical education program for the entire student body as well as opportunities for cultural and scientific activities connected with the school program. In addition, they provide facilities serving the leisure-time activities of non-school youth and adults, including activities that may have little relation to the school curriculum. They afford the major outdoor recreation center for young people and adults in the section of the city in which the high school is located. The accompanying plan is intended to illustrate the possible development of this type of high school grounds.

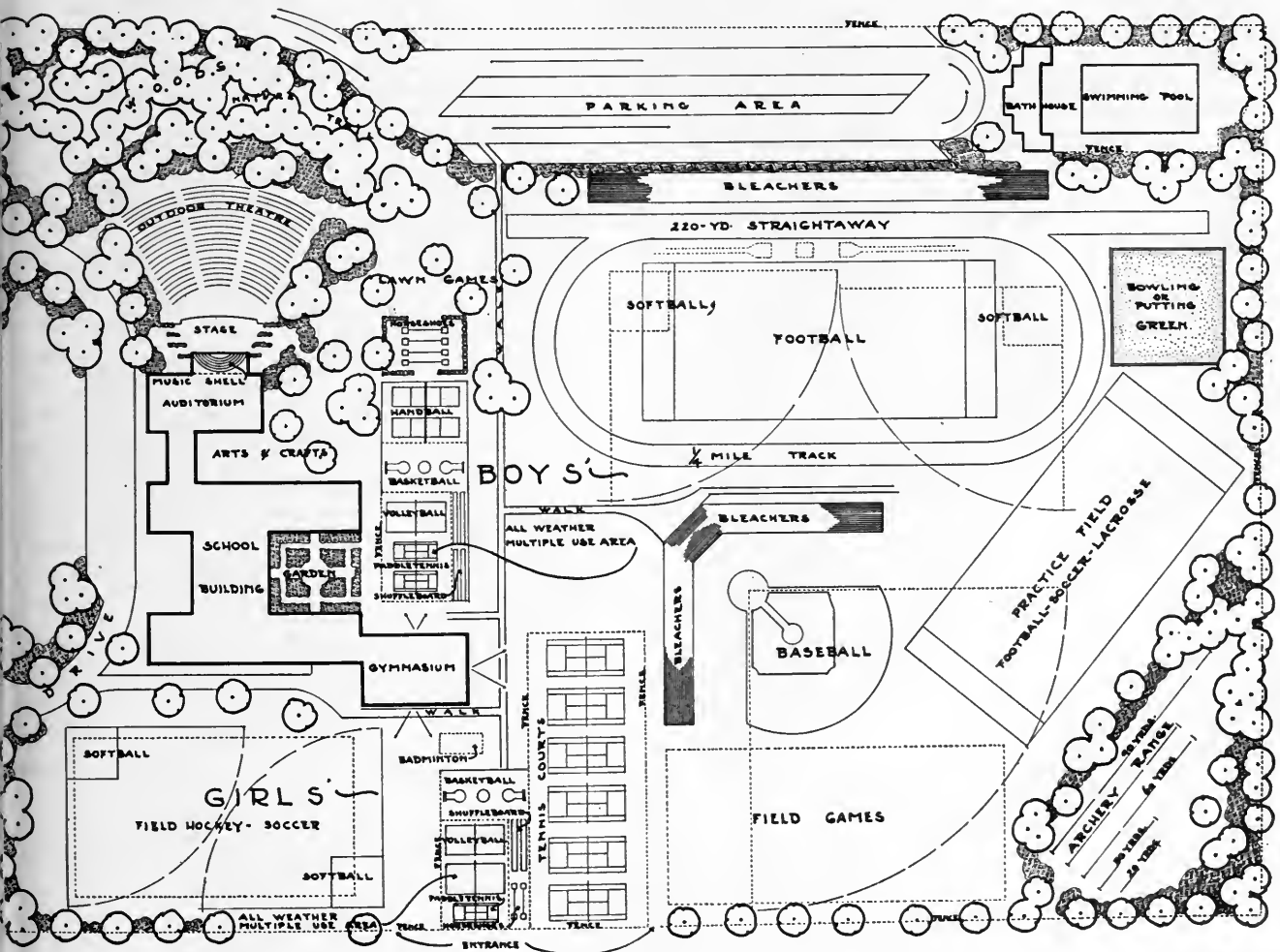
The site in question comprises 25 acres, of which some 4 acres are set aside for the school building and approaches. The remainder of the site is devoted to recreation, parking, or landscape areas. Most of the features suggested in the plan are used in connection with the high school program, although a few of them, such as the outdoor theater, swimming pool, and certain of the game

courts, are not commonly provided except on areas that are designed with community use in mind.

Relating Indoor and Outdoor Facilities. In this plan, the development of the school grounds is definitely related to the arrangement of the school-building units. The suggested location of the gymnasium and auditorium has been an important factor in determining the development of much of the area. For example, the gymnasium affords ready access to both the girls' playfield and the major sports areas serving primarily the men and boys. This permits coordination between the indoor and outdoor physical education programs and facilitates the use of the locker and shower facilities in connection with outdoor activities.

Similarly, the area adjoining the auditorium has been developed in relation to this part of the school plant. A distinctive feature is the band-shell which has been incorporated in the building and which serves as a background for the large outdoor theater. These features can be used for musical, dance, and dramatic presentations by school and community groups, and they are easily accessible to dressing rooms and other indoor facilities provided in connection with the auditorium. Near-by is a section devoted to outdoor arts and crafts groups, separated from the areas devoted to the major active games and sports. The garden in a court of the school building affords an opportunity for observation, rest, and study.

Sports Areas. A major part of the grounds is devoted to sports. Among the features meriting attention are the special section set aside exclusively for field sports for girls and the near-by multiple-use area, also intended for their special use. Often the needs of older girls and women are neglected in school and community recreation



C. Ellwood Allen, George D. Butler, Designers *Courtesy of The American School and University*

areas, but in this plan a section of the site is set aside for their exclusive use. The number and types of courts to be developed in it depend upon local interests, needs and traditions, and so far as possible the field and all-weather area should be utilized for diversified activities. Among the sports suggested in the plan are field hockey, softball, badminton, basketball, volleyball, shuffleboard, paddle tennis, and horseshoes.

"The preparation of a satisfactory plan for an area to serve both school and community recreation needs requires the cooperation and collaboration of school and recreation authorities. Only as the requirements of school and community groups are jointly considered can a plan be developed that will afford the maximum service to both. Wherever possible, the services of a competent landscape architect should be secured in the preparation of the site plan. Teachers cannot be expected to instill in children an appreciation of beauty, a sense of orderliness, and respect for school property if the school grounds are unattractive, badly planned, and improperly maintained. On the other hand, an adequate, well-designed school area becomes at once a source of pride and a center for joyous neighborhood and community life."

Other sections of the field will be used jointly by both sexes. For example, a battery of tennis courts serves as a transition area between the girls' section and the major sports area for men and boys. Girls will also make use of the archery range that is suggested for one corner of the site. Incidentally, the border of plantings contributes to safety and also affords a desirable windbreak.

Near the gymnasium is developed an all-weather multiple-use area primarily for the use of men and boys. It is quite similar to the comparable area for girls, but it also includes several courts for handball.

Separate areas are provided for football and track on the one hand, and baseball on the other—a desirable arrangement whenever space permits. Often the baseball diamond is laid out within the running track, but this arrangement is not satisfactory because the seating facilities are not ideal for both sports, the skinned diamond extends over the area used for football, the track interferes with baseball play, and while baseball is being played the track cannot be used—a serious disadvantage since the baseball and track seasons are identical. The suggested plan provides for a quarter-mile track with 220-yard straightaway. The area within the track enclosure is used for football in the fall and for softball and other field games during other seasons. Bleachers are arranged so that the sun is at the back of the spectators.

The layout for baseball furnishes an ideal diamond with adequate seating facilities for spectators. During other seasons, however, the field may be used for other sports without encroachment on the skinned diamond. A variety of team games may be carried on simultaneously on the field, owing to its size and freedom from obstructions. In a secluded corner of the field a bowling or putting green is suggested, primarily for the benefit of adults.

Other Features. The outdoor swimming pool is a feature not commonly found on high school sites, but it is suggested in the plan. Admittedly, this will be little used while school is in session, but in communities where suitable outdoor swimming areas are not readily available elsewhere, a swimming pool should be included in the community playfield. It will prove a most popular feature during the summer months and will enable the area to provide a well-balanced recreation service. The location in the corner of the site makes the pool easy to reach, segregates the swimmers from others using the field, helps advertise the pool, and occupies space least desirable for school activities. Noise from the pool will not interfere with programs in the outdoor theater.

The wooded area near the outdoor theater affords opportunities for varied development. For example, in this corner of the site a miniature nature trail might be established, or the area might be developed as a bird sanctuary. In some communities a playground for young children in this corner might be desirable so as to afford a place where parents could leave their children while they are engaging in recreation activities on other parts of the site. The area suggested for lawn games can be used for many forms of activity such as croquet, deck tennis, and badminton.

Provision for parking is generally essential on areas that attract large numbers of individuals, many of whom come in their automobiles. The parking area should lead as directly as possible to sections of the area serving large numbers of people. Along the upper side of the high school site adjoining the football bleachers is a parking area of approximately two acres. This is readily accessible not only to the bleachers but also to the outdoor theater, the baseball grandstand, and the swimming pool.

A school and community playfield of this type,

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A Hobby Show in Daytona Beach

By ROBERT HUNTER

DESIGNED primarily for tourist entertainment at the height of the winter season, our Daytona Beach show was an experiment. Mrs. Betty Lyons, hostess of City Casino, had had no experience with a hobby show. She felt confident, however, that many local residents and visitors would welcome the opportunity to exhibit their hobbies if adequate arrangements were made. So starting from scratch, she announced the show for February 18th. Sixty-seven entries were obtained which completely filled all available space in the City Casino. So great was the interest that it became necessary to keep the show open a second day. The total attendance in the two days was 3,421.

The hobby show has a strong appeal for people who are no longer young

The purpose of the show, according to its organizer, was to serve the community by showing in how many ways individuals may use their leisure constructively and happily; how accessible such activities are; and that facilities exist locally for the development of latent talent and the enjoyment of wholesome recreation. Finally, the exhibit was designed to show how much there is of friendliness and willingness to share.

No charge was made either for the participants or the audience.

The hobby show which was held last February in Daytona Beach, Florida, convinced the City Recreation Department that with exhibitors behind every pillar and post this is one of the most easily arranged events in the recreation field; that the cost is small and the audience practically guaranteed, since thousands of individuals, whether hobbyists or not themselves, want to see the hobbies of other people.

Classifications

In the preliminary rules the following classifications with suggestions under each were set up as eligible for entry in the show:

Natural History. Rocks, minerals, sea shells, woods, and colored microscope slides

Collections. Antiques, stamps, glass and chinaware, old paper money, first editions, dolls, luster pitchers, historical papers, perfume bottles, postmarks, buttons, and china dogs

Creative Art. Paintings, etchings, modeling

Handcraft. Pine needle basketry, bookbinding, furniture, and rugs

Models. Birdhouses and racing cars

Camera Craft. Colored movies, enlargements, photomicrography

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Columbia's Armory—A Recreation Center

Military groups and necessities of course have first call on the new National Guard Armory at Columbia, Missouri. But recreation activities of many kinds have gradually invaded this impressive building and made it the center of the city's indoor recreation program during the winter.

COLUMBIA'S new Armory has become the center of community activities, the meeting and training point for military groups, the official headquarters for local, state, and national agencies, and the city's play center for indoor activities.

Among the first agencies to take up residence in the building was the Red Cross, with classes meeting several times a week. The Office of Civilian Defense with its many committees took over much of the office space and quarters were provided for the local tire rationing board and the consumer purchasing office.

Recreation activities include a full basketball schedule during the winter months with twenty-seven adolescent and adult teams competing. Contests in athletics and music are held. A recent Old Fiddlers' Contest attracted 800 people. The entire community is invited to attend these events and urged to take part in the program.

Square Dancing Popular

One of the most popular activities is square dancing in the ballroom and basketball court. This revival of the old-fashioned square dance was an experiment made by W. C. Harris, Director of Recreation Activities, but such a response came in the form of capacity crowds that the event has been repeated once each month and is now one of the most popular in a long list of activities sponsored by the City Recreation Commission.

On nights when the dances are held, the crowd begins to gather early in the evening and the spacious dance floor is soon occupied with a teeming mass of couples and sets going through the intricate movements that are a part of all genuine square dances.

From the stringed instruments of a radio entertainment quartet come the strains of "Turkey in the Straw," "Old Zip Coon," "Buffalo Gal," "Leather Breeches," and other numbers. The large crowd gathered to watch the dancers soon find themselves keeping time with the fiddler's bow and the guitar picker's hand, and the hall resounds with laughter as the "caller" directs the dancers.

The "caller's" inexhaustible supply of "square dance language" contains such directions and exclamations as "Chase that rabbit, chase that squirrel, and chase that pretty gal 'round the world"; or "Dosey dough, and a little more dough, promenade and on you go!" and "Ladies to the left, gents to the right. Grab your partner and swing all night."

The Recreation Commission has created additional interest in the dances by offering instruction on regularly appointed dates. As many as 200 have attended these instruction periods, which have been under the direction of the recreation activities staff,

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Recreation for Defense— The Fourth "R" of Education

By CLIFTON D. BOYACK
Washington Union High School
Fresno, California

Schools are adding a fourth "R" to the Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic of our educational systems. As an example of what is being done to train for leisure in defense times, a brief summary of what one comparatively small high school is doing shows how the leisure-time program is functioning in our high school today as a builder of morale and a defense against war hysteria.

IT HAS NOT BEEN many years since recreation and its merits became sufficiently recognized that the fourth "R," namely Recreation, could be added to the three age-old standards of Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic, of our educational systems. High schools must accept the responsibility for this important "R" if they are to achieve their full purpose. Many have already met the issues, and others are still adjusting themselves to the present-day needs of leisure-time training. Now more than ever, during a time of emergency, is it necessary to look again at our recreation program. Our activities must be wholesome and stimulating to keep our youth alert and prepared for any eventuality.

Washington Union High School is located just five miles from a metropolis, population about 65,000, which offers all types of commercial entertainment. The students of the school come from a twelve-mile radius and are mostly from farm homes, and of many nationalities. About 70 per cent of the students come to school on busses, which means that much of the recreation activity must be carried on at noontime. Because of the present tire shortage it is difficult to get students together in the evening, and busses leave soon after school closes in the afternoon. In spite of these handicaps the school calendar has been filled with recreation activities successfully carried out. Projects were sponsored by the students because they themselves wanted to take part in the activities for the enjoyment and satisfaction which these opportunities offered.

Events on the Program

The major events on the program, to outline it briefly, included: four three-act plays and an evening of one-act plays; an "Opportunity Night" in which any student in school could take part and compete for prizes; an operetta; a band show of musical entertainment and skits; five student body dances (which can be developed more in the future); five skating parties sponsored by various clubs and classes; two snow trips; two ice skating parties; three theater parties; two stage production trips; a dress-up day; three banquets; two fashion shows; two play days; a student body carnival; and a May Day celebration about which more will be said later.

The Athletic Program. This program is in addition to all the athletic events which also are a part of the recreation program of the school. The athletic program, in addition to the regular school and county leagues (now temporarily suspended because of the rubber shortage), offers class and club leagues for both boys and girls carried on at noontime. The seasonal major sport is used for the competition, scores are kept by classes and teams, and suitable awards are given at the end of definite periods. This program greatly helps to keep our youth fit and alert.

Clubs. Club work is another recreation field in which hundreds of students in the school are being trained to develop wholesome leisure-time activities and leadership. The twenty clubs cover a wide variety of interests and all offer definite training in activities that can, and no doubt will, be carried on after the students leave school. Many, such as first aid, are new clubs growing out of the emergency. Many others have taken on definite defense projects. One sells bonds and stamps; another collects scrap iron; another, tin, etc. An example of the recreational type is the Dramatic Club which offers the forty odd members opportunities to learn about and practice make-up, scenery design, painting and construction,

stage lighting and sound effects, as well as the art of acting.

These activities are carried on outside of regular class instruction and draw in many students who cannot take classes in these fields for one reason or another. The debate club is another example where students are offered participation in debate, extemporaneous speaking, and oratory. Many good discussions and debates have been built around national war problems. Reading clubs, arts and craft clubs, and many others, offer means of self-expression on a voluntary basis which is substantial training for future leisure hours and helps maintain morale during the present emergency. Other clubs are equally well meeting the needs of the modern youth in a war-conscious world.

A few figures may also give some idea as to the number of students who are taking advantage of the fourth "R" activities to better prepare them for citizenship. There are about 300 memberships in clubs, all following their present interests and also branching out into new interests by learning about new activities of their own and other clubs, and uniting with other clubs in drives and activities for national defense. In the dramatic and musical productions there are well over 400 students who have taken part in recreational activities. True, there is some duplication, but when we consider that from forty to eighty students are active in one project and that nearly every project is sponsored by a different group in the school, the actual participation reaches a majority of the student body in the dramatic and music lines alone.

Noonday skits and clubs already mentioned will bring in another large group not taking part in the dramatic and music programs, but who are receiving defense recreation training. Many others are brought into Recreation by the intraschool and class sports program, to say nothing of the large number who are taking part in the activities of the teams which represent the school in organized leagues of the major and minor sports. When we consider that the school enrollment is about 450 students, the aforenamed activities and numbers given show that a great majority of students are being reached at least in one line of Recreation and many of them in several. Thus they have much less time to worry and fret about war trouble or hysteria.

School Carnival and May Day. The two biggest recreation items on the school program, which really show how firmly the fourth "R" is established in the school and the effect of the emergency upon them, have purposely been left to the last. They are the school carnival and May Day. On these two big "R" days every member of the school takes part on some committee to help put on the program.

The carnival is quite the typical affair with booths, games of skill, vaudeville shows, and a carnival dance and bonfire program to add the finishing touches to the day. More need not be said about it.

The May Day, however, is unique both from the standpoint of the celebration itself and the recreational opportunities it offers to teach real Americanism. The eleven grammar schools of the high school district join with the high school, and the entire countryside looks forward to the May Day as a grand get-together and funfest — young America playing together.

"Recreation and Education are twin roots of the tree of life. The tempo and character of modern life make both roots indispensable to the good life of the tree, from the point of view of either individual or community well-being. We educators are too guilty of overlooking the values in recreation. Do you recreation leaders pass by educational needs?"—*Fred A. Moore.*

The high school band, after the color guards, leads the parade of more than 1,000 school children each carrying an American flag. This is followed by a mass flag salute and pledge of allegiance. The crowd then sings "America," followed by the band's playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The May queen, attended by twelve girls in light blue attire, is then crowned with proper ceremony and eleven May poles are danced simultaneously, all in red, white, and blue colors, for the pleasure of the queen. This offers a sight long to be remembered. Nearly one hundred dancers swing and turn together that America may remain strong within.

After the coronation ceremonies and program in the morning, people visit the school's classroom exhibits, many of which are the results of recreation activities and defense projects. Perhaps foremost among the exhibits motivated by the recreational philosophy is the Hobby Show in which all the students in the school have an opportunity to exhibit their hobbies and exchange ideas with fellow schoolmates, parents, and community members. Here the model airplane display shows the

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Archery in the War Services Program

By JAMES C. ARNOLD

Mr. Arnold, who reports here a discovery which is helping greatly to popularize the playing of archery by service men, is Assistant Supervisor, WPA War Services Section, Recreation Program, Stockton, California.

THE WORD "Fistmele," which almost disappeared from the King's English shortly after the era of the famous archer, Robin Hood, finds itself again popular.

Since the turning of thousands of men into armed forces and the concentration of workers in defense areas, every recreation executive has been faced with the problem of experimenting with new methods of physical recreation. This is particularly true in the far west in the vicinity of Stockton, a large city in the California Inland Empire. With the stationing of some ten to fifteen thousand service men and defense workers near this community — a wholly unprepared for and additional recreation responsibility — recreation supervisors began turning back the pages of history for variations in recreation activities.

The revival of the word "Fistmele" and its application is due chiefly to a discovery made by a supervisor on a local War Services Recreation Program of WPA. This supervisor's hobby happened to be archery. He noticed the long, straight grain in shovel and pick handles which had been condemned by safety inspectors as being no longer usable as part of these tools. Further examination disclosed that these handles were made from second growth hickory. Following through with his observation regarding the shovel and pick handles, this supervisor took two such handles and spliced them in the manner followed in making an ordinary bow. The bow was then shaped and put in the tiller. When completed, this bow was given a rigid test and its performance and durability were so exceptional that immediate steps were taken to secure all available handles no longer usable for any other purpose. A number of test bows were made, each proving as efficient as the original model.

The discovery of this bow material meant that archery equipment, hitherto prohibitively expensive for many people, could now be made with almost no cash outlay. After several dozen bows had been made and tested by use, the idea was passed on to other recreation centers where successful archery programs are being conducted with

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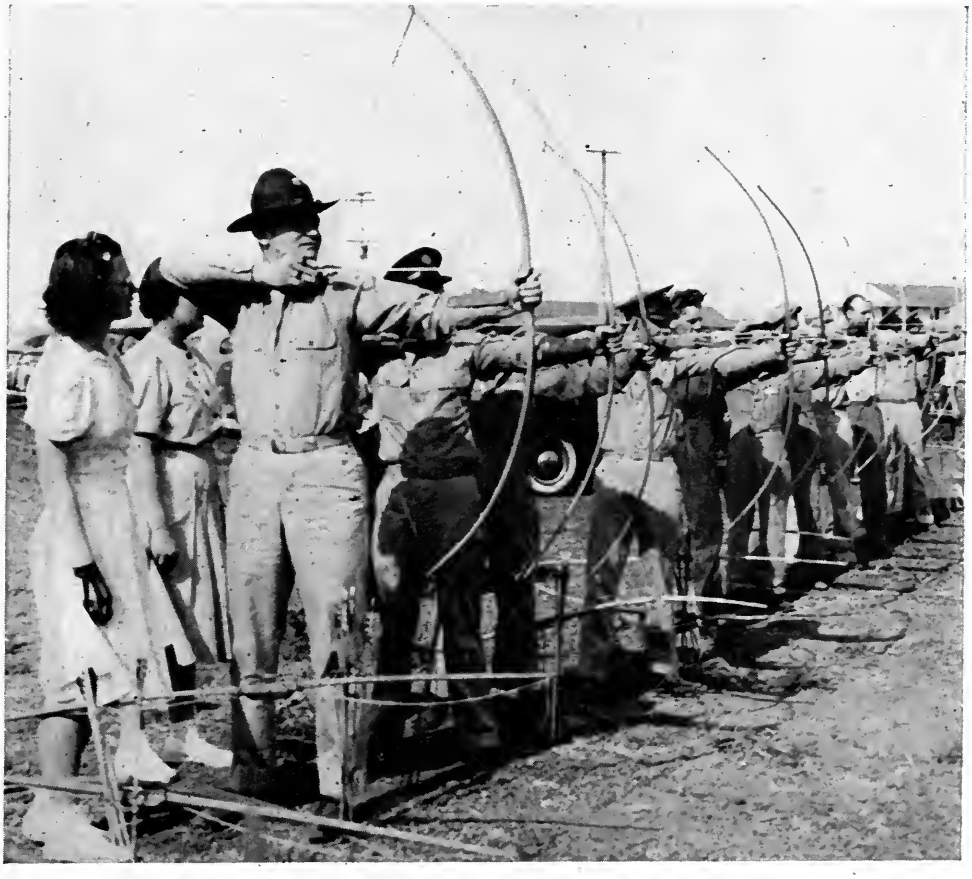

Urban Planning for War and Peace

Some extracts from an address by Lewis Mumford published in the 1942 Report of the Fairmount Park Art Association

"THE FIRST thing I think we must be clear about in dealing with the planning that is to take place in the future is that we are not faced with any mere national emergency. . . . We are approaching a period where we have to accept the fact that a world-wide stabilization is coming about. There will be a stabilization in the international field which will enable us, if the democracies are successful, to create the world unity toward which all our good institutions tend today, and there will be a similar economic and social stabilization within each country so that the goods of life which have been so beautifully produced and so imperfectly distributed in the past can at last be distributed with regard to the needs of the human beings all over the world and in every country.

"Democracy must not be associated with mediocrity. Democracy must not be content to live a timid life. . . . There are great problems before us today; particularly problems that concern the development of cities. At the close of this world catastrophe we must mobilize the energies which we are now beginning to devote to war, to the tasks of peace, with no less fervor, with no less boldness, with no less willingness to face matters of life and death, and to go through with a program designed to promote a better life.

"Now, what is our real problem in the design of cities? Our real problem is to create a life-sustaining environment for the entire population. . . . We have to create biological health and sound social conditions in the very center of our cities, so that the gardens and the parks, the open spaces, the places where people can raise flowers, or even raise potatoes when necessary, are not thirty or forty miles away. Gardens must be back again where they were in the beginning of the history of Philadelphia, right behind the doors of the houses. We must rebuild again, so that rural sights and rural opportunities will not be divorced from urban living.

". . . There must be social cooperation . . . the very symbol of this social cooperation must be the family and the household.

". . . My suggestion is that our new urban planning after the war, and even during the war, must be on the basis of planning as if this were a new continent, so that the pecuniary institutions that we have made, and the corruption that we have heaped up, need no longer stand in the way of wholesale human improvement. We may plan for human life and not merely plan for paper securities.

". . . Today our planning must be open planning; there must be coordination; there must be order and direction so that the various parts, the various elements of the communities will be brought together in constant relationship and constant contact, but the physical side of it will be the existence of more open spaces within the cities than any other civilization has provided.

". . . In other words, parks and civic centers must be multiplied many times in every large city, so that each neighborhood unit may have an organic social and political life. And so on with the city, and so on with the region. But the central purpose of the city beautiful movement was a humanitarian purpose, and one which we must restore again and put to wider use in the new concept of the open order of planning.

". . . Because there is no direct relationship, as you know, between the capacity to enjoy life, to live at high levels, to know love and friendship, and to enjoy the values of culture—there is no necessary relation between that and the amount of money one happens to possess. The money may very often be a handicap unless it is combined with inordinate wisdom and a certain kind of discipline and self-respect.

"We must recover our original vision of a demo-

(Continued on page 369)

"While our present war effort must take precedence over all other activities, planning to meet our park and recreational requirements must continue to receive consideration. The inspiration experienced through visiting the Nation's scenic wonders and historic shrines instills a love of country and maintains morale, and participation in recreational activities is vital to the welfare of the people, both military and civilian."—*Harold L. Ickes* in *A Study of the Park and Recreation Problem of the United States.*

Local Recreation Committees Active In Communities Visited by Soldiers

By CHARLES P. TAFT

The Assistant Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services here turns the spotlight on community recreation for service men. This article is reprinted from the July 1 issue of *Notes on Morale Activities*, a War Dept. bulletin.

WHEN ON LEAVE the soldier likes to go to town. Therefore, the recreation program within the Army posts must be supplemented by community recreation activities in order to supply the soldier's needs while in town.

An analysis of the experiences of the last war made clear the need for Federal aid in coordinating such activities. The Federal Security Administrator as Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services is responsible for all health, recreation and related services in Army camp communities.

Local Defense Recreation Committees, working under general coordination of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, are in existence in practically all communities visited by service men. These committees coordinate all local outside services developed in the community for the men in uniform. To date 724 Defense Recreation Committees have been organized.

Overseeing this work are 73 field recreation representatives, who are responsible for visiting communities near camps for the purpose of determining needs. Working with the local Recreation Committees, the field representatives make recommendations to the Federal Works Agency for Federal buildings when the load exceeds the carrying capacity of the community.

A commanding officer who wishes to confer with someone in the adjacent community concerning adequate leisure-time facilities and programs for his men should contact the chairman of the local Defense Recreation Committee. In many cases, that contact will result in direct working relations with those in charge of the Defense Recreation Building. If no committee or operations have been set up, the officer should confer with the field recreation representative.

If the community itself is unable to finance the necessary local activities for service men, supplementary help can be secured from the United Service Organizations or the WPA. The Federal Recreation Building then becomes the focal point for the community recreation program for service men.

The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, through its Recreation Section, has 296 recreation buildings in operation and in the process of being built. Of those now in use, 188 are being operated by the U.S.O. and the rest by Defense Recreation Committees and by cities.

CHARLES P. TAFT

More than 500 service men's clubs and centers are being operated throughout the country by local groups other than U.S.O. agency members. These rented or municipally owned clubs are under the supervision of incorporated community recreation committees, cities, churches, and lodges. This number does not include the 108 Federal buildings operated by Defense Recreation Committees and by cities.

The U.S.O., which is the

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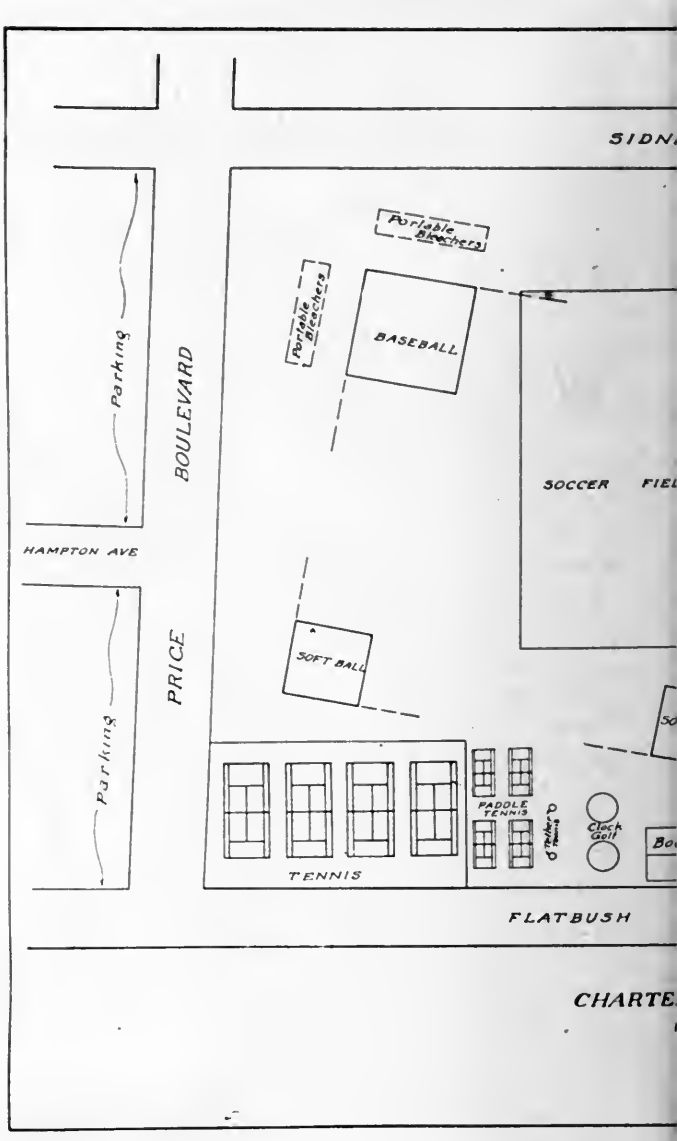
An Athletic Field for West Hartford



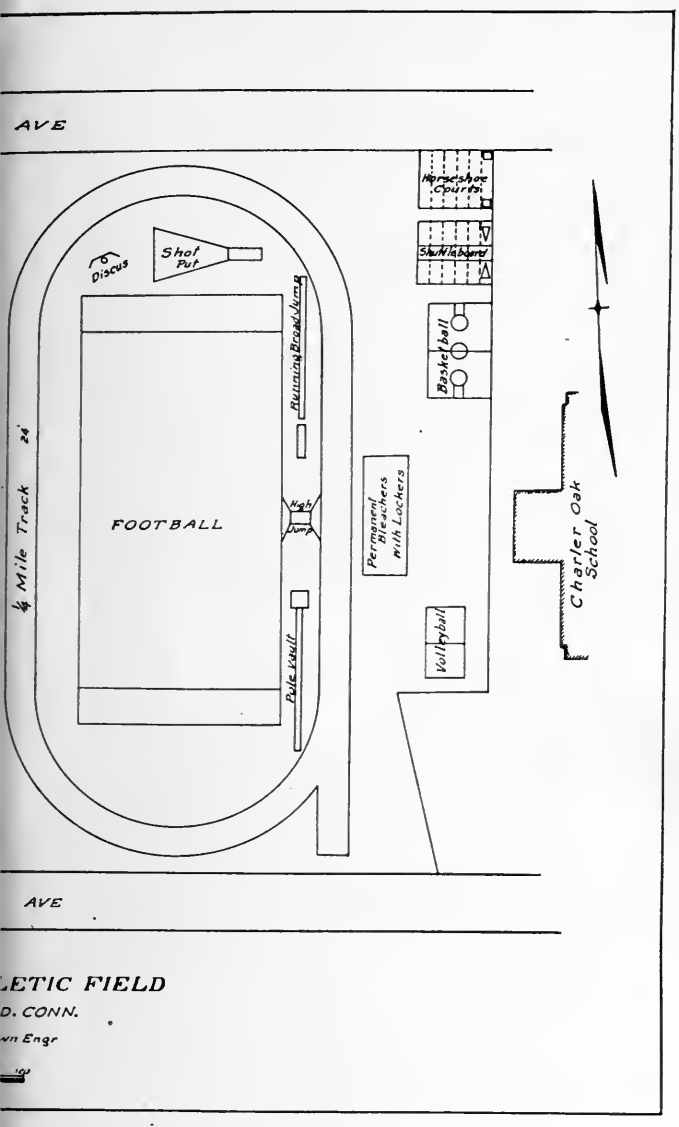
WEST HARTFORD has been considered one of the most attractive residential communities in the State of Connecticut. In twenty years the population has more than quadrupled, and this phenomenal growth has created a demand for additional facilities both from the administrative departments and the utility companies. Due to excellent town planning and zoning restrictions, the types of developments have not made it necessary for the town to provide extensive recreation areas or even small scattered ones where activities could have been concentrated.

For a number of years the children's recreational activities were well taken care of by the use of school playgrounds. In 1930 the town constructed a swimming pool and a club house. In addition to this, a few tennis courts were built and picnic facilities were expanded. The location of this play area was in the north end of the town and was not convenient for other areas. In 1936 another play area was developed in the south end of the town with practically the same recreation facilities as the first one. This gave the town two swimming pools, a few tennis courts, one fairly good baseball diamond, and a small skating pond. In spite of these park sites, the people of the town still believed that additional recreation facilities were needed, especially a place where community athletic activities could be held and interscholastic games could be played with the prospect of charging admission in order to offset the original cost and provide maintenance over a period of several years.

In 1937 a citizens' committee was appointed to investigate the needs for an enclosed athletic field. The survey of the citizens' committee revealed the need for such a field where all major activities could be concentrated.

In 1940 a Department of Recreation was created and Jacob W. Feldman was appointed as director to work with the citizens' committee on this project. Although the citizens' committee had recommended an enclosed athletic field, there still was a need for further information as to location, size, costs, and type of construction. After the necessary appropriations were made by the Finance Board, a location was finally selected adjacent to the Charter Oak School, where the town owned some of the land, the balance of the area being purchased outright. The site chosen consisted of about ten acres.

Mr. Feldman then interviewed high school and college coaches and many other people whose experience and knowledge were of considerable help in making a preliminary comprehensive plan of an



enclosed field. Technical information was also gathered which Mr. Feldman turned over to the Engineering Department for study.

With the cooperation of F. B. Chamberlin, the town engineer, plans and specifications were drawn. In the fall of 1941, bids were let for the construction of the playfield, which was to be completed sometime during 1942.

Layout of Playfield

The accompanying drawing shows the layout of the playfield. The specifications for its construction were such that ideal conditions would prevail for any part of the play area. To accomplish this was no easy task. The area was orginally wooded and swampy with a high water level. The surface soil was muck, fine sand, and soft clay; and below the surface the high water level revealed silt, spongy clay, and more muck. To obtain an area

Henry Pfeiffer Library
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois

By P. MARTELLI
Assistant Town Engineer
West Hartford, Connecticut

with an ideal playing surface it was necessary to design an extensive drainage system and construct an outlet to a storm water sewer.

Due to different soil conditions that prevailed in the sections of the country where play areas of this type had been constructed, technical data differed considerably, each system suiting the particular field for which it was designed.

To overcome the drainage difficulties due to the soil conditions which have been previously described, about 7,000 lineal feet of drains were installed and 5,000 cubic yards of gravel used. The eccentricity of the location of the drains within the football and track areas was due to the utilization of a drain system which had previously been installed for the school playfield.

The pipe used was standard concrete pipe for the large sizes and 6″ porous concrete pipe for the lateral drains. These laterals averaged about 2.5 feet deep and were surrounded with gravel which was brought to within a few inches of the sub-grade. The depth of the gravel and the proximity of the drains in the critical play areas will take care of the surface run-off and prevent the water table rising above the depth of the drains.

The baseball diamond, two softball diamonds, and the football field have, besides the lateral drains surrounded with gravel, a layer of additional gravel six inches in depth. This will insure rapid seepage of surface water and will make the play areas available for use even after a heavy rainfall.

The entire surface of the field will have six inches of top soil and will then be seeded and rolled.

Special study was made of the running track, and after debating the technical advantages and

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Play Activities for School Children

Golden Gate's Noon Activities

By NATALIE HANSEN
Golden Gate Junior High School
Oakland, California

A SERIOUS PROBLEM, of many schools, is the noon hour. To keep the pupils occupied — especially those who do not go home for lunch, is a difficult matter.

We think we have just about solved it at Golden Gate Junior High, Oakland, California. This year for the first time our Principal, Mr. Roy T. Nichols, could arrange the school program so that the boys' and the girls' physical education instructors could be on duty the entire noon hour. The boys' director, Mr. Fred Beck, has charge of the playgrounds. The pupils eat their lunches and then have free play, since during class period and after school the required seasonal games are taught and practiced for skill. The girls' director has been assigned to the auditorium. We have no gymnasium. The auditorium is used for assemblies and all social functions.

The noon activity organization is very simple but embraces a number of officials; fifteen, in fact. These officials are the three boy and the three girl athletic managers, plus four assistants and five check-up committee members.

Our activities carry no award system or extra points of any type. It is entirely for the pleasure of the hour.

The auditorium is divided as to the stage, main floor, and the lobby. Four pupils are on duty for the entire week, one at each designated position. This assignment is made up the first week of school for the entire semester. The other officials are not responsible on their week off, but it surprises us to see how faithfully they appear and assist the leaders of the week. The check-up committee reports when the afternoon bell rings and collects and packs all the supplies away. These pupils are from the fourth period, our first afternoon physical education class, so they do not miss their academic work.

The games scheduled are rotated daily. A program is posted on the auditorium bulletin board beside the monthly leader assignment. Somehow our games have been decided by the pupils themselves. On Monday, volleyball; Tuesday, badminton; Wednesday, a noon dance; Thursday, paddle tennis; and on Friday, one volleyball court and a badminton court. Music is set up daily and those who wish dance between the stage and the outer volleyball lines. About sixteen or twenty dance daily—even though the games are being played on the main floor.

The stage has tables and chairs for such games as regulation checkers, Chinese checkers, dart games, and other small games of skill. These have been donated by teachers or pupils.

The lobby has ping-pong and shuffleboard daily. The ping-pong equipment was made by the ninth grade boys in the shop department supervised by Mr. Morrison Knight, shop instructor. Our shuffleboard set-up was painted on the lobby floor by the school board, according to regular requisition order. In this way we have eliminated many items of expense. Even the custodian has made two games — rubber jar rings tossed at hooks over numbers. These hang on the side walls in the rear of the auditorium and are used continually.

So the physiological side of the pupil may not be upset—all lunches must be eaten on the playgrounds or in assigned rooms. The first fifteen minutes are taken for lunches.

The managers report to the auditorium and for five minutes we are a busy group—taking down chairs and setting up all the equipment for the day. The doors are opened and the pupils wander in as they please.

No one has to come in. If anyone wishes to come in and just sit and be an interested spectator he is welcome.

All the pupils who have signed up the day before are the first group at any event. Thereafter those who wish to play come in and sit on the sidelines in rotation ready for the change of teams.

We do not play for winners. Time is an important element at noon; so each group plays

This article and the account of the Apparatus Play Hour which follows appeared in the February 1942 issue of the *Service Bulletin,* and are reprinted by permission of the National Section of Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

for ten minutes and then retires in favor of those waiting. Thus, we give a chance to play to more pupils and we find they play more sincerely and heartily. Again, we do not choose teammates as to skill, so beginners may be lined up with more experienced players. This calls for more alertness and a "try to do my best."

We did keep attendance, just for fun, and found for one month the figures were almost alike. The first fifteen minutes the attendance was about one hundred and by the end of the noon hour it was one hundred and fifty in all. The dismissal of so many pupils at the ring of the bell might cause someone to believe it is a "mad rush," but we have not found it so.

Our district is a part of Oakland inserted between Berkeley and Emeryville, so our Principal, Mr. Nichols, for years has tried to make the school a community center. Most of the social affairs, to which the younger groups go, are held at the school. We find that our noonday activity has become just as much a part of us as our night dances, after-school parties, or the intramural games on the playgrounds.

Apparatus Play Hour for Elementary School Children

By FRANCES JOHNSON

The play hour project which is described here was carried out under the direction of Miss Katherine Cronin, Associate Professor of Physical Education, with Miss Johnson, Senior Major in Physical Education, acting as student director for 1941-1942.

A NEW TYPE of body-building recreation is being provided for Madison, Wisconsin, children of elementary school age under a "play hour" plan developed and carried on during the school year by women physical education majors at the University of Wisconsin.

The play hours are held in the University women's gymnasium on Saturday afternoons for seven weeks during the winter season. These activity periods are open to both boys and girls and they are devoted mainly to play on apparatus which is not available in most of the elementary schools. The activities offered include supervised play on the climbing ropes, traveling rings, running track, horizontal ladder, window ladder, buck, horse, swing jump, parallel bars, and tumbling mats.

Advance registration for the play hours is held at the various elementary schools; the cards and permission slips sent by the parents are kept on file for the entire season. Those children attending are divided into squads for the season on the first day according to age, grade in school, and friends or playmates. Each squad is given a color, and each child is given a tag on which is printed his or her name and which is colored according to the squad of which the child is a member. Each squad has one junior or senior major student in charge who explains the activity, assists whenever necessary, and watches closely for the safety of the participants in her group. These "teachers" are assigned in advance by the student director who is responsible for the organization of the play hours.

The squads rotate from activity to activity on signal from the student director who allows approximately seven minutes at each piece of apparatus. The teacher in charge of each squad rotates with her group; care is taken in assigning activities so that one group is not sent to similar activities in succession.

The last five minutes of each hour are spent in "free play" during which period the children may choose their activities and play at any piece of apparatus. During this period, the major in charge of a squad assigns herself to a piece of apparatus for free play supervision and stays there for the remainder of the hour.

The junior and senior majors are responsible for putting up the apparatus according to a prearranged floor plan and also for putting away equipment at the end of the hour.

Safety rules are simple; they are carefully explained to the children and rigidly enforced:

1. All activity and talking must stop when the student director's whistle sounds. Everybody must have both feet on the floor and listen to the director.
2. There must be no running as squads change activities.
3. Each player must remain with his own squad.
4. Each player must wait before starting until the player ahead of him has *completed* his turn.
5. There must be no playing on a piece of apparatus unless a teacher is supervising.

There are also specific safety rules posted on each piece of apparatus as reminders to the teachers who are responsible for informing the children.

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Havana's Recreation Program

By REYNOLD E. CARLSON
National Recreation Association

CUBA, OUR near neighbor to the south, has recently made a beginning in the development of recreation facilities and programs. Through the interest of President Batista, work was completed in 1940 on a play area in Havana that is to serve as a model for the development of others in Havana and throughout Cuba.

Next to the Malecon, Havana's famous ocean drive, lay an ancient ruined battery. About 52,000 square meters of property in this beautiful setting were made available, and through the expenditure of $200,000 there was developed the Parque Juvenil Deportivo Jose Marti. This recreation area is one of the best equipped areas of its kind in the western hemisphere.

Facilities. The administration and club building contains administrative offices, storage rooms, locker rooms, meeting rooms, a completely equipped first aid room, and a beautifully appointed library. From its wide, shaded balconies every part of the sport field can be seen.

Two swimming pools have been constructed, one a 50-meter pool for the advanced swimmers, and the other a smaller pool for beginners. These are salt water pools with the most modern equipment for pumping in sea water, and dressing rooms to accommodate 1,000 children.

These additional facilities are also provided: a wading pool; three basketball courts (outdoor wooden floor courts); two handball courts; a tennis court; four volleyball courts; a running track; a concrete bicycle track; a concrete roller skating rink; a baseball field; a softball field; and a young children's playground with apparatus.

Administration and Finance. The funds for the construction were all provided by the national government, which also makes an annual appropriation of approximately $30,000. The area is administered by the Department of Physical and Mental Culture for Youth of the Corporative Council of Education, Sanitation, and Welfare. Dr. Gustavo Adolfo Bock, Chief of the Department of Physical and Mental Culture for Youth, who has charge of this project and all other recreation developments of the republic, is largely responsible for the planning of this area and of other such areas proposed in Cuba.

The staff at the Parque consists of the following: a director; a basketball instructor; a track instructor; a baseball and softball instructor; two swimming instructors; four

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Our readers, we believe, will be very much interested in the statement of objectives given here. Unfortunately it has been impossible, in translating the material, to give the exact meaning, but as far as possible we have tried to capture the spirit expressed in the purposes set forth.

Nature Activities in Nebraska's Camps

By RUTH M. FLEMING
Nature Counselor
WPA Recreation Camps

"Berries red, have no dread!
Berries white, poisonous sight!
Leaflets three, quickly flee!"

THUS A GUIDE BOOK warns young Nebraska campers against the ever-present poison ivy on the nature trails. The book in which this warning appears is one of a series written by the counselors who travel throughout the state during the summer conducting the nature program at Nebraska's WPA recreation camps for boys and girls.

During the summer of 1941 the girls' counselor visited six camps in various parts of the state. At each stop a special program was worked out to explain the mysteries of nature lore to the young campers. The programs were varied to meet the needs of the various camp sites.

The summer's work began at Camps Harding, Oakwood and Sheldon several weeks before the official openings. At each of these camps the trails offered possibilities for fascinating nature stories, since all were located in wooded areas along a river or creek with prairies and pastures adjoining.

At two of the camp sites a trail was numbered with each special feature jotted down briefly in a notebook. These notes were later expanded and compiled into the nature trail guide books. Simple silk screen covers were made for them in the craft rooms, and campers were provided with books for use on the trail. At the end of the camp the children took them home as souvenirs.

The third camp site boasted a bird nest and a tree-shrub-and-vine trail. Some of the favorite actors on this trail were the jack-in-the-pulpit showing its green spadix down near the bridge, the bluebirds, and a phoebe building its nest on the rafters of the craft shop.

At Camp Harding rain changed our plans, and wet weather activities had to be substituted for the regular program. On hikes between showers the girls found the woods full of bright red, yellow, orange, brown and white fungus clinging high up on the tree trunks or almost buried by grass and rotting logs. The beauty of form and color in these elfin stools, tree brackets, lichen cups and bird nest fungi so captivated the hikers that they were collected with layers of velvety green moss, seedling plants and stones and taken carefully to the craft room. Here they were "planted" in candy boxes and transformed into woodsy gardens.

The campers at Harding soon learned that they must rise early if they were to see the Nebraska day at its best. Often they were rewarded by catching a glimpse of a modest gray phoebe darting out for an insect or of the sap sucking woodpecker and his geometrically straight rows of sap wells. Then again they would hear the rich purling notes of the bluebirds or the lonely whir-e-e-ep of the great-crested flycatcher.

One day the girls discovered hundreds of doodlebug traps under all the hillside cabins. Spoons, tin cans, and basins were promptly borrowed from the cooks and the little ant-lions with their fine dirt traps were "spooned up" into new tin homes. A caravan of ants spotted near-by was captured to encourage the little hump-backed insects to dig out new funnel traps.

The next camp stop was at Sheldon. Here another guide book was written for the recreation campers and incidentally for a church camp which we later served for one day. Each morning the girls and counselors of two cabins took their guide books and followed the nature trails until nearly one hundred girls had had an early morning hike and a breakfast cooked out of doors.

During the previous week, the boy campers had had a search for a fabulous bird. When the girls heard of this, they asked for a *real* nature hunt. A search was arranged and a marshmallow campfire awarded to the girls who first spotted the funnel traps of the ant-lions.

Star Ceremonial

At all the camps we tried to interest the girls in the stars by inviting two or three cabins to become star gazers on evenings when the sky was clear. A star book was given to each cabin before its turn came.

At Niobrara Camp, Plum Creek Camp, and

Chadron we attempted a "Star Ceremonial." The ideas for such a program came from our experience with a large Star Party several years ago in Omaha and from the booklet, *Star Ceremonial* by Mrs. Cora Ling Sherburn, technician of Nebraska WPA recreation laboratory.

The star locations of ten summer constellations were marked out on an open hillside or prairie. Stars were represented by candles inserted in large corrugated cardboard or by rocks near which girls stood ready with flashlights. A white-robed North Star carrying lighted sparklers led the campers to the site singing "Follow the Gleam." Poems, songs, and a talk were next on the program while three girls for each group of stars —the Storyteller, the Lighter, and the Star Finder—found their constellations and sat down on blankets behind them.

The demonstration began with the Big Dipper, for it had been noised around camp that we were serving stars from the Big Dipper that night. First the Lighter went the rounds either lighting the candles or giving the signal for the flashlights to come on. Then the Finder pointed out the constellation in the sky while the Storyteller gave some story or fact about her group of stars.

As the program neared the close all the campers sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Then a few voices took up "Day Is Done" while other voices echoed it in the distance. As the song died away on the hillside, somewhere a bugler sounded taps.

Pictures of birds native to the district are mounted on a rustic bulletin board protected by a small roof

Bird Lore

At all the camps we aroused the interest of many campers by having them try their skill in recognizing birds on an electric "Ask It Basket" panel holding colored bird cards. Many budding naturalists were surprised to discover that it was fun to learn the color, call, and habits of the birds.

The hanging nests of the Baltimore oriole, the newly-mown hay nests of its darker cousin, the red ear muffs of the lark sparrow, and the constant skimming of thousands of cliff swallows remind us of our two weeks' camp at Niobrara State Park. A star party and conservation talk by the park superintendent and an early morning breakfast near "The Bass-wood Hotel," where myriads of wood-nymph butterflies had come for their annual convention, were the outstanding events at Niobrara.

Nature and historical trails marked by Miss Ruth Moon here and at Chadron State Park were used and enjoyed by all the early morning hikers. For the half-mile trail harboring about twenty-two bird nests and the tree-shrub-and-vine trail at Camp Oakwood, both boy and girl camps were indebted to Mr. Frank Shoemaker, naturalist for the boys camps. The first boy campers at Oakwood had fenced off a space where a towhee's nest lay hidden in the grass under a sheltering seedling elm tree. The campers watched the feeding and care of the birds for two weeks until on the last night of our camp the towhees were captured, possibly by a skunk.

The ever-present calls of "witch-i-tee," "witch-i-tee" from the black-masked Maryland yellowthroats, the "dick-cis-sel" of the miniature meadow larks and the pathetic squeak of the wood pewee became part of the bird lore at Camp Plum Creek. The girls who camped here on the sands of the Platte River bed spent many of their hikes hunting for the sneak thief broom rape plant which "sponges" its living off the roots of the cockleburr plants.

The noisy piñon jays in the pines, the restless redstarts in the lakeshore willows, and the miraculous tree boring by the ovipositors of the ichneumon flies which deposit their parasites upon tree borers—all this is in store for those returning to Chadron State Park this year.

Bird Shrines

During the last two years many outdoor bird shrines have been erected across the state from Omaha to Alliance. The shrines have helped to arouse interest in bird lore at all of Nebraska's

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Family Nights at Community Centers

For the material presented in this article we are indebted to J. P. Rooney, Assistant Director of Recreation, Department of Public Parks, Indianapolis; to Herman Holiday, Director of Northwestern Community Center; and to Fanchon Fattig, in charge of Christian Park Community Center. Recreation workers will be especially interested in noting the methods of organization used in developing the programs at these two centers.

On February 5, 1942, the Indianapolis Department of Public Parks sponsored a family night at Christian Park Community Center. It was the Department's initial attempt to bring the people of a community together in an affair arranged for the entire family, and it was a success.

Organization for the event—an essential in its success—was carefully thought through. Many people of the community were invited to sit in with the planning committee. Parents were interested as a result of a previously elected Youth Council, and the principal of the near-by school gave splendid cooperation by sending notices to every parent who had children in school and by urging former students to attend. She herself attended and participated. The planning committee, numbering thirty-five people, was composed of entire families so that the viewpoint of all age groups might be secured. There were three boys, three girls, seventeen women, and twelve men.

Throughout the planning it was made quite clear that anyone interested in attending the meetings of the Planning Committee could, and that his assistance would be welcome. At the first meeting a nominating committee appointed by the director of the Center selected two nominees for election by the group as chairman of the committee. At this meeting the events for the first family night were planned and dates were selected for two special nights to follow in March and April.

The young people representing the Youth Council volunteered to take charge of the progressive game room. The chairman of the committee was appointed by the Grand Chairman, and he in turn selected his own committee members including several who were not members of the Youth Council. The game room was left entirely in their hands and was managed with great success. This committee also chose two mothers to assist them in getting together the necessary materials, and two fathers were invited to supervise the game room during the

While their parents play, the children enjoy storytelling and other activities

evening of family night. The fathers in turn placed four additional men on the committee with the consent of the chairman, and these took turns being on duty in the game room.

The Grand Chairman selected a family to be in charge of the reception committee. They in turn selected their own committee of six families who represented each district and were well acquainted in the neighborhood.

A ways and means committee was also selected to supervise the layout of the house and to take responsibility for anything not covered by the other committees. This committee, it was found, was not vitally necessary and its duties should have been absorbed by the other committees.

Facilities

The west room upstairs measuring 21′ x 16′ was designated as the progressive game room, and games were placed around the walls of the room. A chart for first, second, and third place was hung on the door. This was changed all through the evening as scores came in from the participants.

The upstairs east room, which also measures 21′ x 16′, became an art class for the small children, alternated with storytelling. Since it was near February 14th, the children made valentines with materials furnished by the craft department.

Table tennis was played on two tables in the room, connecting the east and west rooms, which measures 24′ x 18′. Chairs for spectators were placed around the walls and this room was supervised by those in charge of the game room.

The office downstairs, 21′ x 16′, was opened as a lounge and two card tables were placed at one end of the room. Wicker furniture provided comfortable seating.

The auditorium, 60′ x 45′, was the room in which the other activities were held. The guests were greeted in the outer center entrance room and directed to the different points of interest. They were also given cards on which to write their names and pin on as a means of getting acquainted. Chairs were placed in the auditorium before the beginning of the program in position for community singing. This proved to be a very popular ice-breaker. A temporary cloakroom was added in the basement by installing two large racks.

The plan of leadership at Christian Community Center, according to its promoters, proves the value of neighborhood committees in planning and following through, and the importance of using volunteers in actual group leadership. "It means more time and effort," says Mr. Rooney, "but the dividends are large. And this year, more than ever, with personnel and budgets shrinking and costs rising, public recreation must use all community resources."

The Program

In addition the upstairs activities which occupied the time of the majority of younger people, a program designed chiefly for adults was conducted in the auditorium. This consisted of community singing, a short talk on civilian defense, a musical mixer, a grand march, square dancing, fun contests, and social dancing.

Approximately fifty children from three to ten years of age remained happily in the art and storytelling groups while their parents were in the auditorium. Music for dancing was provided by an Hawaiian orchestra which volunteered its services. We found, however, that since the majority of adults preferred waltzing and the orchestra played only currently popular music, most of the adults watched while the younger people danced.

About fifty boys and girls (aged ten to sixteen) took part in table tennis, 150 boys and girls (ten to sixteen) enjoyed the game room, while the card tables were monopolized by young people from fourteen to eighteen. Auditorium activities for adults were very successful. Of the approximately 300 adults who attended, seventy-five took part in dancing and musical mixers. Many men participated in the fun contests.

It is interesting to note the sources from which our volunteer workers came. Our leader of community singing was secured by contact with the Recreation Committee at Civilian Defense Headquarters; our storyteller came from the Civic Theater of Indianapolis; our art instructor from the John Herron Art School; our leader for square dancing and pianist came from the neighborhood; our orchestra from the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music; and our speaker from Civilian Defense Headquarters. All committee workers were from the neighborhood.

Professional workers consisted of the general staff of the house, which included the director and WPA play leader, a custodian, and one worker from the Department who is head of special events and who directed games and musical mixers.

Write-ups prepared by the director concerning the event were placed in neighborhood papers and in one city-wide paper. An announcement was sent home in the weekly school bulletin through the courtesy of the principal. The best publicity, however, was by word of mouth.

Some Happy Outcomes

As outcomes of the event, the following may be listed:

A fathers' committee was formed to supply instruction and supervision in our gymnasium closed because no paid worker was available. The committee has proved competent and successful.

An increase in our bi-monthly square dancing group due to the successful introduction of these dances at family night. The class grew from an average attendance of twenty per session to fifty.

On our second family night a refreshment committee aided by the Youth Council sold soft drinks, popcorn, and chances on a cake. Penny candy was also a good seller. The first deposit in the Youth Council treasury was the profit from this sale. This fund is to be expanded for the benefit of the Community Center under the sponsorship of the Youth Council and the parents backing this organization.

Our neighborhood has become acquainted with many recreation activities with which they were previously unfamiliar. Many families newly established in the neighborhood and employees in nearby defense plants were brought into the Community Center for the first time through family night.

Play Nights at Northwestern Center

At Northwestern Center which is also maintained by the Indianapolis Park Department, play nights, or family nights, are planned especially for adults. The results of efforts to secure adult participation have been very encouraging. This play night is sponsored by the Federation of Civic Clubs of North Indianapolis, an organization composed of five community clubs with a total membership of about one thousand. The program is planned by a committee from the organization working with staff members of the community center. Each person on the committee directs some activity on the program. Church clubs, social organizations, and community institutions are invited to help sponsor family nights, and every effort is being put forth by the community groups to encourage the activity.

Four committees are responsible for planning an evening's entertainment. These are committees on publicity, activities, program, and equipment. The members of these committees assume complete responsibility for the duties they are to perform. The committees have one joint meeting when ideas and suggestions are exchanged and discussed. Mistakes in previous programs are analyzed and suggestions offered to insure success in the future.

The publicity committee is appointed by the Federation president and the community center director. Announcements are sent to the newspapers, parent-teacher associations, and to Radio Station WIBC, which makes the announcements at one o'clock daily. The publicity committee is in

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Spooring in Everyday Life

By W. L. SPEIGHT

Mr. Speight, of Cape Town, urges spooring as a hobby and tells us that even though it isn't possible for the majority of us to follow this fascinating pursuit in the bush or other wild regions of South Africa, city streets may provide the setting for this activity. "It is to be regretted," he says, "that spooring is rapidly becoming one of the lost arts. Yet even in these days of motor cars, radios and other scientific developments, just as much as in the unscientific past, the ability to read a spoor correctly is of great value."

A PRACTICE that invariably yields interesting, sometimes thrilling, results is that of "spooring," and it is to be regretted that this art is rapidly becoming a lost one. In city streets, just as surely as on a country road, it is an exercise that can make you a much more observant person and may prove of inestimable value. Much can be seen on a road after the rains, especially early in the morning before sufficient traffic has come along to obliterate the marks left by insects and animal life, and there is scope for the imagination in trying to reconstruct their movements.

After a little practice it is possible to discover people's occupations by careful observation of a few characteristics, by their clothes, by some idiosyncrasy of speech. Even if a sailor is not breezy in the popularly supposed way, he will generally betray himself by some unexpected nautical technicality. One always knows a compositor by an unmistakable roughness and dirtiness of the thumb and fingers of the right hand, a result of continual handling of type. To a person farming, spooring often solves difficult mysteries. Eggs and chickens may have a strange way of vanishing, and an examination of the signs on the ground may enable one to trace the culprits.

There is much to commend spooring to the city motorists in the country. The ability to draw deductions from little observed signs will often save the motorist many miles of needless travel down wrong roads. The ability to identify makes of cars is also a desirable accomplishment. Certain types of cars can be identified by the types of tires fitted. When it seems impossible to find any sign of wheel-marks, one may safely assume that the car is very old. Some really accomplished spoorers hold that they can by these marks describe not only the temperament and driving abilities of the motorist, but also the sex, and sometimes the probable load carried.

In spooring human beings, the bare-footed spoor is the most interesting, but we can learn much by observation of boot or shoe marks. Such spoor of the most massive and strong-willed woman remains of delicate shape when compared with that of the weakest and most effeminate man. Boot and shoe spoor have many idiosyncrasies. Age of sole is generally told by the clearness of the heel and the toe-marks. Rubber heels or tips simplify identification. If the soles are new there is a clear toe-mark, new soles being less flexible than old. By comparing the size of the feet with the length of the stride we can determine accurately the height of the person, and comparison of the depth of the indentations will give approximate weight.

Animal spooring is difficult. Only the experienced hunter with a wide knowledge of the habits and characteristics of animals can depend upon achieving efficient results. To the person who visits wild regions, the study of animal habits by the signs they leave is of great value. Size and shape of the spoor, coupled with a few other marks, generally enable one to identify any sort of wild animal. The waterbuck gives itself away by a blunt-toed spoor. When a spoor of one animal mingles with that of another, greater difficulties arise, yet these can be interpreted with practice and by careful study.

The study of animal tracks in snow is a fascinating one. "Anyone who has eyes to see," Dr. E. Laurence Palmer has said, "must notice the record written in the snow by creatures that make their way across it." "When you are walking, snowshoeing, or skiing through field and wood," still another naturalist advises, "spend some time following and studying tracks. Observe how tracks betray their makers. Note how some animals move easily through snow while others struggle laboriously, and consider their respective foot structures and body weights. Note, too, how varying snow conditions affect their activities."

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Community Activities in Housing Developments

Whether in a Virginia, Kentucky, or Texas project, neighbors share their fun

IN HOUSING PROJECTS, as in any neighborhood, people get together to do the things they like. They form clubs for civic betterment, for sewing for the Red Cross, for repairing furniture, and for just being sociable. Like all Americans, housing project residents are joiners.

Even war workers, after a hard day on the production line, aren't too tired to get together and play. In Swanson's Homes, Portsmouth, Virginia, for instance, the afternoon shift from the Navy Yard has set up a social program to fit the odd hours when they are off work. Their Morning Men's Club operates an outdoor sports program from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and, after work, they have parties, dances, fish fries, and other social activities from midnight to 3 A.M.

Community Activities Pay Dividends

Housing managers do not restrict these activities on the part of tenants. They have found that these little clubs, in addition to their other benefits, often pay the project dollars and cents dividends.

For instance, in Merrimack Park, Norfolk, Virginia, only $12.59 has been defaulted on more than $119,000 in rents during the thirteen months ending April 30. Lawrence Cox, executive director of the local authority, attributes this record to two factors:

"First, the vigilance of the housing manager and cooperation between tenants and management.

"Second, the general community spirit developed through the extensive community activities program."

Merrimack Park residents, who are sailors and shipbuilders and their families, are also pleased with the community feeling their activities have helped to create. One of them writes:

"I've owned my own home and I've lived in a number of communities, but I wouldn't trade my home in Merrimack Park for any I've ever known

Play groups care for the children of war workers at Merrimack Park in Norfolk, Virginia

Tenants at Blue Grass Park, Lexington, Ky., work in the project craft shops repairing donated toys for distribution to the needy

any place else. Life is more interesting here, and I feel a part of it all."

Tenants Volunteer

Fifty tenants, war workers and their wives, are volunteer leaders of clubs and other activities. They receive training from and work under the supervision of professional employees of the Norfolk Health Department, the City Recreation Bureau, the WPA Defense

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Three hundred war workers and their families live at Avion Village, Grand Prairie, Texas. They themselves arranged the program dedicating the terrace outside the community house.

Radio in the Drama Program

By HESTER PROCTOR and RICHARD H. TATE
San Francisco, California

As a part of its regular schedule of activity for 1941, the Northern California Drama Association, sponsored by the San Francisco Recreation Commission, undertook the production of two series of radio programs involving twenty broadcasts. These proved so successful that the Radio Division of the Drama Association is submitting a report of its program for the benefit of other groups interested.

AT THE annual election meeting of the Northern California Drama Association held in January, 1941, it was proposed that the Association form a class or group of members interested in various phases of radio production. This plan was approved, and the first meeting of the new group was set for the following week.

Six persons attended the initial meeting. As most of them were primarily concerned with writing for radio, it was decided that for the present at least activities would be devoted to the study of script writing, with some examination of production methods.

Subsequent meetings of the group brought a number of new members who were attracted by the possibility that actual radio production might be undertaken soon. At the end of six weeks there were approximately sixty persons registered in the Radio Division and active plans were under consideration for a definite series of broadcasts, provided that material and facilities could be arranged.

Through the generosity of George W. Poultney, a number of play manuscripts dating back to the early days of the San Francisco theater were made available, and it was decided that these should be adapted for use as thirty minute radio productions. Accordingly a class of writers was formed to adapt the plays, meeting one evening each week. On another evening of each week those interested in radio acting met for instruction and rehearsal. As soon as the first of the scripts was ready, it was completely rehearsed and prepared for performance.

Radio Station KYA was approached with a view toward utilizing its facilities for broadcasting. An audition was given, the program plan was approved, and the first broadcast by the Northern California Drama Association's Radio Division was scheduled for Tuesday evening, April 6, 1941, at 10:15 P. M.

During the ten weeks that followed the first broadcast a play from the Poultney collection, adapted by the writing class, was presented each Tuesday evening. Despite the unfavorable hour of the broadcast and the fact that only a small portion of the people involved had any previous experience in radio production, the programs were well received by the public. At the conclusion of ten broadcasts the series was discontinued for the summer months, since vacations and other summer activities of Division members made production difficult. However, a class in radio writing and another in radio acting were instituted as preparation for further broadcasting in the fall. During the summer a special fifteen minute broadcast honoring Joseph Lee was given over Station KYA.

The summer classes were very successful, attracting many new members. In September the Radio Division numbered well over a hundred people. Obviously all of these could not immediately take part in productions, but that fact did not seem to lessen interest except in a few cases.

On September 21, 1941, the second series of programs was begun on KYA. These were broadcast at 5:30 P. M. on Sundays except the first Sunday of each month. The new time available increased the potential audience and general interest in the programs. The same identifying title, "Gold Coast Theater," which had been used for the first series, was again employed although the new series was somewhat different in format. These programs were entirely original and were dramatized biographies of men and women prominent in the theater world of San Francisco during the early years of the city.

Although the second series was planned to extend over a schedule of thirteen broadcasts, it was terminated abruptly following the ninth program by the entry of the United States into the war. This move was taken because for a period of some weeks the radio stations were cleared of all ama-

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Captain Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

AGASSIZ, LOUIS (1807-1873). Born in a Swiss parsonage near the Jungfrau. Money was so scarce he could not buy books, so he copied Lamarck's *Animaux Sans Vertebres* to study. He kept field mice for pets; learned crafts from journeymen cobblers, tailors, and coopers; climbed mountains from childhood; fenced expertly; at thirty startled the world with his theory of a universal glacial period; camped on a Swiss glacier under a boulder roof and behind a blanket door; sailed for America in 1846; stressed the famous motto, "Study nature, not books"; gave his first public lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston; and in 1848 accepted the Chair of Natural History of the Laurence Scientific School, Harvard. With a faith great enough to move mountains, he established the Museum of Comparative Zoology. He was indeed the Father of American Nature Study. His grave is marked with a boulder from the Aar glacier, shaded by pines from the Alps, and is inscribed with the phrase "Louis Agassiz, Teacher."

Animals. "Man and His Creatures," H. C. Knapp-Fisher. Dutton, New York City. 236 pp., illus. $2.00.

"Birds, Attracting," John H. Baker, Editor. Doubleday Doran and Company, New York City. 268 pp. $2.50. A dependable manual by Audubon bird experts.

Birds, Rhode Island. Two birds that will never be in Rhode Island again—Passenger Pigeon and Great Auk. Two birds that might possibly be brought back to Rhode Island—Wild Turkey and Upland Plover. Two birds that are coming back to Rhode Island under protection — American Egret and Whistling Swan. Two birds seen in Rhode Island's Seekonk River during migration—Double Crested Cormorant and Laughing Gull.

"Bob-White Propagation." Bulletin 10. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., 1941. 50 pp., 43 figures. 10 cents.

"Climate and Man," Yearbook of Agriculture, 1941. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Superintendent of Documents, 1,248 pp., illus. $1.75. It's American climate that makes the American.

Conservation. Waterfowl increased in number greatly in 1941 due to protective measures. According to estimate there are forty birds for each person in the United States. The total waterfowl population is about five billion. From *Current Science,* January 26, 1942.

Explorers. "Famous Explorers for Boys and Girls," Ramon Peyton Coffman and Nathan G. Goodman. Barnes, New York City. 166 pp., illus. $2.00.

Fish. "A Manual of Conservation for Missouri Teachers." Missouri Conservation Commission, Jefferson City, Mo., 1941. 37 pp.

Flower Show, Junior. The Junior Garden Club Council of the New York *Herald Tribune* directed a Spring Flower Show at Macy's auditorium and a Fall Flower Show at the Wanamaker auditorium. There were over 1,000 exhibits in the June show. Erna W. Cass was Secretary.

Forest Recreation. "Recreational Development in the National Forests," Kenneth O. Manghan. Technical Publication, No. 45. New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York. 172 pp.

Fund for Conservation. Vassar College has received one half million dollars for "the Conservation of beauty and the pursuit of happiness." It is conservation for enjoyment. Let your imagination play on this idea for awhile.

"Gardens of the Colonists." Popular Study Series, History. No. 10. *Regional Review,* Richmond, Virginia. January 1939. Reprint 10 cents.

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association in its Third Annual Report (1940-41) states: "The object of this corporation shall be to create a sympathetic understanding for birds and wild life . . ." Although 1940 was a "poor hawk season," Maurice Broun, the curator, recorded 11,237 raptores. His booklet, "Peace at Hawk Mountain Sanctu-

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"None of Nature's landscapes are ugly so long as they are wild; and much, we can say comfortingly, must always be in great part wild, particularly the sea and the sky, the floods of light from the stars, and the warm, unspoilable heart of the earth, infinitely beautiful, though only dimly visible to the eye of the imagination."—*John Muir.*

Recreation for America at War

Delegates to War Recreation Congress in Cincinnati will study emergency leisure-time problems

MOBILIZATION of the nation's recreation leaders for more effective wartime service will be the underlying theme of the War Recreation Congress scheduled to get under way Monday, September 28, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Community leaders and recreation experts attending the five-day session will be concerned with leisure-time programs for men in all branches of the armed services, for industrial war workers, and for civilians.

The cooperation of the Federal government in planning the Congress has been wholehearted. President Roosevelt's letter, printed last month in RECREATION, expressed keen interest in the purpose of the War Congress. Representatives from several Federal agencies will take part in the program, and War and Navy Department men are being assigned to attend the Congress. The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services is sending representatives, at least two of whom, Assistant Director Charles P. Taft and Director of Recreation Mark McCloskey, will have positions of major importance on the War Congress program.

For Mr. Taft the Congress will be, in a way, a homecoming since he is one of Cincinnati's leading citizens. As a city council member he has been interested in the Cincinnati public recreation commission and has been active in the work of other recreational agencies in the city. Mr. Taft will be remembered for his talk at the Defense Recreation Conference of the National Recreation Congress in Baltimore a year ago. As one of the featured evening speakers this year he will discuss the importance of strengthening local park and recreation programs.

Dr. Reinhold Schairer, prominent European educator and exile from his native Germany since the rise of Hitler, will speak at one of the general evening sessions. Sent to this country by the British Committee on Educational Reconstruction, Dr. Schairer is now active with the corresponding committee in the United States.

He will give Congress delegates an account of life under the Nazi regime and will discuss problems of the post-war world. One of the most important tasks after war, according to Dr. Schairer, will be the re-education of German youth and the bringing of a spirit of unity, peace, and cooperation to that country.

Delegates attending the general morning session on Tuesday, September 29, will be given an outline of the program, accomplishments and needs of the various emergency war recreation services. Mark McCloskey, well known in the recreation field, will tell the story of the Recreation Section in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Ray Johns, Director of Field Operations for the United Service Organizations, will discuss the work of the U.S.O. The recreation work of the American Red Cross will be described by Robert Bondy, Administrator of Services to the Armed Forces. Miss Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, will speak for the Work Projects Administration. Official representatives will report on the recreation programs of the Army and the Navy.

Life under the Nazi regime will be described for Congress delegates by Dr. Reinhold Schairer, German educator now in exile

The program of discussion sessions and of general meetings for the War Congress has been worked out with the aid of suggestions from individuals and organizations throughout the country.

With war production now in the spotlight of public in-

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World at Play

November 15-21 — Book Week 1942

Book Week will be celebrated this year November 15th to 21st. From Book Week Headquarters, 62 West 45th Street, New York City, comes a suggestion that the slogan be "Forward with Books" and that the following themes be used for editorials and articles: "What Are We Fighting For?"; "What Are We Fighting Against?"; "The United Nations"; "Our Fighting Forces"; "What Can We Do to Help?"; "What Can be Done for Children?". A colored poster is available from Book Week Headquarters at 20 cents. Glossy prints of the poster may be secured free for reproduction.

"Book Week, with its accent on youth, focuses on the home, seeks to bring children to books, teaches them the pride of owning, the delight of sharing, the joy of entering new worlds along the magic pathway of books."

Recreation Judged a Necessity

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has reversed a decision convicting the operator of a motion picture theater of violating the Sunday Blue Laws in holding a benefit for the Farmville Junior Women's Club. One of the justices declared the dismissal should be placed "on the ground that the defendant was engaged in work of necessity within the meaning of the statute." "The word necessity," he said, "is elastic and relative, and must be construed with reference to conditions under which we live. Our ideas of what is a necessity have undergone a change. We recognize as necessities things which were regarded as luxury or were even unknown when the statute was passed.

"Due to the complexities of our present-day civilization and the strain under which we now live and work, relaxation and recreation are just as much necessities as food and drink."

Expanded Program for St. Louis County

The Rural Schools of St. Louis County, Minnesota, have received a gift of 125 acres of land with three cottages immediately across the road from an existing school. The gift has been made by the widow of a leading citizen in the village of Cotton in memory of her husband. Tentative plans include the use of the cottages as residences for the teachers and their use as youth hostels during the summer months; utilization of some of the open fields and woodlands in the property as agricultural plots and gardens, with additional use of the area as a nature study center, a forest demonstration tract, and picnic sites.

An Appropriation for Arts and Crafts

The Carnegie Foundation has made an appropriation of $10,000 to the Department of Public Recreation of Baltimore, Maryland, for one year to be expended principally for supplementary instruction on a neighborhood basis in art, music, drama, and the dance. The classes will be held at community centers.

"Open Air Forums" in St. Petersburg

For twenty-six years without interruption the "Open Air Forum" has met every afternoon except Sunday from three to four in Williams Park in St. Petersburg, Florida. Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays are given over respectively to "Current Events," "Poetry," and "Wit and Humor." On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays there are lectures.

The Forum is governed by a board of twelve governors elected semi-annually, and is being more largely attended this year than ever before. The constitution of the Forum requires that controversial discussions be avoided. The Forum is nonsectarian and nonpartisan. There are no dues, no fees, and very seldom, if at all, any collections.

Homemakers' Clubs — The Homemakers' Clubs sponsored by the Recreation Department of Lansing, Michigan, continue to grow in numbers and usefulness. There are forty-three such groups with a membership of 600 women. The clubs meet once a week, and at each meeting a lesson sheet is distributed. The sheets cover four different subjects: health, character education, nutrition, and homemaking.

The women not only enjoy singing at their meetings but they are enthusiastic about holding contests to see who can produce the best parody on well-known songs. One of these songs, to the tune of "Deep in the Heart of Texas," strikes a serious note:

> The Homemakers meet one day each week
> In Somebody's home in Lansing.
> They sing, they pray, they sew, they play
> In Somebody's home in Lansing.
> Once a month they meet for fun
> In Somebody's home in Lansing.
> They don't forget there's a war to be won
> When they go to their clubs in Lansing.

A "Nature Man" for Bethlehem, Pa. — Last summer for the first time a nature program was conducted on the playgrounds of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, under the supervision of a "nature man" who visited each playground once a week and presented a nature program. These programs included exhibits of snakes, turtles, pets, leaf prints, plants and wild flowers, and talks about them. The nature supervisor also prepared bulletins for the use of the playground leaders and acted as curator of a small nature museum and menagerie set up in the armory. Space was used to display some of the nature work being done on the playgrounds, and it also served as a laboratory in which to mount insects and press leaves and flowers. The menagerie consisted of rabbits, white rats, mice, chickens, alligators, and snakes. Each playground had table space on which to arrange its nature exhibit which consisted for the most part of leaf prints, nature notebooks, birdhouses and shelters, and collections of insects and rocks.

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107 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois

Boy Scout Membership—On March 31, 1942, there were 51,180 registered Boy Scout Troops, Packs, and Senior groups serving a total membership of 1,550,007 Cubs, Boy Scouts, and leaders.

Jay M. VerLee—Jay M. VerLee has just accepted the position of Recreation Executive for Colorado Springs, Colorado. Jay M. VerLee served for several years in the research work of the National Recreation Association. He has worked also under the U.S.H.A. and the F.S.A.

Portland, Oregon, Acquires Property — The Portland City Council has accepted a donation of property in the Mock's Crest district which will permit of the construction of a spacious parkway and provide a new entrance to Columbia Park from the Boulevard. The property was the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Yeon, widow of John B. Yeon, former state highway commissioner, and daughter of John Mock — for whom Mock's Crest and Mock's Bottom are named. The Mock land claim was one of the largest in the peninsula area.

Spooring in Everyday Life

(Continued from page 354)

An article in the January 1942 issue of *Outdoor Indiana* states that the study of animal tracks by winter hikers at state parks in Indiana makes an interesting hobby.

"You can start your tracking adventures anywhere," states the article; "in your yard, along some stream, in snow, with the aid of the thawed winter earth, in the sands of the islands of the old Kankakee. Best of all, however, would be in a state park where the birds and mammals are as nature meant them to be, neither living in constant fear and watchfulness nor unnaturally tame and pampered.

"Tracking was once a vital science. A knowledge of tracks was necessary to the fur business, which was the basis of the first great enterprises of Indiana. Agriculture did not come until long afterward. It was fur that first made transportation important.

"Much later it was a knowledge of tracking that helped the pioneer to find his food and protect his home and family. Then, for a long period, tracking ceased to be important. Wildlife diminished. The tracks of rabbits, quail, squirrels and a few of the fur animals remained, but most of the larger tracks had disappeared. Today they have increased."

An Athletic Field for West Hartford

(Continued from page 345)

disadvantages of different designs that had been followed in various sections of the country, it was decided to adopt a design that would best suit the special conditions. The track is considered to be what athletes term "a fast track." It is one-fourth mile in length, twenty-four feet wide, and has a concrete curb along both edges. The track has a slight pitch in its cross-section on the straightaway, gradually banked to a maximum of twelve inches on the turns. The specifications for its construction provided for under-drains, gravel, coarse cinders, and finally fine cinders with a small percentage of loam for the finished surface. It is expected that these materials will make the track surface very resilient, without decided cutting up of the surface when it is in use.

The water supply system is a feature that will make the maintenance of the field and track an easy one. Besides providing drinking facilities, there are distributed at different intervals on the water lines, blind sprinkler outlets. These outlets are just below the surface and when not in use are covered with a rubber fixture so as not to create hazardous spots on the surface of the field. The main water pipe is asbestos and the smaller sizes are tube-loy. Provisions were made in the water system to have sufficient water for a permanent building providing lockers, toilets, and shower facilities. The proposed location of this building is on the east side and parallel to the track.

Due to priorities, the town has been unable to obtain a wire fence to enclose the field. With this exception, however, it is expected that the field will be completed by midsummer.

As time progresses new features will be added, but since the town will now have an ideal recreational center for all its citizens, these added features for the minor sports were thought to be unnecessary at this time.

Much credit is due to the citizens and town officials who cooperated to bring about the construction of this field, and also to the town engineer and his staff, because without their technical skill the land which was once an unsightly swamp would not be an ideal athletic field today.

"First Aid for the Ailing House" As a Form of Recreation

MANY MEN to the delight of their wives find very great satisfaction in what others would designate as puttering around the house in making repairs and adding a touch of beauty here and there.

For many years Roger B. Whitman has been the conductor of a daily column in the *New York Sun* which had the title "First Aid for the Ailing House." His recent death is a distinct loss to the recreation movement.

A number of men who spent part of their recreation time working around the house always turned very soon, if not first, to this column and nearly always found something of great interest. The information was ever practical, interesting, vital, with a quality of homely simplicity.

Wives and mothers owe a very considerable debt to Roger B. Whitman because he made working about the house so altogether delightful and attractive.

Havana's Recreation Program

(Continued from page 348)

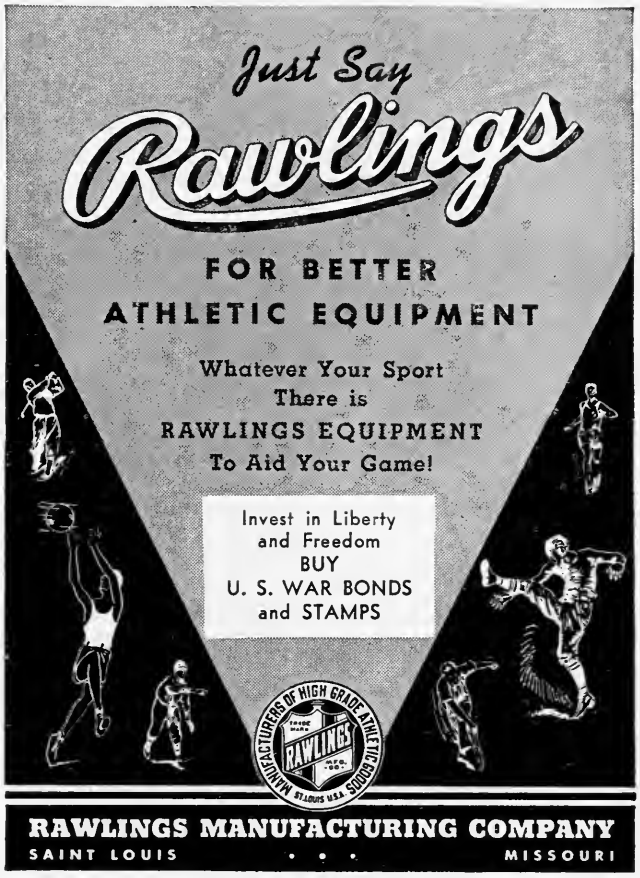
lifeguards; two physical education and gymnasium instructors; a librarian; and a chief of medical service.

Program. The use of the park is limited to children sixteen years of age and under who are in attendance in Cuban schools. The area is open the year round for eight hours a day. Lights are available for some activities, but night activities are confined to scheduled competitive games only. The daily attendance during good weather ranges from one thousand to fifteen hundred daily. Through the summer months swimming is, of course, the most popular activity.

A health and corrective service is available to children who attend. Physical examinations are given. An excellent first aid service is available at all times.

Objectives. The philosophy of the recreation program is summarized in the list of objectives formulated for the area:

a. To provide for the physical, mental, and moral betterment of youth.
b. To facilitate sane recreation and social activities.
c. To combat by every means the evils and tendencies that threaten the morals, health, and physical development of youth.
d. To inculcate a lofty spirit of sportsmanship, meaning in this concept conformity with good sportsmanship, moderation in victory, respect for the adversary, and the firm pledge to pursue victory only through fair means.
e. To protect the practices and application of physical education and sport beneficial to youth, stimulating at the same time study and work.
f. To exalt the concept of the word of honor as of inestimable value and as the highest manifestation of personal worth. In a like manner to value all things in which the chivalrous spirit is manifested.
g. To instill the observance of sane discipline in the practice of physical education and sports to the end that our youth may constitute a suitable example of culture and of physical and mental preparation among civilized nations.
h. To render fervent homage to the country and flag; and to exalt the duty of every citizen to respect and dignify them.



Community Activities in Housing Developments

(Continued from page 356)

Recreation Program, and the Office of Civilian Defense. They are so proud of their program that they have had special stationery printed with a heading listing twenty-four of their community activities.

Through their civic league they plan their own programs. They raise funds for equipment and materials by putting on benefits, regular Saturday afternoon movies, and a thrift shop resembling a permanent rummage sale. They make full use of the community buildings and the several play areas in the project. Among their activities are craft classes, a health clinic, a Red Cross production unit, air raid defense organizations, archery, baseball, preschool play groups, parties, picnics, hikes, and all types of clubs.

NOTE: This material, with the photographs, was provided by the National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.

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About ninety per cent of our factory's output is for Army, Navy, and Air Corps use. We are working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to help supply tools for the war machine.

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The Leisure Time of a Democratic Army

(Continued from page 325)

level in this army, or what proportion of it can be ascribed to the radio which one finds in use in every corner of every camp, I do not pretend to guess. But the soldiers that one meets and talks with, on leave or in the camps, seem to be intelligent about what is happening, in a way that was not common or usual twenty-five years ago.

Moreover, I think I detect a difference in mood between the two armies. In 1917 the spirit of adventure was in the air. It was exciting business. All eyes were turned on the battlefields in France, and everybody wanted to be in on it. The only fear the men had was that they wouldn't be there for the finish—for the march on Berlin or wherever it was that victory was to be consummated.

The mood of today's army is much more sober. It isn't so much an adventure as it is a job to be done. There is no lack of determination, and certainly no lack of courage, but there is a grimness, a sobriety, about the mood which I think was not as evident in the earlier war. War has been robbed of its heroics. It is not a glorious adventure. It is not merely a trip to France and a chance to "smash the Huns." It is a somber necessity, something that we didn't want, but now that it is here we are going through with it to the end. Any idea that we can be defeated is dismissed. We *can't* be defeated, but it is bitter business, and the sooner we get on with it and finish it the better. That means the sooner we shall get home.

It is interesting to contrast this mood with that which prevailed before Pearl Harbor. Before December 7 the morale problem was a difficult one in army and navy camps. The constant question, expressed and unexpressed, was: "Why are we here?" To many of the troops it seemed as if they had been uprooted from a useful life to serve no real purpose. A man who was drafted was generally considered out of luck. A man who could contrive to be sent home was fortunate. The thing to do was to serve your time and get away. There was no deep feeling of urgency, of crisis. There was nothing immediately at stake.

Morale Is Higher

All this has changed. The army knows why it is in camp; the navy understands the vital necessity of training. Nobody has to argue with the men of the armed forces about the reality of the peril which has taken them from civilian life. No longer are they asking: "Why are we here?" Their question today among themselves is: "Where is our outfit to be sent?"

As to how they will acquit themselves let no one have any misgivings. Their morale is high, even if it expresses itself in a different form from that which characterized the army of 1917. They are made of the stuff of their fathers. I saw those fathers at Chateau Thierry and the Argonne. Their sons will not let them down.

Apparatus Play Hour for Elementary School Children

(Continued from page 347)

This play hour plan, which combines a recreational opportunity of a different type for elemenary school children and some teaching experience for major students, has been in successful operation for over ten years. This past year approximately ninety children took part; usually there was in attendance almost 100 per cent of those registered for the season at each play hour. Sixty-five junior and senior majors in physical education assisted with the project.

Recreation for America at War

(Continued from page 359)

terest, the problem of recreation for industrial workers will be a major concern at the War Congress. One general evening session will be devoted to discussion of this subject by outstanding representatives of labor and management. A series of three special discussion meetings on industrial recreation has been arranged and a fourth session will be concerned with leisure-time activities for the ever-increasing army of women workers.

A representative of the British government is expected to attend the Congress and give delegates a first-hand story of the British experiences with recreation problems during the war. Also tentatively on the program are representatives of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration who will answer questions involving supplies and equipment—priorities, shortages, and substitutes.

The eight general sessions and more than thirty-six discussion meetings of the Congress will be devoted to various aspects of the war recreation problem. Among topics for discussion at morning and afternoon meetings are the needs of children in wartime, church recreation for service men and war workers, music in wartime, the need for plays, pageantry and patriotic demonstrations, the place of volunteers in wartime service, home and family recreation, the contribution of camping to the war effort, and recreation in war workers' housing projects. Recreational activities for use in special emergencies—air raids, evacuation, epidemics, blackouts—will be discussed at a Tuesday afternoon session.

Although the Congress program is a particularly full one, Thursday afternoon is being left free to accommodate delegates with special interests. Any group wishing to meet together on that afternoon can make arrangements for a room and time with the Secretary's office at the Congress.

The Society of Recreation Workers of America will hold meetings on Monday, September 28, and a Society Luncheon on Thursday, October 1. A luncheon will also be held during the Congress for alumni of the National Recreation School. Meetings of the recently organized Recreation Association for American Industry will begin Sunday, September 27, and continue through Monday, the 28th.

State and local officials throughout the country have shown a keen interest in the War Recreation

Congress. At the suggestion of Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, the governors of many of the states have appointed delegates to the Congress.

Returns so far indicate that the War Congress will attract more than a thousand recreation leaders, public officials, and laymen to Cincinnati. Because of the war situation delegates have been urged by the Congress Committee to make transportation arrangements early and to cooperate with local railroad and bus officials.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 358)

ary," 10 cents, is a record of the story. The Association leads the movement in hawk protection. In 1940-41 the Sanctuary had 4,000 visitors. Located near Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania, on Post Office Route 1, the Sanctuary will be open to visitors up to December 15th.

"Jungle in the Clouds," Victor Wolfgang v. Hagan. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York City. 1940. Photographs and drawings. 260 pp. $3.00. A naturalist and his botanist wife's adventures in the Aztec rain forests seeking the rare Quetzal, a sacred bird of an ancient South American civilization.

"Microscope, Adventures with a," Richard Headstrom. Stokes, New York City. 232 pp., illus. $2.00. Fifty-nine adventures with everything from protozoa to the circulatory system.

Outlying Recreational Areas

(Continued from page 331)

addition to these facilities the areas offer thousands of miles of clear streams protected from soil erosion, numerous natural and artificial lakes, and many of them have extensive picnic areas, bathhouses and playfields.

Happy Days Are Here Again!

THE study and instruction of Natural Science takes on a new pleasure and effectiveness with the advent of CANADIAN NATURE. Directors of Boys' Clubs, Play Directors, Camp Counselors, and others will find practical help in this unique magazine.

We believe that RECREATION MAGAZINE has thousands of readers who would be interested in the fascinating nature stories, wonderful photographs, drawings and color plates that appear in each issue of CANADIAN NATURE—the magazine which captures the hearts of everyone interested in nature and the outdoors. Parents, educators, librarians and nature lovers praise and recommend it. An ideal gift and a magazine which is needed in every home, school and library. CANADIAN NATURE is issued in January, March, May, September and November. Volume 4 for 1942 will contain 180 pages, 80 articles, 35 color plates, 150 photographs, 200 figure drawings. An Annual Index is bound in the November issue. The magazine enjoys wide United States school use. The articles are suitable to the whole of North America. There are subscribers in 43 States.

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Archery in the War Services Program

(Continued from page 341)

similarly constructed bows. While these bows cannot compete with bows made from finer woods, they have brought many hours of pleasure to those who could not afford more expensive tackle. Those who wish to learn to make their own bows find it much more economical to learn the fundamental skills practicing and experimenting on the shovel handle staves. Wherever it has been possible to make an adequate supply of these bows for general participation, archery has become one of the most popular forms of recreation.

The picture accompanying this article was taken at Stockton Field, California, where Uncle Sam is giving his cadets advanced training in the art of flying. These boys, most of whom were never introduced to an archery program, have found this activity to be a fascinating sport. The Stockton Recreation Project of the WPA has been furnishing trained women instructors in archery at the local army posts during off-duty hours of cadets and enlisted men, and leisure-time programs for officers and their wives. Several women's organizations are participating, with the soldiers, in this leisure-time pursuit in programs carried out in the city parks on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Many of the service men who desired to enter competitive shooting have purchased their own bows. Some have secured roughed-out staves from archery supply houses and experienced much pleasure in making their own tackle. Several women have made their own bows with gratifying success.

As a physical conditioning activity archery ranks well toward the top of the list of sports. Its excellence as a means of training coordination between hand and eye has been recognized by army officials who are heartily endorsing archery programs. The sport also affords a splendid opportunity for wholesome companionship and recreation between service men and young women in the communities adjacent to camps.

A Salmagundi Spree

(Continued from page 329)

and, incidentally, establish your reputation as a popular hostess or host. When you do plan a Salmagundi Spree, and guests linger until morning, maybe then you'll understand what prompted the idea of this Hodgepodge affair. You'll agree that when better party plans are made, a Salmagundi Spree will hold the lead!

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IN AMERICA'S FUTURE
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Play with the best—as you work for Victory
GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BASEBALL BATS
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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Local Recreation Committees Active In Communities Visited by Soldiers

(Continued from page 343)

national volunteer organization providing services to the soldiers, is formed by six major private welfare groups, namely, the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., the National Catholic Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, and the National Travelers Aid Society, which are subject to supervisory control by the Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

U.S.O. is a supplemental agency. It is not intended to supersede local efforts but to supplement them. When large communities have resources sufficient to meet the emergency they are expected to do so. But, when small communities find large concentrations of men in camps adjacent to their towns and resources not available to meet the needs, the U.S.O. steps in and helps with the job when requested. It provides personnel and maintains clubhouses to serve the social, educational and welfare needs of the men.

While the basic plan of U.S.O. operations contemplates the establishment of U.S.O. clubs in government-owned buildings, the 188 Federal buildings it now operates comprise but a part of its 495 clubhouses included in its 740 operations in continental United States. The remainder function in rented or privately-provided quarters.

As the liaison group, the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation coordinates government and civilian activities affecting the troops both within the camps and in near-by communities.

A Hobby Show in Daytona Beach

(Continued from page 337)

Pets. Carrier and fantail pigeons

Group Activities. Marionettes and puppets

During the show the most valuable exhibits were kept in glass showcases. Twenty-five volunteer hostesses acted as guides and further explanations were given by the exhibitors, who spent most of the time during the show with their exhibits.

Recent Sargent Publications

Education in Wartime

Published June 1942, 224 pages, red silk cloth, $1.50

Reviews educational thought, publications and doings of the year. Tells what's doing in schools and colleges in this time of change, what war has done and what will win. Finds educators unprepared and lacking in pertinent information. Redefines education and looks for hope to the inspiring individual rather than to isms and systems.

Handbook of Private Schools

Published May 1942, 26th ed., 1152 pp., 250 illustrations, 17 maps $6.00

An Annual Review and Guide Book for all interested in private initiative in education. Individual private schools critically described.

A Guide to Schools, Colleges and Camps

Pub. April 1942, 7th ed., 232 pp., paper cover, 50c

A Guide for prospective students to colleges, junior colleges, private schools and summer camps.

War and Education: Trends and Tendencies Today

For early Fall publication, ca 350 pp., cloth, $3.50

Appraises changes resulting from the war. Presents evidence that our education leaves us without understanding and without emotional control — that our current systems of education make possible our present systems of wars.

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Family Nights at Community Centers

(Continued from page 353)

charge of all public relations. The material for family night is written and approved by chairmen of the committees and the director of the center. It is then forwarded to local newspapers and radio stations. Written or verbal announcements are sent to all institutions of the community. The publicity committee works closely with all other committees.

The activities and program committees decide on the types of games to be played in the gymnasium and see that the program is well balanced, including quiet games, stunts, and active games. Members of the committee familiarize themselves with the games to be played and each selects the activity he wishes to direct.

The outline of the program for the evening is given to the equipment committee as soon as possible in order that this committee may secure the necessary articles and equipment, and arrange the gymnasium and stage adequately for the activities. This avoids delay during the evening and keeps enjoyment at a high pitch. Very often the committee finds it necessary to make the alphabet cards used for playing "Scrambled Alphabet" or the name cards for playing "What Is My Name?" and similar games. Equipment for playing ping-pong, volleyball, and badminton is always at hand.

The gymnasium, which is seventy feet square, is used for most of the activities during play nights. Because the space is so large it is possible to carry on more than one activity. The stage is used for shadow play skits and plays. These are given by the junior dramatic groups to acquaint the adults with children's activities at the center.

The library may be used for reading and lounging, although we encourage more active forms of recreation. The showers are available to all participants during the evening. The office is used for individual conferences and telephoning.

Volleyball and badminton standards are used when these games or variations of them are played. Boxing bouts are held for the entertainment of those present. Basketballs, volleyballs, medicine balls, and playground balls are used for relays and games of various kinds. Men participate in large numbers in the table tennis tournaments which are conducted. A member of the activities committee assumes responsibility for this round-robin type of tournament. Punch bag demonstrations are staged, and everyone is allowed to try his skill. Other forms of equipment include ropes for jumping and playing games; strings for stunts and relays; A, B, C cards for games, and chalk for marking off the floor.

Five different types of relay games are played during the evening. These are very popular with those present. Demonstrations in volleyball and badminton are given at the same time, and many adults come to the center to play these particular sports. Quiet games and group singing have the largest participation. Self-testing games are conducted to the great enjoyment of the men. Marching and drilling are very popular, as are stunts. These activities have been included in every play night.

Recreation for Defense

(Continued from page 340)

great extent to which our American youth have now become air-minded. Science and geology collections, scrap and career books, miniature stage sets, original poems, stories and essays on Americanism, and art and handcraft exhibits are among others that have definite recreational training for the future, as a part of the student's preparation for later citizenship and active participation in the American way of life.

The 1942 Hobby Show had exhibits from miniature models of all kinds to live rabbits, pigeons, and pheasants. About 200 hobbies were shown. During the three hours the display was open to visitors, over 2,000 people were guests at the show. Other exhibits having defense recreational value were similarly well attended.

The afternoon of the May Day is devoted to contests, tournaments, and sport programs in which many of the community members take part. The celebration has been held for the past thirty-one years. A Queen's Ball climaxes the evening activities. Everyone thoroughly enjoys the full day program. It is a day in which America and its ideals are lived, loved, and obeyed — an activity day which is characteristically American.

Space will not permit a discussion of what the curriculum offers. Some classes are already established and others are gradually being added to meet the needs of defense training both in recreational and individual lines of service. The present difficulty seems to be the coordination of the program to avoid, as far as possible, too much duplication, and to extend the activities to get 100 per cent student participation in the fourth "R" program of Recreation for defense. Definite steps are being taken to meet this problem and continued progress seems assured.

Urban Planning for War and Peace

(Continued from page 342)

cratic society, and recover the sense of adventure that we had during the years of pioneering — a readiness to go along different lines from those which we took in the past.

"The wilderness of trees has been cut down; now we have an urban wilderness that has to be conquered, that has to be reduced to order, that has to be made habitable for the last man, that has to be made habitable for the human spirit, and that requires of each and all of us not merely a capacity for sacrifice but a capacity for leadership."

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Hygeia, July 1942
"Common Sense Under the Sun" by Paul E. Bechet
"Swimming Safely" by Lewis J. Silvers
"Wartime Neuroses" by Walter Freeman. Participation in active sports helps avert post-war neuroses

Journal of Physical Education, May-June 1942
"The Trampaline and Its Uses" by Ralph Leake

Model Airplane News, August 1942
"Air Ways." News of models, builders, and activities from all parts of the world

Parents, August 1942
"Are You a Gun-Shy Parent?" by H. DeWitt Erk. Rifle shooting for juniors, a safe hobby
"How to Hew a Nature Trail" by Carsten Ahrens

Red Cross Courier, July 1942
"Fighting Swimmers" by Carroll L. Bryant. "Waterproofing" the army
"Services to the Armed Forces" by Lora Kelly. Recreation for soldiers overseas, a major Red Cross project

Survey Graphic, July 1942
"Bevin Belles: Wartime Specialists" by Therle Hughes. Industrial welfare and recreation in England

Woman, August 1942
"Boom in Biking" by Gilbert Rae Sonbergh

PAMPHLETS

Camp Fire Girls prepared by Camp Fire Girls, Inc., 88 Lexington Avenue, New York City

Civil Defense Measures for the Protection of Children by Martha M. Eliot, M.D. Report of observations in Great Britain, February 1941
U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 179 pp., price 30 cents

Post-War Training and Adjustment. A statement of principles relating to the educational problems of returning soldiers, sailors, and displaced war industry workers
Institute of Adult Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City

Proceedings of the 42nd Annual Convention of the American Institute of Park Executives, New Orleans, Louisiana, October 6-9, 1941
Park Executive Institute, Box 422, Rockford, Ill. Price $2.00

Rifle Marksmanship: A Basic Manual
Iowa WPA Recreation Program, Des Moines, Iowa

Road to Victory directed by Lt. Comdr. Edward Steichen, U.S.N.R.; text by Carl Sandburg. A procession of photographs of the nation at war
The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd Street, New York City. Price 15 cents

Roller Skate Hockey. WPA Recreation and Demonstration Program. Work Projects Administration, 107 Washington Street, New York City

Square and Folk Dancing. Department of Public Recreation, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Staff Manual, United States Citizens' Defense Corps. Outlining organization and duties of Office of Civilian Defense personnel, with list of OCD publications.
U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

War Marriages, published by Girls' Friendly Society, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Price 15 cents

The Planning of School Grounds for Community Use

(Continued from page 336)

developed along the lines suggested in the accompanying study, provides facilities that appeal to young people and adults, and affords opportunities for a well-balanced outdoor recreation program.

A Few Planning Suggestions

A few of the major principles underlying the preparation of a design for a school site to be developed for community use are:

Give adequate consideration to each of the age groups to be served by the area.

Provide facilities that will appeal to people with widely different interests and make possible a diversified program.

Utilize fully the natural resources afforded by the site, such as irregular topography, trees or a brook.

Divide the area for various uses in such a way as to facilitate circulation and avoid interference with activities.

Assure safety by careful selection and placement of suitable apparatus, border and interior fences, location of entrances, and arrangement of features on the site.

Provide for multiple use of areas whenever practicable.

Seek to develop an area that will be attractive and that can easily be maintained in good condition.

Nature Activities in Nebraska's Camps

(Continued from page 350)

WPA recreation centers, playgrounds and parks.

Pictures of birds found in a certain locality are mounted on an attractive, rustic bulletin board which is protected by a small roof. Usually a few printed words above the pictures help beginners to identify the birds. At some of the more elaborate shrines, pictures show each bird in its native habitat, and such features as feeding stations, bird baths, trees, shrubs and plants are located near-by.

These simple visual aid devices have been found to contribute extensively toward interest in and knowledge of bird life. This knowledge is the first step in the conservation and restoration of native birds. For as Donald Peattie says, "Knowing life better, a man will worship life more."

The nature program at these Nebraska recreation camps has aroused the interest of many young naturalists and we hope that there was more than information in the long summer hours spent on the nature trails. Perhaps these camping days will be remembered as

"Those old days when the balancing of a yellow
Butterfly o'er a thistle bloom
Was spiritual food and lodging for the whole afternoon."
—*Lowell*

Radio in the Drama Program

(Continued from page 357)

teur broadcasts. Since Christmas was approaching, no further classes or rehearsals were held during the year, but plans were made to resume all activities of the Radio Division, including actual broadcasting, after the first of the year, provided, of course, that station facilities would be available.

In all 142 persons applied for active participation in the work of the Radio Division. Approximately twenty others evidenced some interest but not sufficiently to be classified as active. In the production of the broadcasts listed, 257 separate roles and other jobs were available. Ninety-one different individuals were employed in some phase of production.

Gold Coast Theater Productions

Each of the following productions offered in 1941 was adapted for broadcasting by a member of the group and the cast of each came from the Radio Division's membership:

Arkansas	Doc Robinson
Jack the Jailbreaker	Tom Maguire
M'Liss	The Chapmans
Shenandoah	Junius Brutus Booth
A Trip to Chinatown	Edwin Booth
York State Folks	Lotta Crabtree—No. 1
A Stranger in a Strange Land	Lotta Crabtree—No. 2
The Wages of Sin	Lola Montez—No. 1
My Friend from India	Lola Montez—No. 2
In the Shadow of the Gallows	A Salute to Recreation

Columbia's Armory—A Recreation Center

(Continued from page 338)

assisted by a number of capable dance instructors who volunteer their services.

The average attendance at each dance has been between 500 and 600. Not only have the dances provided entertainment for Columbia townspeople, but many persons from rural Boone County and surrounding smaller towns and communities attend. Soldiers from near-by camps and others on furlough also have been guests at the dances.

A small admission fee is charged for both dancers and spectators, the proceeds of which are used to purchase new equipment for our park.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Yankee Doodle's Cousins

By Anne Malcolmson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

WITHIN THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, the author points out in her preface, the American scene and the American idiom have come into their own in literature for adults. For younger children, however, there is still an unfortunate lack of reading matter that presents traditional American lore "without apology or condescension." Her attempt to meet this need has resulted in an impressive and delightful assembling of real American heroes from all parts of the country. The stories about these heroes are charmingly told, and all the humor and romance of the characters have been preserved.

The Spanish-American Song and Game Book.

Compiled by workers of the Music, Art and Writers' Program of the New Mexico WPA. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

HERE IS A COLLECTION of songs and games which are actually a part of the folklore of America. The descriptions of the games and the songs are given in both Spanish and English, making it possible for readers to learn about Spanish while they are taking part in the activities. The illustrations are unusually delightful.

Recreation workers who are using the Good Neighbor theme in their recreation programs will find the book very helpful.

Dynamo Farm

By Adam Allen. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.00.

"FARMING IS STILL A WAY OF LIFE, not just a business," says Dorothy Canfield Fisher in her foreword to this story of country life. "The alert quickened interest which this fact brings into the lives of rural boys and girls is truly portrayed in *Dynamo Farm.*" The splendid features of the 4-H Club program are presented in popular form through this volume.

How to Grow Food for Your Family

By Samuel R. Ogden. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

READ BUT A FEW PAGES of this plain dirt gardener's experiences in growing vegetables for his family and you will want to follow suit. But, you will have the benefit of Mr. Ogden's ten years of gardening right from the start. Some helpful tables given are: a planting chart showing amount and cost of seed, how to plant, a tenderness to frost table, a pest control calendar, food values of various vegetables, and even mouth-watering recipes. In short, here are many practical aids for the inexperienced gardener who wishes to raise vegetables on a small scale.

And So We Teach in a World of War

Published by Elementary Education Group, Teachers College, Columbia University, Spring Session, 1942. New York. $.10 plus $.03 postage.

"A GROUP OF ELEMENTARY school teachers has been studying the problems faced and handled by teachers," says Jean Betzner in her introduction to this pamphlet, to which Dr. William Kilpatrick and other educators have contributed. "One of the current conditions out of which many crucial problems arise is the discouragement and perplexity felt by hundreds of able fellow workers who are sensitive to the demands made upon them to serve children more adequately and liberally than in any time in the history of education." Recreation workers, as well as teachers, will find the anecdotes regarding children and the quotations from educators interesting and inspiring.

Right in Your Own Backyard

By Harold Wallis Steck. George W. Stewart, Publisher, Inc., New York. $1.75.

ANOTHER PRACTICAL BOOK on gardening has been added to the rapidly growing body of literature on this subject. Throughout the suggestions for garden plans, building walks and walls, and other equipment runs the theme that a backyard garden should be a place for genuine rest and relaxation. There are suggestions, too, for making a children's play space, a badminton court, and a swimming pool. The book is written in popular style, and is more than usually interesting.

Official Softball Rules 1942

Hillerich and Bradsby Company, Louisville, Kentucky. $.10.

IN ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL RULES, this booklet contains pictures of winning teams and records of the 1941 tournaments.

A History of Physical Education in the United States

By Norma Schwendener, Ph.D. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

IN PRESENTING HER MATERIAL describing the progress made by physical education in the last twenty years, Dr. Schwendener has been concerned with correlating the physical education movement with the cultural, social, political, and economic aspects of American life. The effect of European philosophy on physical education is discussed, and the work of outstanding organizations in this country which have influenced physical education and its development is described. Consideration has also been given to the part played by governmental agencies in promoting physical education, sports, and recreation. Old prints, contemporary pictures, and modern photographs have been used to illustrate the text.

Teaching Physical Education in the Elementary School.

By E. Benton Salt, Grace I. Fox, Elsie M. Douthett, and B. K. Stevens. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

The purpose of this book is to aid classroom teachers in formulating a sound, flexible program of physical education based on the needs and interests of particular groups of children. It provides activities, methods, and procedures for teachers in the field. Each activity is fully described.

How Boys and Girls Can Help Win the War.

The Parents' Institute, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York. $.10.

This new single-issue magazine in the "comic" style describes in full color comics twenty different wartime activities for young folks from eight to eighteen years. These range from gardening to what to do in an air raid.

Radio's Truth or Consequences Party Book.

By Ralph Edwards. National Broadcasting Company, New York. $.25.

This revival of a popular old party game will greatly enliven your next home party, and the home idea is emphasized by Mr. Edwards when he says in his introduction that one of the fundamental ideas behind this book is to bring back the almost overlooked fun of a front parlor.

Safety Education Methods—Secondary School.

Education Division, National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. $.50.

This booklet is another in the series of manuals designed to give teachers and administrators practice material in convenient, inexpensive form. It has been planned with the senior high school situation in mind. Some of the activities suggested, especially those relative to bicycle clubs, could be profitably used with junior high school students, while others are suitable for junior college students.

Gearing Into Life. Youth Examines Its Relationships.

Prepared by an editorial committee. John A. Ledlie, Chairman. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $.50.

This manual for leaders of youth groups will help them in thinking through the manifold human relations to which young people must adapt themselves. Section A consists of discussion material, while Section B is devoted to a discussion of a great variety of programs which were built around the story of Larimore Foster.

Probation and Parole in Theory and Practice. A Study Manual.

By Helen D. Pigeon. National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. Paper bound, $2.00; cloth bound, $2.50.

This study manual has been prepared for use primarily as a textbook in connection with in-service training for probation and parole officers and others interested in the correctional field. It is sufficiently broad in its scope to be of service in connection with institutes in the form of intensive study groups, extension courses extending over a semester or academic year, and in-service training courses specifically organized for probation and parole officers. The manual makes possible a greater use of the discussion method. Recreation workers will be especially interested in Part II dealing with "The Behavior of the Individual."

How You Can Make Democracy Work.

By Eugene T. Lies, B.S. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $1.75.

Written out of forty years of experience, Mr. Lies' book is not merely a restatement of the principle that democracy must be made to work. He has translated this principle into specifics for a victory program for every community that really wants home defense. And he has shown us how to start to make democracy live in a community's schools, city government, recreation system, and all community services. The book is an action manual full of suggestions and examples.

The Gymnast's Manual.

By Wilbur D. West, M.P.E., Ph.D. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $3.25.

Physical education teachers will welcome this new presentation of an old sport. The nomenclature is logical and the discussion of relationships between performer and apparatus simplified. Excellent guide drawings copied from motion pictures of expert gymnasts illustrate the book throughout. The detailed index and selected bibliography are additional aids for beginner, advanced student, teacher or recreation worker.

Needle Point as a Hobby.

By D. Geneva Lent. Harper and Brothers, New York. $3.00.

This book combines a portrayal of the historical development of needle point with an extensive and diagrammatic set of instructions on how to carry on every step in the creation of needlework tapestries. Materials are described and color schemes suggested.

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Extracts from Address

By Ambassador JOHN G. WINANT*
First Vice-President
National Recreation Association
At Durham, England, June 6, 1942

"THE UNITED NATIONS must make the same energetic drive after the war to wipe out the social evils of poverty, sickness and unemployment that they are showing in their all-out effort to defeat fascism. The war must be won on the economic front if it is to be won on the military front. We must move on to a great social offensive if we are to win the war completely.

"Anti-fascism is not a short-term military job. Fascism comes from poverty and unemployment. To crush fascism at its roots we must crush the depression of democracy.

"The United Nations are learning to know each other better as the war goes on. This will lead to a finding of a common ground. The world of today and tomorrow demands courage. We have the courage to defeat poverty as we are defeating fascism and we must translate it into action with the same urgency and united purpose that we have won from our comradeship in this war.

"What we want is not complicated. We have enough technical knowledge and organizing ability to respond to this awakening of the social conscience.

"We have enough courage. We have put it to use. When the war is done the drive for tanks must become a drive for houses. The drive for food to prevent the enemy from starving us must become a drive for food to satisfy the needs of all people of all countries.

"The drive for physical fitness in the forces must become a drive for bringing the death and sickness rates in the whole population down to the lowest possible level. The drive for man power in the war must become a drive for employment to make freedom from want a living reality.

"The drive for all-out war effort by the United Nations must become a drive for an all-out peace effort based on the same cooperation, willingness and sacrifice."

* Because John G. Winant is First Vice-President of the National Recreation Association and has given so much thought and leadership to recreation in New Hampshire and in the nation; because he is so vital a part of the national recreation movement; and because his address has received so much favorable comment, we print extracts from it here — although his subject is not recreation. Ambassador Winant urged before his return to England new and larger tasks for the National Recreation Association when the Second World War has been won and peace established.

JOHN G. WINANT

An editorial by William Rose Benét in *The Saturday Review of Literature*, June 13, 1942, had this to say of John G. Winant:

"One of us Americans has recently had his say in England. . . .

"John G. Winant said in no uncertain terms: 'We must move on to a great social offensive if we are to win the war completely.'

"There is a line for influential writers and editors to take up from now on! 'To crush fascism at its roots we must crush the depression of democracy.'

"For that is what the fighting forces are going to ask of you after this war. That is what we are fighting for. That is the problem that is going to be laid right on your doorstep, later on, and the question that is going to demand an immediate answer.

"As we are proud to have in our House of Representatives a Congressman like the straight-thinking and hard-hitting Eliot of Massachusetts, so we are proud to have for our Ambassador to England another American of high character, old family, and new vision. Winant's speech was as good news to us as Admiral Nimitz's communiqué, which was just about the best news yet! The U. S. has the courage. After this war, political demagogues are not going to avail against the new world that the people want and that the people are going to have. For the common man is doing, and will continue to do, the fighting. The common man in all the United Nations will win the war. That is as sure as that the sun will rise. And then to win the peace is going to involve all the spiritual as well as all the physical courage of which we, as one nation, are capable."

October

Courtesy Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools, Chicag

EARLY ARRIVALS AT THE HALLOWE'EN PARTY

Print by Gedge Harmon

"OUR harvest being gotten in," runs an old account of the first Thanksgiving, "our Governor sent foure men out fowling, so that we might after a more special manner rejoyce together after we had gathered the fruit of our labours. The foure in one day killed as much fowle as, with a little help beside, served the Company almost a weeke."

The first summer's crop at the Plymouth colony had been good. With the help of friendly Indians the colonists had planted and harvested abundant supplies for the winter. With such good fortune, it seemed only fitting that the governor should set aside a week for feasting in October of that first year in America, 1621.

Since wild turkeys were common in the Massachusetts region, they became the traditional center of the autumn feast. Indians had taught the settlers to cultivate wild corn and this, too, was spread upon the table. Never before had the white men known of the crop.

The legend of maize is recounted by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his "Song of Hiawatha." As the Indian hero was fasting in the woods to bring blessings on his people, he was approached by one, Mondamin, a young man arrayed in green and yellow with "plumes of green falling over his golden hair." The visitor bade Hiawatha wrestle with him, and this they did in three daily contests. Then Mondamin announced unexpectedly that Hiawatha would conquer him the following day. The prophecy came true. Hiawatha buried his challenger with care as he had been bidden. He buried him "where rain might fall upon him and the sun might warm him," tending the grave each day until a small green shoot grew from the ground.

> "And before the Summer ended
> Stood the maize in all its beauty,
> With its shining robes about it
> And its long, soft, golden tresses."

The colonists, however, did not enjoy good fortune in all the years that followed. In 1623 a severe drought withered the crops so terribly that a special day of prayer was set aside in July. Later, when rain had aided the crops and supplies had arrived from England, the governor declared a day of "public Thanksgiving."

Not until 1636 was there a Thanksgiving day as we know it now. At that time church services were held in the morning, followed by feasts in all the homes, "the poorer sort being invited of the richer." The custom spread throughout the colonies until Washington, as President of the new United States, proclaimed the first Thanksgiving to be held on a national scale.

> "Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the Beneficient Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country, previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of his providence, in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and, in general, for all the great and various favors, which he has been pleased to confer upon us."—Excerpt from Presidential Proclamation, October 3, 1789, in "Writings of George Washington," by Jared Sparks.

The observance of Thanksgiving, however, was limited almost exclusively to New England. The

(Continued on page 419)

What They Say About Recreation

"IT WOULD SURPRISE any of us if we realized how much store we unconsciously set by beauty, and how little savour there would be left in life if it were withdrawn. It is the smile on the earth's face, open to all, and needs but the eye to see, the mood to understand."—*John Galsworthy.*

"Yesterday belonged to the worker; tomorrow belongs to the wise users of leisure. In leisure the civilized man makes the most of himself. And in the well-balanced life flourish the finest fruits of American individualism."—*Walter Pitkin.*

"Experience has demonstrated that under the conditions of city life no function of government is more intimately connected with the welfare, health and happiness of the people than that of supervised recreation."—*Hon. T. M. Eaton,* Long Beach, California.

"To 'make others happy' except through liberating their powers and engaging them in activities that enlarge the meaning of life is to harm them. . . . To foster conditions that widen the horizon of others and give them command of their own powers so that they can find their own happiness in their own fashion is the way of social action."—*John Dewey.*

"Recreation sees man as a social animal, and it proceeds on the theory that man does not live simply to work, but that with equal validity he works to live."—*Ott Romney.*

"Regimentation in the field of leisure would run counter to its essential nature, but freedom to follow satisfying leisure-time interests implies a wider range of facilities than the average individual can supply. Social planning and social control must go hand in hand as we build up the leisure-time world of the future."—*Jesse F. Steiner.*

"If the democratic way of life were not based on a moral concept of human relations, it would not be worth preserving. To look on democracy simply as a form of government is to underestimate the fullness of life it nourishes. It is part of the moral wisdom of the ages—men living together in mutual respect and a common destiny."—*Brooks Atkinson.*

"In a democracy, society must recognize that the individual has rights which are guaranteed, and the individual must recognize that he has responsibilities which are not to be evaded."—*Harry Woodburn Chase.*

"It is important that we think of parks as great teachers because it is a universal appreciation of nature—a love of country—that builds a great culture."—*Raymond C. Morrison.*

"Food, clothing, housing, transportation, and recreation are among the most important and fundamental basic goods and services. These are elemental needs and all people must have them in order to maintain any reasonable standard of living which will be adequate to support morale."—*J. R. Sharmon* in *The Teaching of Physical Education.*

"At the present time those interested in keeping life strong in America need to broadcast the idea that recreation isn't merely playgrounds for children; escape from a world of reality into fantasy; that there is opportunity to use leisure to help meet the social needs of the day."—*V. K. Brown.*

"The values of life which are to sustain our culture, to make us fit for freedom, and to aid us in the enjoyment of democratic living must come from both labor and leisure."—*Eduard C. Lindeman.*

"Take the child as he is and help him to develop so that he can live the fullest, richest life possible in the environment in which he finds himself. That is the purpose of education."—*Jesse M. Shaver* in *Childhood Education.*

"With feet and legs coming into general use again, and not as yet frozen, the noble art of pedestrianism may be revived. . . . Let's go back to the earth when we can. There are strength and patience in it."—From *The New York Times.*

"Never was healthful and happy recreation more needed in this country. . . . For the young, pastime is a vitamin of life; for older folks it is a tonic against the fever of despair."—*Dr. Henry Van Dyke.*

A Hallowe'en Barn Frolic

By MARY HITCHINGS

The party described in this article is based on a Barn Frolic planned and carried out in New York City by the Recreation Leadership class at Teachers College, Columbia University, under the auspices of the Physical Education Department. With few changes it would make a jolly home or community Hallowe'en party.

ALEERING DOBBIN, a purple cow, MacDonald Duck, and other barnyard animals swayed to and fro on their flying-ring halters in the big college gymnasium. Below them a double circle of students, faculty members, and service men were singing, "Here we go 'round the mountain, two by two . . ." [1] "Farmer Brown" was greeting new arrivals, and in the wink of an eye had them singing lustily with the other guests. Dobbin and MacDonald Duck nodded approvingly. Though they were only paper bag animals, they knew a good barn frolic when they saw one.

Clapping in time to the music, everyone sang, "Give us a little motion, two by two . . ." and with verse three imitated the motions of the couple in the center of the ring. "Rise up, sugar, rise!" came with a shout at the end of each verse. The barn frolic was off to a good start, agreed the committee, if its hilarious beginning was any indication.

Next, the pianist struck up "Old MacDonald Had a Farm," [2] and the one hundred or more guests seated themselves on the floor around the piano singing with gusto all the way down the list of MacDonald's menagerie. "Shucking of the Corn" [3] and "Farmer in the Dell" [2] were favorites, too.

If you give a similar party, you may want to include rounds such as "Three Blind Mice" and "Row, Row, Row Your Boat." [2] They make the stiffest group unbend and are always popular.

After fifteen minutes of singing, four girls on the committee joined right hands in the center of the floor to start "Honey, You Can't Love One." [4] Marching clockwise, they sang:

"Honey, you can't love one
Honey, you can't love one
You can't love one and have any fun
Oh! Honey, you can't love one."

On the second verse, the girls faced about, joined left hands and marched counter-clockwise. Each beckoned to a man to link arms with her. Thus, the four points grew with each verse until the end of the song. Following this, Farmer Brown led everyone in a Grand March, [4] which ended with all seating themselves on the floor or on the chairs ranged along the walls.

If you are planning a party to be given in a private home, the Grand March could become "Follow the Leader." Invade attic and cellar, front yard and garden, if the weather permits. Masqueraders may march by a previously chosen jury, who will award prizes for, say, the cleverest and "corniest" costumes.

"Musical elbows," a novel form of musical chairs, came next. Twelve girls were chosen for "chairs." They lined up one behind the other, every other girl with left hand on hip, the others with right arms akimbo. Thirteen men were asked to volunteer for this game. To a march tune, they walked around the human chairs, and when the music stopped each linked arms with one of the girls. The man left without a partner, of course, was out. As in musical chairs, one "elbow" was removed each time to leave one less than the number of players.

Print by Gedge Harmon

1. All numbers refer to bibliography.

An unusual potato race called for another group of thirteen volunteers. Forming a ring around a pile of twelve potatoes, they faced the center and circled in time to the music. When it stopped, everyone made a mad rush to grab a potato. The one who emerged from the scramble empty-handed had to drop out. This continued as in "musical elbows" until there were two left, each attempting to get the one remaining potato.

Any number, of course, can play both games so long as there is one more player than "elbows" or potatoes. Toy animals would make unusual prizes for the winners.

A game that brought shrieks of laughter from the onlookers was the "bull in the china shop" obstacle race. Alternating gymnasium mats and horses arranged in two rows were the obstacles. An exceptionally pretty girl was asked to stand at the head of each line. Two men volunteered and each was blindfolded with a paper bag bull mask. The girls were given cowbells of different pitch and each "bull" stumbled about in an attempt to follow the sound of the bell as the girl in his row walked in and out among the obstacles ringing it. The "bull" reaching the end of his row first was the winner. Obstacles for a smaller party held in a hall or home could be furniture alternated with pillows, boxes, etc.

Everyone had a chance to catch his breath while a magician entertained with cut paper and string tricks.[5] A quiet game such as bobbing for apples by groups of volunteers could have been substituted. During the happy chatter that followed the magician's performance, Farmer Brown rang his cowbell and announced that faculty members were serving cider and doughnuts, pointing out the long serving table set up at one end of the "barn." It was decorated with colorful autumn leaves. At the opposite end of the room, a panel made of bright vegetables and fruit cut from construction paper and pasted on a large sheet of white cardboard flanked by corn sheaves added a festive note. Everyone was drinking one more cup of cider and munching doughnuts when the strains of "Turkey in the Straw"[6] were heard above the chatter and laughter.

On a small table stage two buffoons—a farmer and his wife — were singing "Swing your honey, don't you fall," dramatizing each call with their ridiculously tiny bodies and big heads.

"Now take that lady by the hair
And around that lady over there.
Into the center with a whoa haw gee
And 'round that gent from Tennessee."

So great was the applause that the buffoons danced "Darling Nellie Grey"[4] and "Farmer in the Dell."[1]

A buffoon stage and act are easily prepared. All you need is a table for a stage and a curtain with slits for the head and hands of each performer. Sew small sleeves, tight at the wrist, to the hand slits. Attach suitably dressed, armless cardboard or puppet bodies with flexible legs to the curtain below the head slits and between the hand slits. The performers can move the feet of the puppets and make them dance by means of strings attached to the sleeves and to the feet of the puppets. A hat or wig, make-up, and perhaps a musical instrument complete the props.

"When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin" or "Little Orphan Annie," by James Whitcomb Riley, are good Hallowe'en recitations and might be part of the buffoons' program. If important personages or faculty members can be prevailed upon to take part, it will add zest to the show.

Following the buffoons' example, the guests swung into sets for an hour of country dancing. Soon gay groups of three—a man with a girl on each side—had formed a large circle facing clockwise. All joined in singing "Oh, the Old Gray Mare, she ain't what she used to be," as each group stepped right with right foot, right with left foot, then kicked left with the right foot.[7] Farmer Brown called directions until the steps had become familiar to all. More country dances followed with time out now and then for cider.

When the party was over Farmer Brown bid the guests good-bye. "Goodnight, goodnight . . . had a grand time" echoed back to the planning committee gathered in the gymnasium for a post-party huddle. All agreed that their objective of getting everyone to participate in some party activity had a grand time," echoed back to the planning the guests in good spirits. The anticipated shortage of men had been minimized by the omission of games and dances requiring partners. There had been active and quiet games — something that would appeal to each guest. Any lingering formality or stiffness had been dispelled by having everyone sit on the floor whenever feasible.

After some discussion, the committee decided that precise timing was the key to the frolic's success. The party, carefully planned to last from seven-thirty to ten o'clock, had not dragged, had ended on time, and no event had been omitted for lack of time. Service men were able to stay

until the end and still had ample time to get back to their quarters.

Dobbin blinked a sleepy eye at MacDonald Duck as the gymnasium was being set to rights, and muttered, "Now, that's what I'd call a real party — a little more horseplay plus a few oats would have made it perfect!" A moment later he was added to the pile of discarded decorations.

More Party Suggestions

A Barn Frolic such as the one described is an ideal celebration for "All Hallows Even," since our modern Hallowe'en is an outgrowth of early English and Roman harvest festivals. This Teachers College party is especially suitable for a large group, but may be adapted to the entertainment of a smaller number of guests in a school or private home. A barn, of course, would be an ideal setting, if a suitable one is available in your community.

Posters and Invitations. If you are planning a community Hallowe'en party, use colorful posters to spread the news. Cut orange paper in the shape of a barn and illustrate with a scarecrow or corn sheaves. Paper bag animal heads in themselves make engaging announcements. As an eye-catching device, tie a cowbell or jack-o'-lantern to an arm projecting from a burnt-edged wrapping paper poster.

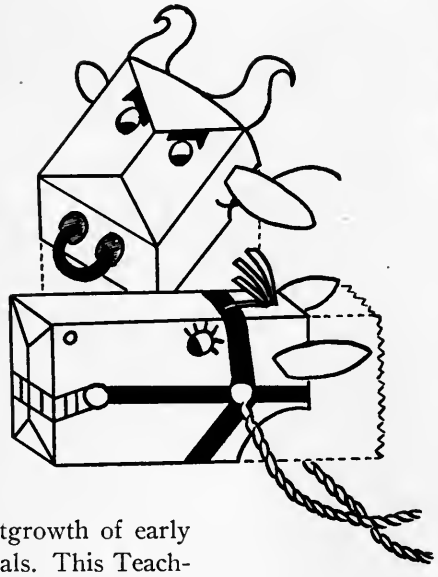
Display posters wherever the public congregates —in stores, schools, libraries. If service men are to be guests of honor, tack one on the USO bulletin board. Supplement these with mimeographed invitations for door-to-door delivery, and you will find that your Hallowe'en Barn Frolic is a "must" on everyone's calendar.

Individual invitations sent through the mail are best for small home parties. These may be cut in Hallowe'en designs from stiff orange paper or, if you wish to make more elaborate invitations, folders may be decorated with spatter prints[8] of farm animals or Hallowe'en patterns. Print them in black ink. Here is a sample invitation in verse:

Come frolic, come frolic
On All Hallows Eve!
From *eight to eleven**
Farmer *Brown** will receive
Hillbillies and farmers
And charming milkmaids!
Come frolic, come frolic
Till the Harvest Moon fades!

R.S.V.P.
*Insert proper hours
Insert host's name

(Wear any "barnyard" or Hallowe'en costume. Prizes for cleverest and "corniest" costumes)



Whether used as decorations or masks, these paper bag animal heads give grotesque charm to a Hallowe'en Barn Frolic or Masquerade

Decorations. To greet the guests, set near the door a broom-and-coat-hanger scarecrow dressed in shirt and overalls. He should hold a cowbell for guests to ring before entering. A paper bag cow with a bell around her neck would serve the same purpose.

Barnyard animal heads add a delightfully humorous note to your decorations and are not difficult to make.[9] The base is a large brown paper bag. Either its broad side or end may be the animal's face. Features may be painted with bright colored poster paint or cut from colored construction paper and glued in place. Projecting beak, horns, or tongue give a more realistic touch than painted features. Green construction paper or crepe paper cut in shreds makes a glamorous mane for Dobbin or whiskers for Billy Goat Gruff. Bossie, the purple cow, ("I'd rather see than be one!") will bring many a chortle from your guests. Fasten the "livestock" to chandeliers, curtains, and pictures if the party is given in a hall or private home.

Bull masks for the obstacle race are, of course, made in the same fashion. Be sure to use large bags that will slip easily over the head. If you prefer, cut them to fit the face (see illustration at top of page) and tie them on.

Traditional jack-o'-lanterns, corn sheaves, ghosts, and witches are always suitable, but perhaps should not predominate at a barn frolic — even on Hallowe'en. Originate and carry out your own decoration ideas, since planning and making decorations are as much fun as the party itself.

Additional Games.[10] "A Bean Says" is a good pre-party game for a masquerade party. When each "unknown" arrives, give him as many beans as there are guests to use as payment to those who guess his identity. For example, a hillbilly might accost a milkmaid saying, "A bean says you are Ellen Jones." If the guess is correct, Ellen Jones gives the hillbilly a bean; if wrong, the hillbilly must pay the milkmaid a bean. Play until all have

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The Children's Hour

By MYRTLE F. PATTERSON
Acting Superintendent
Recreation Department
Lynchburg, Virginia

"THE CHILDREN'S HOUR, on every Saturday at this time over WLVA and sponsored by the Recreation Department of the city of Lynchburg." Heard every Saturday at twelve o'clock noon since 1931, this announcement has become a familiar one to WLVA's audience of 128,000 listeners. Starting when the station first went on the air, the Children's Hour has been an uninterrupted feature and, according to a recent poll, the most popular program broadcast on Saturdays.

Each of the fifteen playgrounds of Lynchburg, Virginia, in turn puts on a half hour program, and every playground broadcasts on an average of four times a year. The Saturday broadcast is entirely a talent program, consisting of short one-act plays, songs, dances, recitations, and musical numbers. When in April, 1941, the tenth anniversary of the Children's Hour was celebrated, many of the radio participants in the early programs —some of them married now with children taking part in current programs— were featured.

In addition to the regular Saturday program, there is a playground newscast each Wednesday afternoon from 5:00 to 5:15. This broadcast takes on the aspects of a Walter Winchell news program, with a reporter from two playgrounds appearing each week to give news of playground activities and happenings in the community around the playgrounds.

WLVA has cooperated wholeheartedly with other phases of Lynchburg's recreation program. The entire season's schedule of games played last year in the Civic Club's Softball League was broad-

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Representatives of Lynchburg's playgrounds who last year took part in the broadcast of the Children's Hour Christmas program

Where Adults Are Not Admitted—

Unless Accompanied by a Child

Courtesy Mount Holyoke Alumnae Quarterly

By
RUTH DAUCHY
"Zooperintendent"
Children's Zoo

"No grown-up may enter this wonderful story-book-land-come-true unless escorted by a child. Then—just to put you in your proper place—the admission fee for children is 15 cents; for adults 10 cents."

"LOW BRIDGE! Watch your heads, please! Watch your heads—"

You may well heed the warning for you are entering the Children's Zoo (in the Bronx Zoo, New York City) and if you are more than four feet tall you must forego your adult dignity and belie your waistline and bend down (sister). The only entrance is beneath a bridge with a four foot clearance and everything within is designed for a child's eye view. Once you have successfully maneuvered the low bridge and straightened your head, you will find yourself in a miniature world of children's story books come to life.

Beneath the low hanging branches of an old horn-beam tree Pussy's in the Well, complete with Bell and family of three or more, to greet all visitors.

A large shell contains a fish tank, originally designed to hold guppies and tropical fish but the mechanics of maintaining an even temperature in an outdoor tank became too involved so the guppies sublet to gold fish—common garden variety.

The Piglet's House is next and most unique from an architectural standpoint. There is not one straight line in its whole construction. The result is a low white house with a slanting roof, shingled and sketchily patched with old tin signs, with yawning crooked windows and doors and a side porch, all surrounded by a low board fence and a rackety-packety atmosphere. It houses three baby pigs who have to be bottle-fed (a ceremony in which the small customers are allowed to participate by holding the bottles—to their great delight). These babies remain so for an embarrassingly short time and have to be traded in on the average of every six weeks, lest they outgrow their surroundings.

After Piglet's House comes Noah's Ark, in dry dock. This exhibit is one of the most popular with the children for they can climb the gangplank,

This story of the Children's Zoo at Bronx Park, New York City, appeared in the May 1942 issue of the *Mount Holyoke Alumnae Quarterly*, and is reprinted in *Recreation* through the courtesy of the *Quarterly*.

take a turn about the deck, feed the animals in the big central cage (who are a conglomeration of Central and South American mammals, unique in that they can all live together in peace and harmony), and best of all the children can "steer the boat" by pushing the long handled stern rudder. Another point in the Ark's favor is the fact that Mother and Father must stay below as the gangplank was not constructed for adult size, and by the time the Junior member of the family descends they are fairly seething with curiosity to know "What's up there? What animals did you see?" and Junior has the privilege of telling *them* this time—if he cares to.

"The fact that the children may actually play with and feed the animals," says the author, "seems first to account for the popularity of the Children's Zoo, and the second appeal seems to be the charm of the setting. In its first year of operation the Children's Zoo has entertained 230,000 children and parents — and there's always room for more."

Kanga's House is next, a bamboo bomba with a bright blue post fence behind which Kanga and Roo, two young and very importunate kangaroos, beg for food by poking their small paws out between the posts.

Then comes the Rabbit Hill, surrounded by a low red snow fence with spaces between for the tiniest child to peek through and poke fingers in to pet the bunnies. Here ten large rabbits scurry around the hill and in and out the front door, appropriately door-carded B'rer Rabbit in large letters. It was hoped that the Rabbit Hill could be kept green and verdant and artistically landscaped with various kinds of plants, but all intentions were laid waste by the voracity of the inhabitants whose taste was, unfortunately, all in their mouths.

Up a nearby staircase marked private is the office of the Children's Zoo. This house in the trees serves as a headquarters for the six girl attendants as well as the Zoo-perintendent's office where the routine business of ordering food, animals, repairs, signs, and so forth is transacted. The downstairs portion of this house serves as food room and store room and is filled with cages for the second and third shift of handleable animals who are placed in the play ring in relays during the day.

The play ring is a high point for the parents who stand by and watch as well as for the children who climb in to pet the animals. A straw-filled circle like a small circus ring, painted red and blue, it stands in the center of the Children's Zoo and is always occupied by a number of pet animals: kittens, goats, chickens, piglets, sheep, lambs, ducks, and occasionally a special pet like a kinkajou, a small marmoset, or a baby llama. These animals are changed at frequent intervals during the day to guard against wear and tear on their nervous systems. The ring is presided over by one of the girl attendants who sees that proper introductions are made and amicable relations maintained between animals and children.

Ferdinand the Bull (Junior Size) stands at the foot of the office stairs beneath a beach umbrella on hot summer days with his flowers placed on a shelf behind him discreetly out of reach.

A mother donkey and her baby, currently Hilda and Hildagarde, live in the next enclosure, also beneath a gay red and white striped awning.

Irwin, the always popular llama, is fed by one of the Zoo's daring young visitors

Courtesy Mount Holyoke Alumnae Quarterly

The Duck Pond, shaded by a low hanging bush, is painted blue in a circle of bricks and surrounded by a white pebble yard where white ducks and yellow ducklings swim about and sun them-

selves. The duck population swells perceptibly in number after Easter when many an Easter duckling finds the atmosphere of the Children's Zoo more attractive than a New York apartment. Their house is a blue two-family bungalow with a rattan roof, shared with two disdainful geese, Suki and Lucy—who prefer the ring to the pond—and the other half shelters a large flock of feathery-legged cochin bantams ("chickens with pants on, Mommy!")

Another two-family house adjacent to the ducks and chickens contains Irwin, the llama, an inveterate purveyor of hair ribbons and animal food—not to mention an occasional nibble of passing fur jackets, mink or rabbit equally palatable; and Baa Baa the Black Sheep.

Chateau Guinea is an elaborate miniature castle with moat, drawbridge, and courtyard where an ever-increasing family of guinea pigs resides in royal splendor under a coat of arms which says "Chateau Guinea—we are small but many."

An oval racetrack holds the Hare and the Tortoise, the latter a huge old Galapagos Tortoise whose speed is only exceeded by his appetite.

The Mouse Clock is a grandfather clock with a wheel in its face and Hic, Dic, and Doc, the three white mice, run up a tiny wire ramp around the pendulum into the wheel which revolves in the face of the clock as they take their exercise.

Punch and Judy are two capricious goats who reside in Billy Whisker's House, a bamboo shelter with a picturesque half roof of rattan and bamboo.

In his gaily painted "Special Feature" cage Lord Hol-jer-noz of the North American Skunks (erstwhile Lord Lenthereek but title retracted for commercial reasons) holds a horrible fascination for his public, no matter how often said public is reassured that he is thoroughly de-scented.

A miniature Old Mill in the center of the Children's Zoo is the home of Sir Anthony, a frisky chipmunk who exercises violently, to the delight of the children, in a squirrel wheel which forms the water wheel of the mill.

Too Wit and Too Woo, a pair of little screech owls, in their small glass fronted house, hear more than they speak. Penny, a tame red rooster, Deacon, a talking crow, Mr. and Mrs. Turkey Gobbler, and Boots, a fat ram, wander about at will and are shameless beggars of animal food, and ever under foot.

No popcorn or peanuts or candy are allowed and specially prepared pellets of food are sold in 5c packages to eliminate digestive troubles among the animals. If an innocent three- or four-year old eats one of these pellets under any misapprehension, as occasionally happens, the attendants can safely assure the worried parents that no harm can possibly come of it.

A registered nurse is in attendance at the Children's Zoo at all times. The First Aid Quarters are in a gay little house with a chair in the shape of a rabbit for small patients, whose most prevalent complaints are bruised knees and elbows. Large patients rarely require attention except for the occasional absent-minded adult who forgets to duck going under the bridge.

Each child is given a small souvenir medallion on departure as a reminder of his visit. On one side of the medal is a picture of Burma, the baby elephant on the Riding Animal Track; on the other is Suki, the Goose, exhibit A of the Children's Zoo.

Some interesting comments on this novel zoo appeared in an article in the August 1941 issue of *Parents' Magazine*. A few quotations follow:

"Apartment house parents who have felt keen regret because they could not surround their children with household pets, due to lack of space, can partly remedy that condition now that the gay and highly imaginative Children's Zoo in Bronx Park is a reality. For this story-book zoo within a zoo has its own collection of twenty-four animals, its own zoo-superintendent, the charming Miss Ruth Dauchy, and a staff of attractive and helpful young assistants.

"This zoo-let is built inside the pony tract west of the elephant house. It was designed and executed by Harry Sweeny, Jr., assistant general director of the Zoological Park and the Aquarium. A low bridge carrying the pony tract spans the entrance, and the arch under the bridge is just high enough for a child of eight or nine years to walk through upright. . . . Only 500 persons are admitted at one time in order that all of them may see and play with the animals without undue confusion or fatigue to the pets.

"Of course there is a problem connected with the Children's Zoo—the youngsters hate to leave. Promises of return visits are usually extracted before they consent to go home. Sometimes the problem is graver, as when a little ten-year-old tells his mother he will never be satisfied until he has a llama of his own; or when a little eight-year-old fails to understand why she can't replace her doll house with a guineapig castle."

"Make and Mend It"

In the *Boys' Handy Book of Sports, Games and Experiments* published in 1884, a number of chapters are devoted to the activities of the "Make and Mend Club." This has led to the suggestion that we have in *Recreation* a "Make and Mend" Column to which our readers will contribute information about substitutes they have devised for materials not now available, methods they have discovered to prolong the life of equipment, and novel handcraft articles they have made. The success of such a column will depend on you! However simple and elementary your contribution may seem to you to be, don't hesitate to send it in.

THE REPLACEMENT of athletic equipment is becoming increasingly difficult because of a shortage of raw materials. It is more important than ever before that precautions be taken to prolong the useful life of athletic equipment.

Leather Goods. The most common causes of trouble with leather goods are high temperature and excessive moisture. There are three types of accumulations which form on leather, only one of which is harmful. This is a green mold which will rot leather.

In order to prevent green mold rot, leather articles should be kept in a cool, dry place. When wet, leather articles should be dried immediately, but the action should not be forced. The article should be dried at normal room temperature without the use of artificial heat or sunlight. If repeated wetting and drying are encountered, there will be a tendency for a hardness to develop. This can be overcome by applying Neatsfoot oil or a light paraffin (mineral) oil to the leather surface. Mersolite-P is an excellent commercial leather dressing.

Leather that has become soiled should be cleaned with clear, cool water and saddle soap only. The saddle soap should be applied with a moist cloth or sponge. Rub the leather until dirt is loosened. It should then be wiped clean and briskly rubbed by hand or with a clean cloth.

Inflated Equipment. Inflated balls should be stored inflated, but not at normal pressure. This is particularly true of last-built or molded balls. They should not be folded or crushed.

When inflating a ball with rubber core valve, always moisten the needle, preferably with glycerin. If the needle is moistened with the mouth, remove the moisture from the needle after using.

Always use a pressure gauge to insure correct inflation. Overinflation should be avoided as this materially affects the shape and life of any ball.

On permanent posts and stations, mesh-wire cage or stalls can be constructed for the storage of balls. Each ball should have a separate stall. This will avoid crushing and will allow plenty of circulation for drying.

Rubber Goods. Every effort should be made to conserve rubber goods. Any rubber material which is no longer serviceable should be turned in for salvage. Every scrap of rubber should be saved.

The chief enemies of rubber are direct sunlight, heat, grease and oil. With regard to sunlight and heat, all that can be done is to minimize the duration of exposure. Grease and oil should be removed with soap and water. Never use dry cleaning fluids on rubber goods.

Badminton and Tennis Rackets. Badminton and tennis rackets should be kept in a cool dry place. If presses are not available, rackets should be hung.

Ping-Pong. Loosen nets when not in use. Remove dents in ping-pong balls by pouring boiling water over them.

Shuffleboard. Keep wood floor court waxed to reduce wear on floor and discs.

Tennis, Volleyball and Badminton Nets. In damp areas, tarred nets are best. All nets should be carefully preserved, as they are increasingly difficult to obtain. They should be taken in during bad weather, kept dry and repaired at the first indication of damage. When not in use, the nets should be loosened to relieve tension.

Baseballs and Softballs. A single broken stitch should be repaired. Covers should be cleaned and kept dry. Take in bases when not in use.

Athletic Shoes. All athletic shoes are subjected to dampness due to perspiration, rain or snow. This tends to remove the tannage oil from the leather,

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As the initial contribution to the "Make and Mend" Column, we present material appearing in an article, "Care and Maintenance of Athletic Equipment," which was published in the August 1942 issue of the bulletin entitled *Notes on Morale Activities*, prepared for Unit Commanders and Special Service Officers by the Special Service Division of the War Department.

"Over There"

By LORA KELLY

A sailor from West Virginia "swings" it with an English girl at the Washington Club which has been established in London by the Red Cross

"THERE ARE only a few of us here but all our girls are good troupers. We travel many miles at night in bad weather over bumpy roads to put on a dance. As we gather round the pot-bellied stoves in the half-barrel huts and see how glad the men are to talk to us, we realize that there is a place for us here. We supply the needed link between the soldier and his home."

This is Jane Goodell speaking on a special Red Cross broadcast from Iceland. Jane Goodell is a former New York recreation worker, a member of one of the first task forces assigned to Red Cross duty overseas.

She and her co-workers were in the vanguard of a steady procession of professionally trained recreation workers which has gone to far-distant lands from national headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington since America's entrance into the war. Coming from all parts of the country, they clear up their desks, bid the home folk good-bye "for the duration," and are off on a long journey to an "unknown destination."

The first stop is National Headquarters for a brief orientation course. No matter how many academic degrees adorn one's name this preliminary training is essential.

Next is a probationary assignment to a military post in this country for practical experience in well-established Red Cross recreation centers under supervision of the resident staff. Here they absorb not only the atmosphere of an armed camp and learn its lore, but they undergo a process of physical hardening as well. They are still "rookies" just like their newly inducted brothers in khaki.

This period of breaking-in varies. It is cut short when orders come from headquarters to report at a certain port at a certain time for embarkation. From then on, like the troops, their movements are a military secret. Not until they arrive safely at their overseas stations can their whereabouts be disclosed.

The Recreation Program

The general Red Cross recreation program is of a three-fold nature—hospital, task force and club, according to Mr. Virgil Dahl, Director of Recreation, Red Cross Services to the Armed Forces.

"The oldest of these is that of medically approved recreation for service hospitals, dating back to the first World War," he says. "This has been in continuous operation throughout the years in general army and navy hospitals, expanded or diminished according to the needs. It has furnished the foundations on which the other two have been built and adapted to the present global wartime conditions.

"Long before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Red Cross recreation workers were on duty in the station hospitals in the training camps all over the country. They were an integral part of the station hospital staffs functioning under the supervision of the assistant field director and cooperating with the medical social workers in behalf of convalescent patients. Fully a year before the country's advent into the war these recreation workers in the new training camps were setting up their improvised theatrical stages and game tables in vacant hospital wards. The seventy Red Cross recreation buildings, now a reality, were still in the blue print stage. The resourcefulness of these pioneers was often severely tested not only by lack of equipment but lack of floor space.

"In the course of the rapidly expanding war preparations these material adjuncts to the program were forthcoming to match the spirit of helpfulness which had been there all the time.

"Some of the first draft recreation workers who were on duty all through the early stages of defense training have gone overseas to undertake

another pioneer experience of setting up the recreation programs in a foreign land under entirely different conditions."

Despite the rapidly changing picture of events, Mr. Dahl observes that certain fundamentals remain unchanged. "Whether recreation workers are bustling about hospital wards with games for patients, assembling state properties for an amateur show, or running a bridge tournament in a service club, one significant fact stands out in crystalline clearness—they are meeting a need," he declared.

"Whether they are on duty in chill climates of the north or in a palm-shaded hut in the tropics, they bring to the job experience, training, resourcefulness, a sense of humor, and a thorough understanding of soldier psychology. In the hospital and task force they follow pretty much the same pattern as their co-workers in the training and replacement camps on the home shores, with such differentiations as are expedient because of climate, local customs and military necessity."

Obviously there is a wide gap between the entertainment tastes of the husky young Yank on leave and the convalescent soldier in a wheel chair. The former wants action—plenty of it. The lad with his leg in a cast wants a quiet game of cards or something to read.

Service clubs are the answer to the able-bodied Yank's leisure problem.

When Joe Is on Furlough

In response to a definite need, twelve clubs and two recreation centers are now functioning in such widely separated parts of the globe as London, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Australia, New Caledonia, and other islands of the Pacific. Here's how they operate:

Private Joe Doaks has a pass and a forty-eight hour furlough. He's a member of the American task forces "over there" or "down under" and he's a stranger in a strange land, even if the language of the natives is a reasonable facsimile of his own.

Let's tune in on Joe as he checks into the Washington Club in London, for example. The British clubs, directed by Mr. G. Ott Romney, are typical of the new centers elsewhere, with variations according to climate and other local conditions.

Private Joe steps up to the desk where he is greeted by a pleasant American voice, "Glad to see you, Soldier, what can we do for you?"

From then on Joe's only problem is a choice of entertainment fare. First, he is assigned to sleeping quarters. Maybe it is a room shared with another buddy, or a comfortable dormitory bed. In any event, he'll have a good long sleep, if that's what he wants, undisturbed by reveille, alarm clocks or commands of the "top kick."

Chances are, though, that Joe will be up bright and early so he won't miss anything. Downstairs he finds an honest-to-goodness American breakfast awaiting him. After he has had his fill of pancakes, cereal or whatever happens to be on the menu, he's primed to go sightseeing. Out in the lobby there's a big sign that reads "Leave and Information Bureau." Here's where arrangements can be made to do the town in the accepted tourist fashion. In case he doesn't want to go alone there's a big map of the United States dotted with little flags. Each flag has a name on it. That enables him to see at a glance who is among those present from his home town in the States. Well, if here isn't Bill Jones! Joe didn't even know he was in the service. There's the big lug over at the snack bar right this minute!

Reunions of this sort are not uncommon, and off they go to see everything from the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace and the Marble Arch to Mme. Tussand's wax works, and maybe a few other undesignated spots along the Thames.

Eventually Joe will wander back to the club with the Red Cross sign invitingly conspicuous over the doorway. Here he can flop down in a well-stuffed club chair and take a look at the latest magazines and newspapers.

But if he wants action, that's on tap too. What used to be a bar or a private ballroom before the Red Cross took over the hotel is now a gymnasium. There's plenty going on in this quarter. The club director or his assistant in charge is a man carefully selected by the Red Cross because of his experience in group recreation, and his record for successful supervision of athletics. Many of these men have been college football or basketball coaches and understand to the last gym shoe lace what it takes to put over a good athletic program.

But this isn't a man's world, by any means. There are real American girls in the picture too, and if anybody wants to play an exciting game of badminton or table tennis, Joe doesn't have to depend on other soldiers for an interesting partner or opponent. They are the recreation workers who are talented muscians and song leaders, skilled

in amateur dramatics. They can get a bridge tournament going in no time flat, settle a disputed point in a chess game, or take a hand themselves if there aren't enough players around. It is their job, however, not to exploit their own talents as performers, but to bring out the skills of others.

In addition to all this, these workers promote social affairs to which local girls are invited. In the London clubs the feminine uniformed forces of His Majesty, such as the WAAFS and the WRENS are frequent guests, to the delight of everybody. Introducing an attractive English lassie to the joys of hot dogs, "cokes," or hamburgers, readily available at the snack bar, or teaching her a few jitterbug steps to a swing tune from a juke box, is rated very highly as a furlough pastime by the Yanks on leave.

When the need for American recreation centers plus bed and board became apparent in these areas, the War Department called upon Red Cross, the only civilian agency operating within the confines of a military post, either at home or abroad, to sponsor the project. As a result of an exchange of correspondence between War Secretary Henry L. Stimson and Red Cross Chairman Norman H. Davis, an agreement was reached whereby sleeping accommodations and meals would be provided at a nominal cost but everything else would be free.

The War Department was insistent that the food and lodging be paid for by the soldier. The Secretary wrote that this was customary practice in similar clubs of the allied nations, and that it helped to maintain the service man's self-respect to pay for his bed and breakfast. The charge for these accommodations was set at fifty cents a night for bed and breakfast, and twenty cents for each of the other meals in the British Isles. These rates are below cost and the

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Girls in the uniformed British services respond gladly when invited by Red Cross workers to lend a hand with the entertainment of American soldiers and sailors

Square Dances for Soldiers

By RUTHALEE HOLLOWAY JORGENSEN
Assistant Superintendent
Recreation Department
Lincoln, Nebraska

Lincoln, Nebraska, has a novel recreation area known as the "Muny Game Courts," consisting of the floor of a former skating pond converted into a concrete surface on which courts have been marked off for such games as shuffleboard, volleyball, archery, table tennis, and badminton. This area has been prepared especially for the use of the service men, and every Saturday night during the past summer it became an outdoor dancing floor where square dancing sponsored by the Lincoln Recreation Board was a very popular feature of the recreation program.

SQUARE dancing was introduced to the soldiers coming to the Muny Game Courts as a series of three instruction sessions, on the theory that it was advisable to start with the fundamentals for the benefit of those who had not formerly engaged in square dancing. In attendance, also, were the men who knew and enjoyed square dancing. Noticeable from the first was one who seemed very proficient in the art. He was discovered to be R. B. Tefferteller, formerly a recreation representative of Amalgamated Clothing Company, who conducted folk and square dancing at the National Recreation Congress in Pittsburgh in 1938. Corporal Tefferteller, with his Tennessee version of square dancing, became greatly in demand at all later square dances.

After the first three dances the soldiers were do-si-doing like veterans, and interest seemed to indicate continuance of the dances. From twenty-five to thirty-five sets were always dancing on the 90′ x 360′ floor. Added attraction, of course, was the fact that "Lincolnettes," an organization of Lincoln girls interested in acting as social partners for the service men, were in attendance at the dances. Moreover, they arrived an hour be-

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Courtesy Lincoln Newspapers, Inc.

Decatur Doubles Its Recreation Tax

By a vote of 9 to 1, the citizens of Decatur, Illinois, protect the recreational gains made to date

The story of Decatur's successful recreational tax increase referendum, as told to Mary Graham Andrews by Wayne Gill, Superintendent of Public Recreation, is presented in the hope that its publication will help other cities which are planning similar campaigns.

A FEW MONTHS ago the Playground and Recreation Board of Decatur, Illinois, placed the following request before the City Council:

"As a result of the war the Playground and Recreation program of the city of Decatur faces a crisis. The very substantial assistance which has been received from WPA is being curtailed, and the need for public recreation is greater than ever.

"We have depended upon WPA for more than one-half of the employees to operate 15 summer playgrounds (7 lighted for evening play), 10 school gymnasiums, 6 community centers, 16 school playground and building programs, 27 special events, such as Christmas and Hallowe'en community celebrations, and other miscellaneous services.

"With the opportunity for employment in private industry increasing, capable leaders who have served on the recreation program have found other work, with the result that WPA has fewer people available for employment, and those who remain are being shifted into more direct war activity.

"At the same time the great increase in the population due to the location of war industries in our vicinity, restricted opportunity for travel and less home supervision of children due to women in industry create very serious problems in our city. Wherever these problems have arisen in our own cities and in England opportunity for wholesome recreation has been recognized as a basic need to preserve and stimulate the spirit of the people and keep down lawlessness and juvenile delinquency. Already in our own community juvenile delinquency is showing a tendency to increase.

"Without additional funds we shall have to retrench. This would be unfortunate even under normal conditions; it would be nothing short of tragic, faced as we are with the problems of war industry. To close four or five playgrounds would deprive citizens in those neighborhoods of services they have as much right to expect as those in any other neighborhood, and so far as the Playground and Recreation Board is concerned no one playground is any more important than another.

"The tax which was voted in 1936 has netted about $21,000.00 per year, 35¢ per capita, most of which has been spent for three full-time employees and forty part-time employees. WPA has supplied more than twice as much money, which has provided about sixty employees.

"Since the playground tax was voted the Legislature has increased the amount which may be levied for this purpose from 2/3 of a mill to 1 1/3 mills on each dollar of assessed value, providing the increase is authorized by a referendum.

"Therefore, believing that the maintenance of our playground and recreation program, particularly under present conditions, is of vital importance to the men, women and children of the city of Decatur, we respectfully request your honorable Body to call a special election at an early date, to provide an opportunity for the citizens of Decatur to vote on the proposition of increasing the playground and recreation tax as authorized by law."

Inexpensive Election Plan

Responding to the request, the City Council ordered a special election to be held Tuesday, July 21, 1942, for the purpose of voting on recreational tax increase. The election was planned and carried out at a minimum cost. Four voting districts were set up for the election, instead of using the usual thirty-seven precinct polls. The voting place was a public school in each district. The polls were open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. The only cost was the printing of the ballots. For the first time in a city vote, judges and clerks agreed to and did endorse their pay checks and return them to the city.

Practical Outline of Referendum

The following outline was used and found effective:

I. Newspapers

Herald (morning daily); *Review* (evening daily); *Decatur Advertiser* (weekly); *Weekly News.*

II. Endorsements

A. By letter

President of National Recreation Association
Director of Recreation, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.
President, State PTA, Chicago, Illinois
Director of Public Welfare, Springfield, Illinois
Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, Decatur, Illinois
Superintendent of Health of the City of Decatur, Illinois
Publicity Chairman, Ministerial Association, Decatur, Illinois
President, Ministerial Association, Decatur, Illinois
Chief of Police, City of Decatur

President, City P. T. A. Council
Priest, Decatur Parish
Superintendent Schools
County Judge, Macon County
President, Community Chest
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Macon County
Decatur Trades and Labor Assembly
Retail Trade Committee, Decatur Association of Commerce

B. Daily stories, editorial page, sports page, society page, town topics, and special feature stories.

III. Speaking engagements
At playgrounds, churches, industries and stores, organizations and governing groups.

IV. Organizations
A. Playground and Recreation Board (5 members)
B. Over-All Advisory Group (16 members)
C. Campaign Committee
District chairman, block workers, and recreation club leaders
D. Play leaders

V. Commercial advertisements (inserts — recreational appeal in "ads")

VI. Special amplified messages to large audiences
Games, movies, play night activities

VII. Exhibits

VIII. Letters of appeal to —
Ministers, organizations, governing groups, University

IX. Signs and posters

X. Handbills

XI. Telephone committee

XII. Meetings

XIII. Election Day
A. Transportation
B. Junior leaders
C. House canvass
D. Telephone committees
E. Poll workers
F. Clerks and judges
G. Playground parades

XIV. Miscellaneous
A. Pledge cards
B. Novelty transportation
C. Use of bulletin board (police headquarters)
D. Personalized notes of thanks
E. Bringing play expert to Decatur
F. Personal contacts
G. Papers written by recreation staff

Public Relations

Favorable public opinion for the referendum was brought about by a very definite understanding with the executives of the daily and weekly newspapers. A comprehensive outline was organized to interpret the work done, the recreation services and benefits available to the citizenry. From this a definite program was set upon for each paper. The kind of material written and offered met the different policies and different methods of presenting news for each paper.

Two copies of the outline for publicity desired were taken to the newspaper each week. The editors were called in and reasons for and objections against the proposed articles were discussed. Suggestions were wide open. Great frankness and much help came from these editors, who were "tops" in creating public opinion.

The method adopted was to prepare daily stories on regular news, to hook regular news with other vital current news, and then to increase in scope by features, regular news, novelties and pictures until publicity climaxed on election day.

The publicity was continuous. Cooperation was splendid from the special departments. The editorials were most effective. Sixty-five articles, inclusive of regular news, and twenty-one pictures appeared from July 1 to July 22 in the two daily and two weekly papers.

Endorsements and Contacts

Personal contacts were important in obtaining letters of endorsement. These interviews were used to impart not only information but enthusiasm for the referendum. Ideas for the campaign were solicited. Endorsers wrote their own views in their letters. A second contact was made to pick up the letter a few days later, wherever possible. The second contact was tactfully used as a sounding board for reactions. The letters of endorsements furnished material for a banner-lined article, "Leaders Back Bigger Play Tax. Letters Tell Views." This was published in a Sunday edition.

Contacts were used frequently and constantly. Their contributions to the success cannot be measured, but they were an important factor.

Speaking Engagements

Speeches were made in various places during the month before the election. They became more numerous as the referendum neared.

Speaking engagements were met in the churches of the city on the Sunday prior to the election. Large industries and businesses held short meetings the night before the election. Organizations, labor union meetings and governing bodies heard speeches and took part in round-table discussion about recreation. Community recreation clubs were a rich field for talks and discussions. The

"You have this—now."

"Do you want this?"

speakers came from the Playground and Recreation Board and their staff of supervisors and play leaders. Mr. L. H. Weir, Field Representative of the National Recreation Association, came to Decatur. He talked to service clubs, adult recreation clubs and P.T.A. groups. He also offered fine guidance in organization and publicity for the campaign.

Another type of talk, which came unsolicited and was hooked up with vital city life movement, was most effective. To quote from a newspaper item:

> "In tracing the development of the three ordnance plants in Decatur area for members of the Lions Club, yesterday the President of the Association of Commerce said that one reason plant officials were interested in Decatur was the playground program. The president was present at many of the conferences of local representatives and plant officials and reported that the playground program of the city was complimented."

Organization

First in organization was the Playground and Recreation Board, which consists of five members plus the Superintendent of Public Recreation. The Vice-President acted as chairman for the campaign due to the fact the President was absent from the city. The Vice-President is one of the most efficient organizers in the city.

Second was an "Over-All Planning Committee." This Advisory Board was formed from the civic leaders holding key positions in the different sections of the city. Meetings were held each Thursday noon at luncheons at the Decatur Club. At this time the campaign was planned and frankly discussed. The Board offered ideas, rejected ideas and was used as a sounding board for current campaign thoughts and reactions.

Members were invited from the following groups: Service clubs, industries, schools, law, press, P.T.A., church, Chamber of Commerce, trades and labor assembly, medical profession, ministerial profession, business men, women's organizations, and the Playground and Recreation Board.

Then came the Campaign Committee, headed by a city-wide chairman, the president of the city council of the Parent-Teacher Association. She in turn selected four district chairmen, P.T.A. leaders in their districts. The district chairman chose two P.T.A. leaders from each school in her district, plus leaders from each playground in the district. These were assigned a certain number of blocks to secure block workers.

The block workers made door-to-door canvass of their block. On election day they phoned and made arrangements for transportation to get the favorable voters to the polls.

Letters were written to each block workers in the city and instruction sheets given to district workers and block workers. Reaction sheets were also furnished to list the name, address, and attitude of each person visited. These sheets were handed into the district chairman on Friday before the election. They were used on election day as guides to pull in the "Yes" vote, and also to gauge the trend of the votes being cast.

More power to the Parent-Teacher Association! They did a fine job on this recreational referendum. They were all anxious to help. They came to meetings. They gave much time to hard work. They proved themselves equal to the task of putting over the tax increase for the betterment of their children and their community.

The play leaders made a special effort and accomplished a splendid job. They increased attendance in a very rainy season. They built additional good will by many methods. They formed leaders' clubs. Each of them wrote a three-minute talk on "Why the Recreation Referendum Is Necessary." These papers were so well written that they furnished the information which was used in one of the best editorials of the campaign. Many of them brought out the idea, "Can Decatur afford to lose what she has in recreation services?" They acted as campaign committee in their neighborhood. They were poll workers on election day. Some, with their junior leaders, furnished transportation and made calls for the voters.

Special Spot Announcements

Special amplified messages to large audiences at softball games, movies and other play night activities were given as spot announcements. One or more announcements were selected from a group of eleven written for the purpose and given by the director. At the end of each announcement the following was emphasized: "Each voter must vote in the district in which lives. This playground is located in District..... and the polling place is.....school.

Example of Spot Announcement:

KEEP PLAYGROUNDS OPEN FOR NATIONAL HEALTH
RECREATION MEANS MORE POWER TO
YOU AND UNCLE SAM

VOTE YES FOR RECREATION—JULY 21

Exhibits

Handcraft Exhibit in Central Park. The park is located in the very heart of downtown Decatur. The exhibit was held on the Friday preceding election day on Tuesday. It was a live demonstration. The exhibit included handcraft work of the children from all the city playgrounds, who were seated at twenty tables in the park, actually demonstrating the various types of handcraft.

The exhibit was under the supervision of playground junior leaders, each of whom wore a white "T" shirt. On front was printed in blue, "It Pays to Play." On the back was written, "Vote Yes for Recreation, July."

Window Exhibit. A gaily colored exhibit was placed in a large corner show window of a business establishment. It included a large picturized recreational activity map illustrating the year-round recreation program service. Another huge colored map of the four polling places, telling the when, where, why, what, and who of the election was in the exhibit. A handcraft display and posters were included.

Exhibit on Each Playground. Exhibits were arranged on each playground for "Come and See" night, which was city-wide. The exhibits included a sample of all work and play that was done at the play centers. It was displayed for visitors.

Other Publicity Media

Letters of Appeal. Letters of appeal with literature enclosed were sent to all the ministers, governing bodies, service groups, women's organizations, and similar groups. There were fifty-eight in number.

Posters and Handbills. Eight different types of posters were made. Twelve hundred of these, distributed by play leaders and campaign workers, were placed in all sections of the city. Handbills were placed on every porch in the city the day before the election.

T-Shirts. One hundred T-Shirts were secured and lettered on the front "It Pays to Play," and on the back, "Vote Yes for Recreation, July 21st." These were distributed to junior leaders on the city's fifteen playgrounds.

Pledge Cards. This pledge card contained a simple map of the districts and polling places, and gave the date of election and the time the polls opened. It closed with this note: "You must vote in the district in which you live."

Then — "Tear here" and "Please leave pledge with play leader or at concession stand."

The pledge read: "I pledge my support and will encourage my friends to support the recreation referendum on July 21st." Signature, address, and telephone were asked for.

Results of Election

This story is told in the headline — "Decatur Doubles Recreation Tax by 9 to 1 Vote."

Miscellaneous Comments

There was a transportation problem. Distance to the pools was long, due to the fact that there were only four voting places. There was the rubber shortage to consider. A novel scheme of transportation was backed by the adult recreation clubs. A hayrack and a stagecoach were obtained to carry voters to the polls. Groups advocated hiking and bicycling in block groups to the polls. It made color and good publicity for an article entitled, "Travel to Polls for Playground Tax Vote to Employ Transportation Modes of Gay 90's." The article was illustrated by pictures and a map.

No radio publicity was used because the statute calls for the same amount of radio time to be allotted to the opposition in all controversial matters. There was some opposition, of course, but none courageous enough to voice it over the radio. Consequently no opposition could be furnished.

No organized opposition was ever presented during the campaign. However, great pains were taken not to stir up any. The campaign from beginning to the very close was carried on as if there were some opposition. No chances were taken. The determination was to win this referendum.

Conclusion

The success of this recreational tax increase referendum cannot be fully understood unless the back ground of Decatur's recreational program is mentioned. It has a background of a good program because it has been guided into national trends through the many services of the National Recreation Association. The Superintendent of Public Recreation emphasized: "The Association's bulletin services, its field experts, have been used extensively for help and instruction. Their guidance has kept the city on the right track and furnished Decatur with its recreational program background."

Service Men in the Out of Doors

The USO initiates a novel activity in its program of nature education-recreation for our men in service

By GARRETT G. EPPLEY
Program Specialist
Army and Navy Department
National Council of the Y.M.C.A.

WHEN CARL KAUFFELD of the Staten Island Zoo unloaded his luggage and cans containing snake characters at the USO Club located in a wood near Eatontown, New Jersey, it was about time for the scheduled exhibition but there were not more than two dozen service men waiting for the program. The zoo curator took sack after sack of snakes from his large satchel and laid them at one end of the stage, arranged two large black painted lard cans on the floor in front of the stage, pulled from his pocket several colored balloons and unconcernedly filled them with air and tied them on sticks—then, to the curious audience that filled only the front row of seats, announced that he had come to show them some snakes. While the writer was thinking that the men who were not there did not know what they were missing, the group's attention was alertly brought to command as Mr. Kauffeld introduced an Australian Python, one of a species now familiar to many of our men overseas.

The more information these coast guardsmen were given concerning this python, and the more that they observed of its habits, the more interested and fascinated that unique front-seat audience became. So in the midst of the growing interest it seemed a little strange when some of the men quietly left the room and slipped through the auditorium door. More surprises were in store! No sooner was the python put back into its bag and a native king snake introduced than the auditorium door opened and a large number

John Tee-Van, Executive Secretary of the Bronx Zoo in New York City, and Robert Mathewson, staff member, give a reptile demonstration to soldiers at Ft. Monmouth

of excited soldiers came filing in by groups—hubbub fashion— filling the room. Those who had not been curious enough to tackle the front row evidently had been out close by waiting for word to pass. The first report must have been a good one—judging by the mushroom-like growth of the number of men who were drawn to the auditorium.

Apparently here was something both interesting and exciting! The King, Gopher, and Indigo snakes made many new friends in a very short time—thanks to the ability of a skillfully trained naturalist to impart to his audience within a few minutes many interesting facts about the habits of non-poisonous snakes. By the time the copperhead had made its appearance, all the men, including those who had been afraid of all snakes, had become intensely intrigued in this new venture.

The climax of the evening was provided by the big Texas Rattler, a Western Diamond. Even before it was taken out of the large black metal can, its rattle had caused no little uneasiness among the assemblage. Mr. Kauffeld tossed this rattler upon the stage where he lay coiled while the curator quickly wound his way through the dressing room to reach the stage. Service men seated nearest the front sat on the edge of their seats as if expecting the rattler to charge them any second. Some of them seemed glad that their duties in guard work required them to carry their guns at all times. But they had nothing to fear for the snake was just as frightened as they were! As Mr. Kauffeld cautiously circled his steps about the snake the crowd could see this beautifully patterned rattler slowly turn its head and a short portion of its body to follow every slight move of Mr. Kauffeld, the rattle vibrating all the while and sounding like the loud clicking of a movie camera. The snake's American colonist attitude of "Don't Tread On Me" was in evidence at all times. To demonstrate this American attitude of striking only in self-defense of liberty Mr. Kauffeld thrust a balloon, tied to the end of a stick, towards the rattler, and the snake struck with a lightning-like speed, bursting the balloon. The zoo curator then skillfully caught the rattler, gripping it firmly back of the head, and exhibited it throughout the audience with its mouth wide open. By placing a tongue depressor between the snake's jaws the men could plainly see its erected fangs and the deadly poison drop.

The demonstration ended with a discussion of the beneficial habits of snakes to man; how man can avoid molesting snakes; the nature of bites from poisonous and non-poisonous snakes and the proper procedure for the treatment of such bites. Those who had missed seeing the python asked for it to be shown again, and with its second appearance the first front-seaters felt quite friendly to their new found Australian friend. Though a variety show was scheduled to go on at the end of this exhibition, Mr. Kauffeld could hardly break away, so urgent were the men for answers to their many questions.

One lieutenant who had been present was visibly impressed with the effectiveness of the demonstration and its possible educational and recreational values. He urged Mr. Kauffeld to return and stated that the next time he came his entire company would march over for the program. He added he felt confident that as a result of this demonstration that members of his command, many of whom were from metropolitan areas, would not become panicky at the sight of a snake. Moreover, it was his feeling that the demonstration would cause the members of his company to find more interest in their natural environment.

Why Reptile and Wildlife Demonstrations?

Reptile demonstrations such as that given by the Staten Island Zoo have been successfully presented to USO Clubs and on Army reservations by the Bronz Zoo staff members, John Tee-Van, Executive Secretary; Robert Mathewson, Curator of Reptiles; Wm. B. Bridges, Director of Public Relations; and G. Earl Chace, member of the Reptile Staff; and by Wm. H. Carr, Director of the Bear Mountain Trailside Museums, Palisades Interstate Park, and his staff member, Nina Thomas. Future demonstrations are to be presented by Cornelius Benslow, staff member of the Children's Museum of Brooklyn, and by Roger Conant, Curator of Reptiles of the Philadelphia Zoo.

Wildlife demonstrations are one phase of the USO programs to introduce a natural history program to service men. The program, which was initiated last June with the cooperation of the leading national and federal agencies concerned with nature recreation, conservation and wildlife, has as its objectives the development of interests and abilities among service men which will enable them to feel at ease and adapt themselves to their

natural environment and to be able to enjoy that environment wherever they may be located. To the men who are stationed in remote areas where but few other forms of recreation are available, and to the men who are on the high seas or who are on duty in jungle and wilderness areas, such a program will have as its results untold physical and morale values.

For the majority of all armed forces war necessitates a rigorous outdoor life, and for the first time in the lives of many thousands of men they find themselves living in the out-of-doors. It is common knowledge that some people never want for recreation or education while they have access to nature; other persons find life in a natural environment quite difficult. News reports indicate that life in China, New Caledonia, Australia, and Iceland does not need to be monotonous, although not in the thick of the fight; on the other hand, these places can provide opportunities for recreational and educational living and avenues of great interest. Some service men can easily adapt themselves in new natural environments and even find real peace and recreation amid their hazardous tasks.

In addition, the importance of a nature education program in the protection and conservation of wildlife and natural resources cannot be overlooked. An increasing interest in wildlife and of the world's natural resources, and a knowledge on the part of service men as to how each can be preserved, may be the means of saving certain species of wildlife and forms of natural resources which otherwise might disappear.

Exhibits and Pictures Available

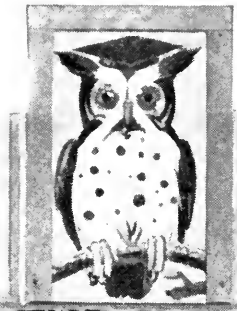
Before initiating a broad program on a wide scale the USO decided to introduce demonstration programs in the eastern section of the United States. This procedure met with the approval of members of the Subcommittee on Education of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation who endorsed the program. To demonstrate the value of portable exhibits, Dr. Charles Russell, Curator of Education for the American Museum of Natural History, offered to turn over his entire department to the production of six of these exhibits. After the first two exhibits, "Poisonous Plants, Insects and Reptiles," and "Defense of Man and Nature" had been produced and placed, the USO approached Colonel T. E. Darby, Commanding Officer of the Army's School for Special Service, located at Fort George G. Meade, to acquaint him with the possibilities of the program and to interest him in requesting an exhibit for the school. Colonel Darby stated that he felt the exhibits possessed both recreational and military values and requested the demonstration exhibits. The USO arranged for the first exhibit to be displayed to Lieutenant Colonel Spaulding, Director of the Army's Educational Division, prior to its delivery to the school. Lieutenant Colonel Spaulding visualized the possibilities of the exhibits for service men and requested all six demonstration exhibits for the Special Service School. During the first part of September, the last two of the six exhibits were delivered to Colonel Darby. According to recent information from Dr. Russell, the value of the exhibits have been evidenced to such an extent that the Army has entered into a contract with the American Museum of Natural History for the production of approximately ten exhibits per week for the next year. The exhibits will be placed in the Army's Service Clubs. Other subjects already selected for future exhibits are: "Camouflage," "Nature Superstitions," "Flight," "Signaling," "Foods," "Metals," and subjects pertaining to various foreign combat areas.

Four units of four pictures each are being loaned for USO Club usage by the U. S. Forest Service. The units present both scenic beauty and a conservation message. Additional pictures will be produced for the cost of materials.

The Office of Information of the Department of Agriculture is sending the USO ten of each of its three exhibits, "America Calling — More Pork Now," "Nitrogen Is Going to War," and "Every Day Eat This Way." These exhibits will be placed in the industrial USO Clubs. Exhibits which are in the process of preparation or planning are those of the Children's Museum of Brooklyn and the Philadelphia Zoo, the Newark Museum, the Milwaukee Public Museum in cooperation with the local Boy Scout Council and the National Park Service. The National Boy Scout Council is contemplating cooperation in the exhibit program, and plans to encourage local councils and troops to prepare exhibits for USO Clubs. This cooperation would entail considerable organization and supervision on the part of the local scout executives; consequently, the scout officials should be highly commended for offering to assist in this program.

Among the exhibits which have special appeal to service men are the electrical nature games. Two of these games were loaned to the USO by

The fascinating nature game board which has been prepared



for the use of USO Clubs by the National Audubon Society

CAN YOU NAME IT?

PREPARED BY THE
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
1006 FIFTH AVE. N. Y. CITY

MAKE THE OWL BLINK

the Bear Mountain Trailside Museums. Another, prepared specifically for USO Club use, has been completed by the National Audubon Society. This game was prepared by James Callajhan, Director of the Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary, under the direction and with the assistance of Roger Tory Peterson of the National Audubon Society. Inasmuch as the cost of materials for one of these exhibits is between five and seven dollars the Army and Navy Department of the Y.M.-C.A., one of the operating agencies of the USO, is studying plans for having a large number of them produced by some public school system. Such games can provide the service men with considerable information and new avocational interests by appealing to their preference for electrical and mechanical devices and for games of skill. Electrical nature games and other designs of mechanical devices can be used for plane and ship identification, identification of geographical features of world zones and foreign combat areas, and other purposes.

Courtesy National Audubon Society

Planes or ships may be substituted on the board for birds in this intriguing game of identification

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service prepared the film "Wild Wings," which has been used for exhibit purposes and from which duplicates can be made. The film "Hills and the Seas," produced by the Harmon Foundation, has been used by the USO for exhibit purposes. These technicolor sound films present conservation messages of nature and wildlife with majestic sound and rare scenic beauty.

Books on various phases of nature recreation and natural history, timely pamphlets and current magazines of state conservation departments, museums, zoos, federal agencies, national organizations, and publishing companies have been displayed before USO Club directors at their training institutes.

Other activities of the natural history program for USO Clubs can include picnics, outdoor cookery, campfire programs, nature explorations, fishing, winter sports, visits to near-by places of interest and to museums, zoos and parks in the metropolitan centers, native crafts, sketching and the preparation of natural history exhibits for the club.

Possible Resources

The natural history program which was begun by the national office of the USO is now being conducted for the USO by the Army and Navy Department of the Y.M.C.A. Through this agency of the USO the writer wishes to present the following list of possible resources as suggested aids to USO Club directors and agencies interested in natural history, with the hope that through cooperative efforts a broad and effective program can be introduced to service men:

State Conservation Departments — including divisions of state parks, fish and game and forestry.
- Official publications. Samples: *Outdoor Indiana* and *Michigan Conservation* magazines
- Official state road maps listing state and national parks and forests, historical sites, scenic areas, universities
- Information relative to hunting and fishing seasons and privileges
- Motion pictures and color slides of wildlife, scenic areas, and natural resources
- Pamphlets on wildlife and natural resources
- Assistance in program leadership from park naturalists and other personnel.

Museums of Science — state, municipal, private, park, school and university.
- Official publications. Samples: *Living Museum* of the Illinois State Museum, *Natural History* of the American Museum of Natural History, and *Hobbies* by the Buffalo Museum of Science

Exhibit loans—existing and those specially prepared for service men

Motion pictures, color slides, and illustrated lectures.

Colleges, Universities, and Agriculture Extension Departments

Pamphlets on plant and animal life; motion pictures and color slides; information on natural resources; exhibits of local natural history and natural resources; program leadership.

Local Park and Recreation Departments

Program leadership; information on recreation facilities; assistance in preparation of exhibits and mechanical devices.

National Recreation Association

Publications; Consultation Service; information on recreation facilities and activities.

Clubs: Audubon, Astronomy, Older Youth, Nature, Outing and Boy Scouts

Program leadership assistance; news sheets; publications; loan of telescope; exhibits and assistance in exhibit preparation; scrapbooks of outdoor activities and nature subjects.

Zoological Societies

Wildlife demonstrations; illustrated lectures; motion pictures and slides.

Official publications. Samples: *Fauna* by Philadelphia Zoo (see September 1942 issue for articles—"A Naturalist in Uniform" by Sergeant Frederick A. Ulmer, Jr., and "Don't Tread On Me, Rattlesnakes of the United States" and "Rattlesnake Facts and Figures" by Carl F. Kauffeld), *Animal Kingdom* by the New York Zoological Society, and *Zoonooze* by the San Diego Zoo.

Local Nature Hobbyists

Loan of collections; preparation of exhibits and assistance in the preparation of exhibits; leadership for excursions; motion pictures and color slides; illustrated talks.

Nature Hobbyists Among Military Personnel

Program leadership; preparation of exhibits; interpretation of exhibits; talks; leadership for nature explorations.

Federal Agencies and National Organizations

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Forest Service, Information and Extension Services of the Department of Agriculture, National Park Service, American Association of Museums, and the National Audubon Society.

Literature; motion pictures and color slides; illustrated lectures.

Publications

Books. Samples: *Nature Recreation* by Wm. G. Vinal; *Picnic Book* by Fredrikson; *Byways to Adventure* by Edwin Way Teale; *Our Small Native Animals* by Robert Nediger; *Down to Earth* by Alan Devoe; *Singing in the Wilderness* by Donald Culross Peattie; *The Sea Beach* by August F. Arnold; *Weather and the Ocean On Air* by William H. Wenstrom; and *Essentials of Astronomy* by John Charles Duncan.

Magazines. Samples: *National Geographic, Natural History, Nature Magazine, Recreation, American Forestry, Fauna, Animal Kingdom, Hobbies, Zoonooze, Sky and Telescope, Living Museum, Field and Stream, Audubon Magazine,* and official magazines of state conservation departments.

Timely Pamphlets pertaining to natural history—state and federal agencies and organizations. Sample: "Insects in Relation to National Defense," Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

At the Recreation Congress held in Baltimore in 1941, much of the discussion at the section meeting on Nature Activities centered about the opportunities open to nature leaders in making available the values of nature study to the personnel of the armed forces of the United States.

The question was raised as to whether nature study as a form of recreation would appeal to an appreciable number of service men. The experiences of a number of those present indicated conclusively that if nature leaders will make the proper approach to the subject, keeping in mind the advantages of using natural leaders who may or may not have had technical training in the sciences, and also realizing that people in a strange community are curious about the city and its natural and historic features, nature activity programs should attract many of the men.

The delegates at the meeting recommended the enlistment of volunteers in localities to formulate programs and encourage leadership of trips, emphasizing always the enjoyment of the scenic, scientific, and historic values in sections of the country in the vicinity of concentrations of armed forces and civilian defense workers.

A Treasure Hunt Full of Thrills!

Courtesy Children's Museum, Kansas City

By
JOHN RIPLEY FORBES
Former Director
Kansas City Museum

A treasure hunt is never without excitement, but when a museum becomes the scene of action there are more thrills than ever!

AS SOON AS THE NEW Kansas City Museum had opened its doors, steps were taken to institute a progressive educational program. Young socialites were organized into an association known as the Kansas City Musettes. After a summer school session under the leadership of the director, they were ready to take over the responsibility of the junior education program . The ducational, recreational, and social program carried on by this group of enthusiastic volunteers would have done justice to an old established museum.

The most popular of the many educational activities carried on at the museum was the treasure hunt. Come with us some Saturday morning to the museum and see for yourselves how the children thrill to the fun and adventure of this activity!

When the massive doors open and the attendant walks down the path to the iron gates, a group of youngsters by the front gate, some of whom have been waiting a long time, send up a rousing cheer! In they troop to the spacious hall and go to the game table at which an attractive musette sits ready for a busy morning with her young charges. Several other young women stand by ready to aid the young explorers in their exciting wanderings through the seventy-two room mansion. One floor of this large building is used at a time for the treasure hunt game. On the table are crayons, pencils, game boards, paper and, most interesting of all, a gay colored treasure chest with pirate pictures painted all over it. Each child receives a small typewritten question, the first clue in this exciting game, and soon all have started on an expedition of exploration.

Forty years ago Anna Billings Gallup, curator emeritus, Brooklyn Children's Museum, developed the children's museum program that today is so popular. Among the numerous attractions were various types of games. Four years ago Miss Moore, former curator of education of the Boston Children's Museum, developed a new game known as the Treasure Hunt which has become popular in many museums. Miss Mildred E. Manter, Director, through publications and in conferences with museum officials, has shared these new ideas with all the field. And now Mr. Forbes, through his article, takes us on a Saturday morning visit to the Kansas City Museum where the Treasure Hunt idea has been embellished with new thrills and surprises.

The Hunt Is On!

The first question or clue reads:

"My tail is long
My jaws are wide
My voice is rough
And so's my hide"

Excited children set out in different directions through the spacious halls of the museum in search

To many of us, in childhood days, the museum was something less than a delight! Its atmosphere was forbidding, and the crowded exhibit halls with ponderous labels were for students, not fun-loving children. The few visits we made were with our parents, for children were not welcomed by the stern-faced guards. Today the modern museum opens up opportunities that stretch the imagination. Children visit it not once a year but day after day. Its effect upon their present and future is far reaching. The modern child explores the countless exhibits in a spirit of fun and exploration, and his horizon is broadened as knowledge is acquired through his contact with the museum program.

of this strange creature, and the hunt is on. Some make for the bird hall, others the animal hall and so it goes, each child looking for what he believes will be the right answer. Those who are correct locate the alligator in a spacious case of reptiles, and on the outside of this case, near the alligator, find a tiny typed clue attached to the glass. On their sheet they have hurriedly written "alligator," after number one, the first clue, and now they read the new clue:

"I'm the biggest creature in the world
And I live in the deep, dark ocean,
Waves are furled against each other
Whenever I make a motion."

If the young treasure hunters are very familiar with the museum exhibits, the answer to this question is speedily discovered, and we soon find excited children gathered in an attractive hall looking up at the bones of a huge mounted whale. Sharp eyes readily spot the tiny clue in an inconspicuous place on the whale exhibit, and soon the children are reading the new clue, after having put the name "whale" against question number two.

Looking over the shoulders of one little fellow you read the following:

"Fish are my dish
And reeds are my nest.
My legs are long
And I have a green crest."

To discover this answer the children must search through the bird hall until they locate the long-necked, long-legged green heron mounted near its nest in the reeds of a habitat group in which numerous shore birds may be found. Sharp, trained eyes spot the green heron from among the other shore birds and soon another clue is located nearby. This one is sure to stump most youngsters. It reads:

"Across I went and back again
With a horse upon my back.
I made the trip a thousand times
Yet never made a track."

This puzzler will bring most youngsters into a good many of the halls before they locate the right object, which turns out to be the horse-powered ferry boat in a case of transportation exhibits in the historical room. There another question faces the young explorers, and on the chase goes until the twentieth question is found, perhaps at the base of the large oriental Buddha at the head of the grand staircase, or at the foot of the American bison in the center of the animal hall.

The last question may read as follows:

"If you've been sharp
With your brain and eyes
Go back to the game table
And claim your prize"

Or the question directing the child to the game table may vary from week to week and read:

"Now you have gained knowledge
As well as wholesome pleasure,
Take your score sheet to the table
Where you may claim your treasure"

Or perhaps:

"If you've found each clue
Its time for your surprise.
And this is your clue—
To return and claim your prize."

On reaching the games table the child hands his question sheet to one of the musettes, who checks the numbers to see that the young explorer has found the proper clues. They must, of course, be in the right order for otherwise it would be impossible to reach the end of the trail.

The Treasure Is Found

The great moment has now arrived, and an excited child is allowed to stretch his or her hand into a colorful treasure chest in which are various kinds of exciting treasures, any of which would delight a child. After moving about and feeling this and that, the little hand emerges with a beautiful pink colored sea shell clutched in its fingers. Delight and wonderment register on the face of the well-satisfied treasure hunter.

On another Saturday you may see a child take an attractive mineral out of the treasure chest, or some excited boy may bring forth a real "honest-to-goodness" Indian arrowhead. Still another type of treasure very popular with the children are the small mounted photographs of favorite exhibits. Children play week after week and obtain these lovely pictures, eager to have a complete set for their museum scrap books.

You may well ask, in regard the shells, minerals and arrowheads, how we can afford to give away museum specimens like this. These so-called museum specimens are duplicate items of which the museum has large numbers, most of them being very common material without any scientific data at all and with little, if any, display value. Were they not used in the treasure hunt the museum would dispose of them. To the youngsters they are treasures of the most valuable sort and the start, in many cases, of school or attic museums. Here indeed is an ideal way in which to use this type of material of which most museums have a great abundance.

The clues for our treasure hunts were made up by one of the WPA research workers, and the children looked forward to them each week. A list of the subjects in the museum which we wanted as the basis of the week's treasure hunt were turned over to this worker, and the clues worked out. Another member of the staff would then type the clues out and affix them to the proper case. After this a list of all clues and the proper answers would be made in their proper order so that the musette stationed at the game table on Saturday would have the necessary information with which to check the young explorers' papers.

Some of the small museums, and the museums which do not have the facilities to change exhibits as often as do the large museums, may ask whether this game will not wear out after the exhibits have all been used. The answer is, "Not at all," for by changing the wording of a question or by altering the order of the hunt and other details, the treasure hunt does not lose its interest even in the more stationary museums. For example, on the skunk here are two clues used during different weeks of the treasure hunt. One is:

"They call me many names
And Gee! it makes me wild
For people cuddle my cousins
Who are silly, soft and mild."

The other clue reads:

"Look for the white stripe
And tail that curls up high
But if you meet me in the wood
You'd best let me pass by."

Children from all over Kansas City visited the museum so frequently that

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Reaching the end of the trail, the eager child delightedly draws her treasure out of the chest

Courtesy Boston Children's Museum

A Recreation Board for Washington, D. C.

After years of careful study a Recreation Board has been established in the nation's Capital. Successful bodies of this type have flourished for years in Cincinnati, San Francisco, Baltimore, Los Angeles, and many other cities. However, with the eyes of the country continually on Washington, the fortunes of the Recreation Board and its staff in the District of Columbia will be watched with special interest throughout the United States. Their success will be an inspiration to other communities.

WHAT HAPPENS in Washington is always of interest to the entire country, and the fact that on April 29, 1942, President Roosevelt signed H. R. 5075 creating a Recreation Board for the District of Columbia will have special importance for the recreation movement.

In establishing a Board of Recreation, Washington has followed the example of a number of the nation's large cities, but the creation of such an official body in the nation's Capital is particularly significant because of the unique character of the local governmental machinery, the Federal nature of the city, and the local conditions in Washington.

The seven-member board appointed has authority over a recreation program conducted on park, school, and District of Columbia property, consolidating the three separate programs that once existed under the National Capital Parks, the Board of Education, and the Playground Department of the District. Under the cooperative auspices of an unpaid board, four of whose members are lay citizens, policies, personnel, program, maintenance, and expenditures for organized public recreation have been unified.

In addition to the citizen members, two of whom are women, the Board includes representatives of the Board of Education, the District Commissioners, and the Superintendent of the National Capital Parks who serves in an ex officio capacity. Members of the Board are as follows: Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Schools; Walter L. Fowler, Budget Officer of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Ethel S. Garrett; Mrs. Alice C. Hunter, President of the Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations; Irving C. Root, Superintendent of the National Capital Parks; James E. Schwab, Chairman of the Recreation Committee of the Board of Trade; and Harry S. Wender, Executive Vice-President of the Federation of Citizens Association. The Board has chosen Milo F. Christiansen as Superintendent of Recreation.

The Board selects its chairman and secretary from its citizen membership. It determines policies, selects a superintendent and, on his nomination, other members of the staff; frames a budget for consideration by the District Commissioners and the Congress; administers the program; and arranges for the construction and maintenance of properties. The authority given the Board as to program covers a complete and varied range of leisure interests of all the types known to community recreation programs. Receipts arising out of operation of the program go into a trust fund available to the Board. The maintenance and improvement of areas and facilities under the jurisdiction of the three agencies involved in the consolidation are provided for by agreements between the Recreation Board and these agencies.

Historical Background

Although a consolidation in recreational services in the District had been proposed as early as 1930 by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in conjunction with its coordinated plan for recreation properties, no systematic and continuous effort to secure unification was launched until February, 1935. At that time the President created a District of Columbia Recreation Committee with Frederick C. Delano, Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and other agencies, as head for the purpose of achieving a unified program.

This Committee grew out of a study of recreation in the District made by the National Recreation Association the previous year under the auspices of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, which had been requested to sponsor such an inquiry by the Council of Social Agencies. The American Planning and Civic Association had, meanwhile, through a sub-committee, thrown its influence toward unification in a recommendation suggesting a single organization with jurisdiction over all recreation activities.

Among the weaknesses revealed in the Washington situation through the Association's study were the following:

There were three separate recreation budgets; three maintenance organizations; three separate organizations and three separate supervisory staffs. It was impossible to use the various supervisory staffs as a unit when needed. There was a complicated system of permits for the use of facilities. The designing and construction of areas and facilities were done by three different agencies.

As its first choice of a feasible form of administration, the Association's report recommended a Recreation Commission appointed by the District Commissioners or by the President of the United States.

The District of Columbia Recreation Committee appointed Louis R. Barrett as Coordinator. He began his work in August, 1935. Then came the slow and difficult process of securing cooperation and a measure of unity. Meanwhile, the purchases of the Park and Planning Commission were steadily accumulating play and recreation properties for the people of the District.

The way of the coordinator is hard. Reviewing accomplishments in 1938, he pointed out a number of substantial gains. He said that the results were not as positive as might be expected due to fears and prejudices of some years standing and of unwillingness to change program policies and procedures.

The same year Senator King introduced a bill to create a separate board of recreation but nothing came of it.

In 1939 the Congress merged the Playground Department of the District of Columbia and the Community Center Department of the Board of Education under the Appropriation Act. Strong opposition to this step was met by the compromise of placing the jurisdiction of the combined departments jointly under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Board of Education. In spite of this awkward arrangement, the merger turned out to be a forward step toward coordination and unification. The staffs of the two departments were now merged and other consolidations were effected. One office was set up. Yet when H. S. Wagner and Charles B. Sauers filed the report of their study of the organization of the National Capital Parks in 1939, they were critical of the recreation program and reiterated the recommendation already voiced on several occasions that a "new and separate commission must be established having complete responsibility for the recreation program in the District of Columbia."

In 1940 further gains in cooperation were accomplished. Congress again through the appropriation bill voted joint jurisdiction over the program by the District Commissioners and the Board of Education.

In this year it was decided that the time had now come to try for legislation creating a permanent and unified system of recreation instead of continuing to reply upon an awkward and a far from unified scheme resting on the shaky foundation of a rider in the annual appropriation bill. Weaver W. Pangburn of the National Recreation Association was retained to advise and assist the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and other groups in working for legislation. The Commission decided to make the securing of such legislation one of its major projects.

The story of the progress of this legislation, of the many hearings before committees of the House and Senate, of discussions by the President's Committee, Board of Education, District Commissioners, and others and the meetings of civic organizations is too long and complicated to include in this article. Although amended and altered many times and subject to the varied and conflicting rewritings of many groups, the bill eventually came through with its fundamental features intact. Step by step it obtained the approval of the public and the private agencies closely concerned with recreation in the District.

Many organizations and individuals played an important part in securing the legislation. The press worked consistently for a unified program.

Looking Ahead

The new Board and its staff are confronted with many important problems and tasks. One is the reclassification of the staff. Another is the development of much needed property now owned by the public and set aside for recreation purposes. Prior to the war the National Capital Park and Planning Commission had acquired sufficient land to meet modern standards for recreation purposes but there has been a lag in development for several years. This lag has been aggravated recently by the activity of the Army and Navy in taking over recreation properties for military purposes. The needs of the city as to program have been enormously increased during these war days by the influx of probably 200,000 or more persons newly employed by the Federal government. Still outside the jurisdiction of the Board are the golf

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Do You Believe in Signs?

By
JOSEPHINE D. RANDALL
Superintendent
Recreation Department
San Francisco

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, with its monster billboards, huge eye-filling signboards and blatant posters competing against each other for the attention of the passerby, has literally covered our highways, streets and even our country lanes with countless atrocious "signs of the times."

One of the attractive escapes from the tension of society that is offered by public playground and park areas is the noticeable freedom from commercial advertising. Perhaps it may be said that the real mark of identification for a municipal recreation area is the accompanying gap—the open space that hits our eye —the happy lack of "billboreds."

Playgrounds should, however, have some other mark than just their breathing space quality, so that visitors may be able to identify the place where they have been and know the name of the department supervising or maintaining the area. It is desirable that such a sign be well displayed without detracting from the natural beauty of the playground or park. Designs and construction should avoid resemblance to commercial billboards whenever possible.

Until the recent heavy demands for metal in war production, San Francisco solved its problem by designing an artistic sign based on the style of the roadside inn and tavern markers of years ago. Large wooden signs, heavily bracketed with iron and hung from fifteen foot tapered metal poles, are standard equipment on all of the city's playgrounds. The background is painted a deep forest green, with hand carved lettering painted in light yellow standing out in pleasing contrast.

The literal translation of the five Chinese characters, reading from right to left, is: "Chinese," "People," "Recreation," "Leisure," and "Field," which, when put together, add up to a Chinese playground!

Proud of its Chinatown, largest of any city in the United States, San Francisco has built a complete playground in the oriental motif right in the very heart of this crowded section of the city. In keeping with the Chinese architecture of the grounds and clubhouse, the hand carved pagoda sign pictured here extends a cordial wel-

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Print by Gedge Harmon

Home Play in Wartime

"We cannot dispense with recreation in the American home and community in time of war," Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, says in his foreword to *Home Play in Wartime*. "The American people need to play and they need it now. It should not detract from but should forward the war effort. Children need recreation normally and even more in times of tension and anxiety. Adults need recreation because it helps refresh mind and body for the war's work."

So you're going to be at home again—at home to your family, to your neighbors, and to yourself! You'll be thinking twice before you spend your money for anything except necessities, because you know that War Stamps will get behind America's fighting forces now, and will protect your family from inflation at the same time. You'll know that America needs its rubber for *business* now, and you'll eliminate all pleasure trips from your plans.

If you have a son, or a nephew, a cousin or a friend in the armed forces, or if any of the boys in your neighborhood have put on a uniform and left their families, you'll be eager to stand behind them in every way possible. And you'll know what a hole they have left in the home, and because of this, the family will draw a little closer and family ties will be stronger. You'll all want to be together as much as possible, in your work and in your play. You'll want your home to represent security, and peace and love. You'll want to find out all you can about home play.

Home play—family recreation — is nothing new. It must have begun long ago, about the same time that man began. It has always been more fun to play with others than it has been to play alone.

Many of the old, favorite games and sports required a lot of space. Square dancing, for example, took up much more space than the rhumba does. And space became scarce. Industry grew, cities became crowded, homes became smaller. We began to go outside the home for much of our play—witness the automobile trips, the movies, the bowling alleys.

Now there is a turn in this tide—a return to the deeper satisfactions of family life, of knowing our children better, of finding time to be companions again, and of drawing closer to our friends and neighbors. No matter how complex have been the reasons for this—the war, spending of money for War Bonds instead of little luxuries, the rubber shortage, higher taxes—the family has come into its own again. We know now that parents and children need each other. They need the interests and experiences of each other, and they need the companionship of talking together and thinking together. Joseph Lee, the father of the playground movement in the United States, said: "When the home ceases to be a place where the child may play, the reason for its existence will disappear." This reason must never disappear in America. The family *is* America.

And yet many of us have never played together, or if we have, it has been so long ago that we've almost forgotten how. We

In publishing this material we are giving you a peep into the new 20 page booklet, *Home Play in Wartime*, prepared for the National Recreation Association by Virginia Musselman. Other sections of the publication deal with Games, Reading, Radio, Hobbies, Music, Drama, and Handcraft. The suggestions offered are simple; any family can easily carry them out and have a lot of fun doing it. A special contribution has made possible the printing of a large number of the booklets for distribution to such groups as P.T.A.'s. Any individual wishing a copy may secure it by sending ten cents to the National Recreation Association to cover the cost of handling and mailing.

are self-conscious about it. It has been so long since we have sat on the floor, or romped, or giggled over practically nothing that we're scared to start. We forget, too, that being a playfellow doesn't mean actually playing every game with the children. It does mean becoming a definite part of the everyday life of our children—stimulating them to use their own initiative and imagination, and encouraging them by our interest and attention. In the family there must be the will to play.

Giving them lots of toys isn't the answer. Any plaything should encourage children to self-activity, industry and ingenuity. Such simple things can do this. H. G. Wells has said that one of his earliest memories was a play store, in which seeds in match boxes and pill boxes were his supplies, and old kid gloves, the fingers filled with corn, and the wrist tied with string, were his seed bags.

Dropping clothespins into a milk bottle, tossing milk bottle tops into a muffin tin, piling toothpicks across the top of a glass jar (holding your breath when your turn comes to put the last one in place) — these are all simple things, but they are fun, and everybody in the family can play them together.

"Simple, inexpensive, stay-at-home recreation is possible for every family in wartime despite War Bond budgets and the absolute necessity for all of us to save tires and avoid unnecessary travel. Using the recreational resources of our own homes—our radios, books, playing cards, games, and our imagination—we can keep wholesome fun and recreation alive during the war, and make them help win the war."
Paul V. McNutt.

The home is full of such play equipment, if you only look around and see the possibilities.

Statistics show that 87 per cent of the American homes have playing cards. You and your neighbors will continue to get together and play bridge, five hundred, pinochle, or gin rummy, or whatever your favorite card game may be. But have you forgotten that cards are not necessarily adult playthings? Try a good, rousing game of Pounce, or I Doubt It, or Donkey, some evening. And don't forget Pig, Old Maid, Slapjack, and Grab! Everybody in the family, from seven-year-old Billie to seventy-year-old Gramp will have a wonderful time.

For a game of skill, try letting the children toss cards from a distance of five feet into a wastepaper basket while they're waiting for dinner some night. Then see if you and Dad can beat their score. It's a good test of concentration and muscle coordination. When you get pretty good at five feet, try moving back five feet more. It's good exercise, too—picking up all those cards that missed the basket! Good for the waistline!

And if you want to please a two-year-old, just give her a silent butler and a pack of cards. The tray-top gives a most satisfactory bang when it closes, and she'll spend hours putting the cards in and dumping them out!

Do you remember the old singing game:

"This is the way we wash our clothes,
Wash our clothes, wash our clothes;
This is the way we wash our clothes
So early Monday morning."

Try it when Mary wants to help you make the beds, or when Bill is roped into wiping the dishes. Instantly work becomes play, and wiping cups is fun.

Your food budget may be slim, but the meals can be rich with laughter at no cost except a little thought and effort. Try serving the meals in different places occasionally, as a surprise. Have a picnic on the porch; breakfast out of doors; eat watermelon on the back steps. And don't forget special occasions. Celebrate the end or the beginning of school with a special dinner; a good report card with a favorite dish; a birthday with a treasure hunt for simple presents. Every holiday can be made into a party by making simple place cards, or a table decoration—and let the whole family make them! Every now and then throw in a special celebration just because you want to, and it's fun. And invite the child next door, or the neighbor down the street. There's a tremendous satisfaction in sharing.

Try organizing a progressive party. Meet at your house for tomato juice or fruit cup and lots of dainty little sandwiches, pickles and celery. Go on to another home for a lovely hot soup, or a chilled bouillon. From there, meet somewhere else for a simple meat and vegetable plate, another home for a fresh green salad, and on to ice cream, cake and coffee. The expense will be much less for each family, and at each house special games can be planned—a quiz at one, table games at another, some nice, rowdy ones like Spin the Bottle, Prince of Paris, and Musical Chairs at another—ending with playparty games, or square dancing at the last. The same kind of party can be planned for the youngsters, and you'll all have a grand time.

Many magazines have pages of games, crafts, favors, recipes, and activities that you can try out

with your family. Why not start a scrapbook right away, letting each member contribute anything he or she finds. Play them first. If they're fun, put them in the scrapbook.

Play Space

What to do is one thing. *Where* to do it is another problem, but here again budgeting comes in. You've budgeted your time and your money. Now budget your space. Somewhere in your home is a natural gathering place for family play. It may be around the fireplace, where you and your boys and girls can gather, turn down the lights, roast chestnuts, pop corn, sing, play games and tell stories.

It may be around the kitchen stove, so warm and secure on a cold night. You'll want to make toast and cocoa, have a taffy pull (if the sugar holds out!) and think up all kinds of games to play with kitchen equipment.

Perhaps you have a good, big porch. It needn't be just a rocking chair porch. Paint game courts on the floor or on the table tops. Put a chest in the corner for toys. A sand pile might fit into another corner. Have lots of stools and pillows. It's much easier to relax into a play mood if you're close to the floor, or on it! Dignity flies away, and mirth comes in.

Wherever it is, no matter how limited in size your home is, provide play space. A three-panel screen with a door cut in it can make a playhouse out of a corner of a room. An old sheet hung over a bridge table makes a good playhouse or will double for a tent. The boys and girls will love to play inside it, as private as a desert island. If you fear for your wallpaper, put up a strip of denim over the children's corner. And if you want to teach them to care for their toys, give them a place to store them—a place that is all theirs. It may be a cupboard, or a bookshelf, or a chest that slides under the bed, but let it be theirs.

Don't furnish the play space with hand-me-down furniture, unless it has been cut down to the right size, and made young and gay with paint or covers. It should be sturdy and durable and colorful. Keep the floor bare, or cover it with washable rugs, or linoleum. A blackboard is wonderful for rainy days. So are old toys, scraps, and storybooks that have been reserved for just such emergencies. Old magazines, scissors, and a saucer of flour paste will keep the youngsters busy for hours. Don't call your son or daughter away from play too suddenly. Remember how *you* hate to stop something in the middle of it!

If you've a yard, opportunity for play is limited only by your imagination and your ingenuity. Logs cut into two-foot lengths will furnish unending fun. Your boys and girls and the children from the neighborhood will roll over them, stand on them, balance on them, roll them, and use them in hundreds of different ways.

Try dyeing six burlap bags different colors, and filling them with sawdust or excelsior. The children will pile them, sit on them, jump over them and use them for punching bags. Wooden boxes of various sizes, enameled bright colors, will also offer endless play possibilities.

If you've a large tree in the yard, you can have a rope swing. A sand box, a see-saw, and a playhouse are easy to make. For the older boys and girls (including you and your neighbors), horseshoe pitching, a dart game, shuffleboard on the driveway, a net or rope for paddle tennis and badminton will keep you busy all evening. Croquet, too, is more popular now than it was in the Gay Nineties.

If it is possible, build an outdoor fireplace or grill, and have community picnic suppers out of doors. Let the fathers cook the meals once in a while. It'll be more fun if you provide them with big white aprons and chef's caps. They're easy to make!

Have Sunday morning breakfast out of doors—a long, lazy meal. It's surprising how much better the news will seem when your family is around you, and the sky is blue and the sun bright above you.

In the summer, when it's warm, let the children play out of doors in their bathing suits in the rain. Let them build a lean-to or a tent or a shack, and sleep out there on a hot night. It will be thrilling to them.

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The children will love to have a part in preparing for parties

Print by Gedge Harmon

Chicago Tribune Photo

Cycling Can Be Fun for Adults

Any time at all is the right time for organizing a cycle club, but fall with its beautiful colors and crisp temperature offers some special inducements!

By FLORENCE ROTERMUND
Assistant Director of Recreation
Maywood, Illinois

FIVE YEARS AGO the Recreation Board of our village formed a women's cycle club which met with a reasonable amount of success from the start. Now the membership has more than trebled, and each weekly trip brings out new members. Women who have never been on a bicycle are learning how to ride, and after a few weeks' practice become experienced riders. The bikes are not used just for fun but are the means of quick and easy transportation on shopping trips.

In order to belong to the national movement the Maywood Cycle Club members are affiliated with the League of American Wheelmen. This brings them into contact with the other cyclers and takes them out on many special trips. The dues of this organization are one dollar a year, and this entitles each member to a monthly national bicycle publication and a mimeographed news sheet from the local council. Club representatives are sent from all member clubs to the monthly meetings to have a voice in the plans formed.

Our club holds an election of officers each year, and all meetings except the first are held out of doors on the weekly trips, perhaps around a Forest Preserve pump or under the shade of an oak tree. A trip committee appointed at the first meeting plans the weekly trips ten weeks in advance. The destinations and route of travel are listed and each member receives a copy. The local papers have given the club weekly publicity along with space for pictures. The Chicago papers, too, have sent photographers out for group pictures and have given cycling a big boost.

The trip committee works out both short and long trips to meet the needs for the inexperienced and experienced riders. The average round trip

for the women is about fifteen miles, and the longest trip of the season is about forty. Every six weeks an all-day trip is planned and the group has a weenie roast, steak fry, or eats at some commercial eating house. The other weekly trips start at nine in the morning and terminate at noon. On each trip someone acts as the leader and another one serves as "rear guard."

Bicycling has again become not only a means of inexpensive travel but a popular recreation activity for adults. Once more the "bike" has found a place in the American home. Father, mother, son, daughter, do their traveling by bicycle and find it both enjoyable and convenient. The old-time bloomer girl is no more, but the modern girl has discovered a keen interest in this activity.

Some of the rules which the club follows are:

Obey all traffic signals, stop lights and stop street signs.

The rear guard will use her whistle as follows: Stop: 1 blast; go, 2 blasts; caution—slow, 3 blasts; off the road, 4 blasts.

Try to stay together. Obey the rules given by the leader.

Ride in single file near the right edge of two lane highways. Ride in two's as near as possible to the right hand edge of our lane highways.

Ride in a straight line, don't weave in and out.

If you leave the group at any point of the trip report to the leader.

Use arm signals in making turns.

Do not ride ahead of the leader at any time.

Since the women's club met with so much success, evening rides have been added for the working women and the men. The first trip brought out twenty-one riders who formed an excellent nucleus for the mixed group.

One of the advantages of bicycling is the carry-over into other activities results. Here in Maywood practically all of the cyclers will return for the winter program of volleyball which is sponsored by the Recreation Department of the village. The new reed baskets for bicycles have become popular with our group of cyclers, and we plan to have a weaving class this winter so that the women can make their own baskets for use on the bike next spring.

Recreation departments which have not added cycle clubs to their programs will find this an excellent time to start!

The present-day popularity of bicycling focuses attention on some of the historical facts regarding its development. These have been issued as follows by the Cycle Trades of America, New York City.

The bicycle is probably the oldest fabricated article still being manufactured in which the basic principles have been least changed. The first one, in 1818, had a saddle, two wheels and a handle-bar, and these features are still retained, but it had no pedals and was called a "walk-along" because when seated astride one could push himself along with his feet faster than he could walk. Pedals were introduced in 1839, over a century ago.

In the 60's, the first of the so-called "bone-shakers" was produced. This had a larger wheel in front and iron tires, and when pedaled over rough roads and cobbled streets shook the rider terribly, hence the name.

The first all-metal bicycle was produced in the 70's. Those also had large front wheels and small rear ones, and while still called bicycles were known as the "Ordinary" type. The height in inches of the front wheel denoted its size, and the tall man with his larger wheel had a decided advantage in speed over the smaller man. In that period also the "Star" or small front wheel bicycle came into use, but it never attained the popularity of the "Ordinary."

In the 80's the first "Safety" was made. This had both wheels of the same diameter and a chain-transmitted power from the pedals to the rear wheel. By this method it was possible so to gear the bicycle that a small powerful rider had relatively the same advantage as the man on the higher wheel.

In the late 80's came the pneumatic tire, which gained great popularity in the early 90's as soon as its comfort and advantage were realized and appreciated.

Prior to the advent of the motor car, the bicycle reached its height in the so-called "Gay Nineties," and in that period its greatest annual production was around 1,200,000, but between twenty and twenty-five per cent of those were exported. With domestic retail sales of recent years exceeding 1,000,000 new bicycles yearly, bicycling proves its popularity.

"Bicycle riding is one of the best-known exercises for keeping one in good condition. It brings into play all the important muscles tending to create health. Most exercise which is done for a purpose is a task, but bicycling is a lot of fun while being beneficial. Bicycling has three important essentials—fun, health, and economy. If you will remember always to be considerate when riding you will find this true."—*E. H. Broadwell.*

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

"*ANIMALS,* Adaptive Coloration in," Hugh B. Cott. Oxford University Press, New York, 1940. 508 pp. $8.50. Although Darwin's theory of "natural selection" is out of date, here is some interesting evidence on the subject.

Atmosphere. Sheep were once kept in Roger Williams Park, Providence, for atmosphere. Two Morgan colts carried out traditional plantation atmosphere at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia. A camp which I recently visited contemplated using an old grist mill as a nature museum with the traditional show cases and upholstered, glass-eyed mammals. What profanity!

Bartram, John (1699-1777). This Quaker farmer on the Schuylkill built his stone house with his own hands. Over the door of his greenhouse appears the inscription:

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God."

One day, weary from plowing, he stopped to rest and by chance noticed a daisy. His study of the flower's orderly structure was the inspiration for his life-long interest in Botany. Bartram bought a bookseller's only botany, and mastered a Latin grammar so he could read Linnaeus. Self-taught, he was America's first native-born naturalist and created the first botanical gardens.

Biography. "Modern Americans in Science and Invention," Edna Yost, Stokes, New York, 1941. 270 pp. $2.00. Seventeen biographies adaptable for story hours.

"Coffee, The Story of." American Can Company, 230 Park Avenue, New York. 40 pp. History, maps, recipes.

Conservation. "The great wilds of our country, once held to be boundless and inexhaustible, are being rapidly invaded and overrun in every direction, and everything destructible in them is being destroyed. How far destruction may go it is not easy to guess. Every landscape, low and high, seems doomed to be trampled and harried. Even the sky is not safe from scath—blurred and blackened whole summers together with the smoke of fires that devour the woods." This statement by John Muir (1838-1914) is as true today as it was when first written.

"Conservation Education, Foundations of," edited by Henry B. Ward. Order from Retail Book Department, Science News Letter, 1719 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 242 pp. $1.00 cloth, 60¢ paper. What some of the most active researchers and thinkers have to suggest about conservation education.

"Crater Lake, The Story of Its Origin," Howel Williams. University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 97 pp. $1.75. Simple and convincing.

Dedication. The following inscription is from a plaque in a State Park near Johnstown, Pennsylvania: "United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Blue Knob Camp No. 1, dedicated August 7, 1938. In recognition of the beauty of nature, combined with the vision and skill of man's labor, this camp is dedicated to the growing love of the out of doors; the building of physical vigor and health, the abiding spirit of friendship, human and Divine."

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Guidance. "Science Calls to Youth: A Guide to Career-Planning in the Sciences," Raymond F. Yates. Appleton-Century Co., New York, 1941. 205 pp. $2.00.

"Museums, College and University," Laurence Vail Coleman, Director of the American Association of Museums, Washington, D. C., 1942. 73 pp. Although this is a "message for college and university presidents," it might be studied by others concerned with campus museums.

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(Continued on page 426)

A Young People's Symphony Orchestra

By MARGUERITE CRESPI MARSH
Chairman, Citizens' Committee
Young People's Orchestra

WEST HARTFORD, Connecticut, a town of thirty-six thousand with a town manager administration, is largely residential, having only a few industries on its southern perimeter. It has a public school population of 5,185 including kindergartens, elementary schools, junior, and senior high schools.

In the spring of 1941 the town of West Hartford participated for the first time in National Music Week and produced a musical program during the first week of May in which public and private schools and citizens' organizations took part. High school and junior high school orchestras and bands gave a series of concerts, and there was one huge chorus of children's voices and smaller choruses of adults. Much interest was shown by the large audiences at the several events, and some talent was discovered.

A citizens' committee, which cooperated with the Department of Recreation in sponsoring the May Music Festival, later evaluated the results of this first program and realized that there was a large number of young people taking instrumental music lessons and that sufficient interest in music was evidenced to make a junior symphony orchestra a possibility. It was recognized that the success of such an enterprise hinged largely on the right leadership — a conductor who knew music and children, and a citizens' committee willing to support his efforts and interpret the whole plan to the community. During the summer of 1941, after considerable correspondence by the Department of Recreation, a young man was found within the town of West Hartford. He possessed the necessary qualifications and proved to be a gifted leader of young people, winning their confidence and the enthusiastic support of the committee and the parents.

The purpose of the Citizens' Committee which is in charge of the Young People's Orchestra of West Hartford is to give the young people of the town the opportunity to play together, with all the fun that involves, and to encourage an acquaintance with good music. The committee intends to continue this effort in the season of 1942-43, believing that a knowledge of good music, with the cooperative effort essential to becoming a successful member of the orchestra, makes for emotional balance and happiness for young people living in the confusion and strain of a country at war.

The Orchestra Is Organized

In the early fall a Junior Symphony Orchestra Committee met with the Department of Recreation and with Peter Page, the first conductor-to-be, and laid the preliminary plans for budgeting and organizing an orchestra. The Department of Recreation agreed to finance, temporarily, the first year's budget; the music room of the William Hall High School was rented for Saturday mornings from the Board of Education; and the conductor generously accepted an honorarium instead of the salary which such leadership deserves. Through the newspapers and by letters to the schools, an invitation was sent out to the young people of West Hartford and the metropolitan districts of Hartford of which West Hartford is a part. Membership was open to any young person from nine to nineteen years of age who could play a musical instrument reasonably well and read simple music. Auditions were scheduled for successive Saturday mornings.

Thirty-five young people came to the first audition and some twenty more through the year, making a total of fifty-five. Each child was given an unhurried and sympathetic hearing by the conductor. Thirty-five were eventually qualified, and there was an average attendance of twenty-five throughout the season. The majority of the young people were twelve years of age. There was not a musically gifted young person in the group. Socially and economically it represented a cross-section of the community.

It had been the hope of the committee to interest the high school group of twelve to nineteen years of age, but they were conspicuously absent from the auditions. After some inquiry it was found that the high school students objected to the name "Junior Symphony Orchestra," and also that they wanted to play "swing" music. The name was changed to the "Young People's Symphony Orchestra." The Saturday morning rehearsals were organized into a younger and older group—the older group representing largely

senior high school students fourteen to nineteen years of age. A program of classic swing represented by the George Gershwin music was begun with the older group. After a very few rehearsals it was evident that serious work was not contemplated by the senior high school group. All but two trumpeters dropped out altogether, and the swing program was set aside. The two trumpeters, a high school boy and girl, sixteen and eighteen years old respectively, were added to the symphony orchestra. They were admired and respected by the younger musicians for their skill as trumpeters, and in the ensuing months their leadership was a real contribution to the whole endeavor.

We, of the committee, watched from rehearsal to rehearsal the growth of unity in the orchestra, each young person measuring his ability against his neighbor, often unconsciously, and finding his place in the whole. The group had only average musical ability and one rehearsal a week did not make for rapid progress; however, slow progress was there. Individually they began to watch the conductor; to start and finish with precision; to try, consciously, to keep in rhythm; and to listen to the musical quality of their individual instruments, and to the music produced by cooperation of the group.

The Orchestra Begins Its Performances

On January 31, 1942, the conductor invited the parents to a parents' concert to be held during rehearsal time in the regular rehearsal room at the high school at 10:00 A. M. Attractive programs, carrying on the front page the first ten bars of "America" were prepared by the Publicity and Program Subcommittee. A twenty-minute program of simple classics was presented. The selections played were "The Star-Spangled Banner"; "Curious Story" and "Wild Horsemen" from *Scenes From Childhood* by Schumann; "Colonial Minuet"; and the "Triumphant March" from Aida by Verdi. Grandfathers and grandmothers, parents, and young brothers and sisters, plus the committee, made up an appreciative audience of fifty persons who listened with complete attention. The young people's pride in "belonging" to the symphony orchestra was apparent. The committee recognized that the preliminary steps toward the production of symphonic music had been well begun. We realized, also, that there were just ten rehearsals before the orchestra must take part in the May Music Festival of 1942.

Through the months of February, March, and April, slow but steady progress continued. In the middle of April, a concert was planned and given on the stage of the Edward Morley School — an elementary school of kindergarten through the sixth grade, the pupils of which were invited to be the audience. The chairman of the committee presented the Young People's Symphony Orchestra to these young students and invited them to join the orchestra as soon as they were old enough and could play reasonably well. The program began with "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience standing and singing together. It was followed by a march by Jacques de St. Luc; "Gigue" by Graf Logi; a theme, piano sonata by Beethoven; a march by Handel; and selections from *Hansel and Gretel,* especially arranged by the conductor. This last necessitated a change of key and tempo halfway through the selection, thus testing their skill. The attack on the first orchestral selection was very ragged, some lagging behind a whole beat. The conductor called a halt and smilingly waited, then started again—this time with precision. His pleasant manner broke the tension among the performers at this their first public appearance and restored their confidence.

Three weeks later this same program was played during the May Music Festival in the beautiful auditorium of the Sedgwick Junior High School on Saturday afternoon, May 9, 1942, before an audience of adults and children. As we of the committee watched and listened critically to this second playing of the program, we saw a smiling confident group playing with precision and quality not present three weeks before. In that brief interval between the first and the final public concert of the season, the orchestra seemed to have grown six months in the maturity of its performance. At the end of the program the young people were asked to choose the selection they liked best, and the most difficult piece—the selections from *Hansel and Gretel* — was the unanimous choice. It was played again and so admirably that the audience arose in its enthusiasm and applauded and applauded. At this final concert fourteen string instruments, seven wind instruments, and two young people alternating at the piano made up the orchestral group. The orchestra and audience adjourned after the concert to the school cafeteria for ice cream and cookies. There, too, we thanked the conductor, the young people, and the friends who had cooperated through this first season, and

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Music at Plummer Park

By FLORENCE LEWIS SCOTT
Hollywood, California

A CONTRIBUTION to the future of American music is being made at Plummer Park, the Los Angeles County community center in Hollywood, for it is there that Peter Meremblum of the University of Southern California has found a home for his California Junior Symphony Orchestra.

Nowadays, to be sure, almost every school and playground has an orchestra or two, so important is the place which music has come to occupy. But this particular group has earned unusual distinction and the County Recreation Department is proud to have a part in its work.

Every Saturday and Wednesday two hundred young musicians representing fifteen nationalities gather for rehearsal, coming from all directions within a radius of fifty miles. They are learning musicianship as only symphonic works can teach it under the leadership of Mr. Meremblum. They experience the deep satisfactions which come from fine performance, and very often they receive recognition and praise from distinguished musicians who are not uncommon among their visitors. They gain poise, these young artists, as individual talent and achievement bring first one and another to the podium as soloist with a full symphonic accompaniment played by their peers. And they have the invaluable experience of supporting the interpretation of outstanding visiting artists and of following the baton of eminent philharmonic conductors.

Since the work of the senior division of the orchestra is mature out of proportion to the average youth of the players, composers frequently bring to the group for performance their untried manuscripts, or recognized artists their new or unpublished arrangements. There is genuine reward for the great conductors such as Stokowski, Walter, Rodzinski, Barbirolli, Coates, and Iturbi who find time to direct the orchestra and who are amazed at the ability of the young musicians. Theirs is the joy of knowing that the torch of great music will be carried in the hands of these immature but devoted musicians.

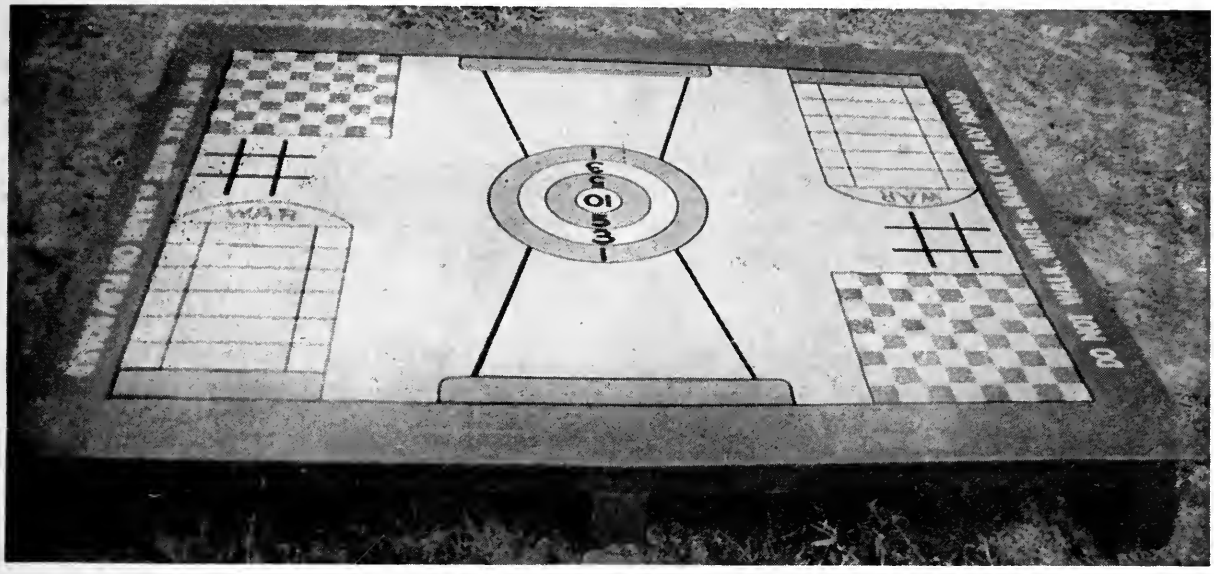
A number of the orchestra's members have already found places for themselves in the world of professional music and have won success, some of them very early in life. Not all of the players, however, are bent on musical careers. They will lend their gifts to other professions and pursuits, but their firsthand knowledge of great symphonic works will deepen their understanding of the discipline and emotional release which were the essence of their early training, and will enrich all their experiences in life and the contributions which they will make to community living.

Peter Meremblum asks for no other reward than to know that these boys and girls are having the

(Continued on page 422)

"Young and beautiful" heroines must live up to their roles in the American Music Theatre

WORLD AT PLAY



A Novel Game Board for Playgrounds

THE playgrounds of the Township of Union, New Jersey, are enjoying a novel game board known as the "Union Game Board" because of its development in Union, New Jersey, and because it is a union of games.

The board measures 10 feet by 12 feet and is raised 10 inches from the ground. There are enough games on it to keep more than sixteen children occupied at one time. The border around the edge where the children sit while playing the games is painted dark gray. In order that the weather will not harm the board two light coats of a good grade of outside varnish were applied after the lettering was completed. No marking of any kind is required as all games are played with checkers.

The idea originated with Mrs. Esther Egbert, Supervisor of Recreation in Union, and with Mayor Biertuempfel.

Clinics Held for Song Leaders

UNDER the leadership of Arthur Todd of Stephens College, who served last summer as music specialist for the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission, a series of "clinics" was held at the Westchester County Center. The staff of instructors included a number of experts in song leading, such as Geoffrey O'Hara, song leader and composer; Hugh Ross, director of the Schola Cantorum; and others. The meetings, which were held once a week, were devoted to such subjects as "The Psychology of Crowds," "Techniques in Handling Community Sings," "How Can Music Be Used More Effectively in Helping Win the War?" The aims of the clinic were the training of leaders, the promotion of informal singing, and the discovery of local volunteer leadership.

Block Captain Polls Local Talent

AFTER taking a poll of his block, a Chicago block captain (OCD) discovered that there was enough talent in it for a dance orchestra, according to the *OCD News Letter* for June 30, 1942. He checked off eighteen pianists, including himself, a concert violinist who is a policeman, a Russian accordion player, a bugler, saxophonist, harmonica player, church organist, several trumpeters, and a bevy of singers. There's never a dull moment! He is planning to enlist all the talent for entertainment at block meetings.

Airport Playfield in Cincinnati

AT THE end of June, 1942, the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, opened fifty-five playgrounds. The shortage of workers has brought into prominence volunteers

who have come both from among the adults of the city giving regularly of their time in considerable numbers on the playgrounds and from the boys and girls, many of whom are serving as junior leaders.

The Commission's greatest service to war workers and men of the armed forces is being given at its three recreation fields, including Airport Playfield. "One has only to visit the Airport Playfield any day of the week and to talk with the players to find out that a large number of those engaged in war industries are finding recreation during their off hours at the Playfield. Men of the armed forces are coming in increasing numbers." The month of June, 1942, showed a 75 per cent increase in attendance as contrasted with June, 1941. New activities at the Airport Playfield include canoeing, which has become very popular, and the children's swimming pool.

Delegates to the Recreation Congress had the opportunity of seeing this outstanding playfield.

Center Dedicated in Centralia — On July 9, 1942, Centralia, Illinois, dedicated its new City Hall and recreation center with a program of music and addresses. The building was formally presented to the Board of Recreation, of which John H. Higgins is Superintendent, by the Mayor, Wendell W. Websters. L. H. Weir, field secretary of the National Recreation Association, made the dedicatory address.

Gifts to Houston—That the Houston, Texas, recreation program is deeply rooted in the community's life is reflected in the number of areas which have recently been given to the city of recreation purposes and in gifts of funds recently made the Recreation Department. Mrs. John T. Mason has given $25,000 for an addition to the community building in Mason Park, and a similar amount has been given by Miss Annette Finnegan for the development of Finnegan Park for the colored residents of that section of the city.

Recreation in Industrial Plants—The West Point Manufacturing Company, Lanett, Alabama, has a Department of Community Recreation in charge of activities in five communities. Robert A. Turner, formerly Superintendent of Recreation in Radburn, New Jersey, is coordinator of the activities in the five communities, each of which has a War Service Center with a full-time secretary in charge of each center under the supervision of a committee consisting of the mill superintendent, personnel director, recreation director, and the school superintendent. At Langdale, Alabama, Victory Gardens have been particularly popular, and the season was climaxed with the judging of the gardens by the local county agent and the awarding of certificates. Physical fitness classes for volunteer defense workers have been particularly successful at Langdale and at Lanett. At Lanett and Fairfax, tot lots have been organized for children of preschool age whose parents are employed in the mills. Athletic contests followed by social events have been arranged with various teams from Fort Benning, Georgia, and groups of soldiers have been invited to attend the various programs planned by the Recreation Department. With the increased interest in bicycling the Department has organized bicycle clubs in each community.

Finding Volunteer Leadership—Local civic groups in Lakewood, Ohio, who were having difficulty in securing volunteer leadership, consulted the Director of Public Recreation who called together the PTA Recreation Commission. The situation was explained to them, and enough volunteer leaders were finally found by the committee to meet local needs.

Building Airplanes for America — Approximately 5,000 school systems involving 6,000 schools, 8,000 instructors, and about 300,000 pupils have participated in the project of building scale model aircraft for the Air Service, according to the July 1st issue of *Education for Victory,* which has replaced the magazine *School Life* for the duration of the war. These figures are based on returns from forty of the states participating.

A Recreation Training Institute—Last summer Montclair, New Jersey, held the first recreation training institute ever conducted jointly by all public and private social agencies engaged in recreation activities in the city. The institute was held under the auspices of the Summer Activities Committee of the Council of Social Agencies, with Robert Crawford, Director of the Recreation Division, acting as chairman. The institute was attended by sixty-three staff members and volunteers from the various leisure-time agencies.

In El Segundo, California—The Junior Employment Agency in El Segundo provides for the

registration of children for work within the thirty-three organizations in the city. Work comprises such duties as cutting yards and running errands. The children operate under the agency and under the direction of an adviser. Future plans include the publication of a junior weekly newspaper staffed by the children.

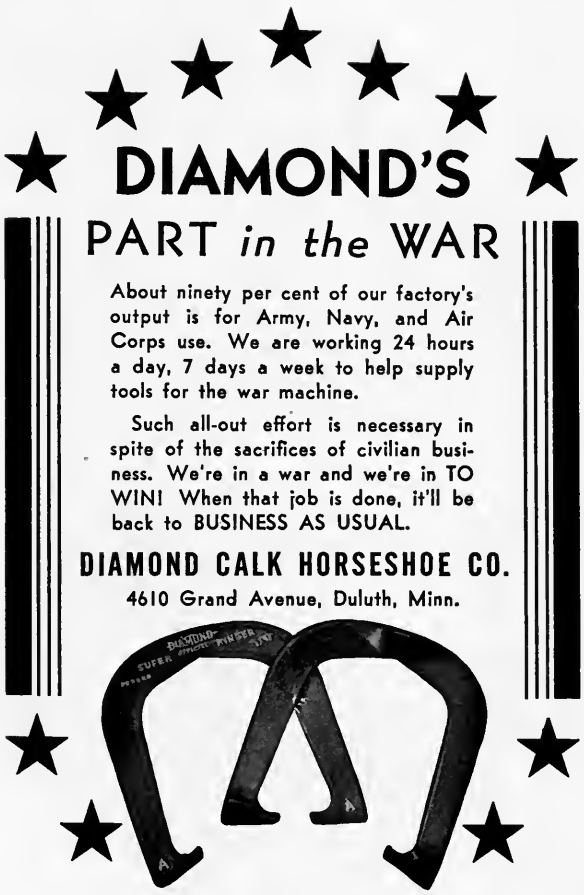
Need for Recreation in Wartime—Robert P. Lane of New York City has pointed out that in a period of upheaval and danger the need for recreation service is heightened rather than lessened. He warned that a marked reduction might appear to be a measure of economy but may actually prove to be wasteful, may lead within a relatively short time to conditions costly to the taxpayer and harmful to the community in general. He stated that the services performed by recreation workers are of the utmost value and urged their maintenance at the highest level possible. He quoted reports from Great Britain showing that juvenile crime had increased and adult crime decreased during the war months there.

Music Foundation Receives Bequest—An endowment received by the will of the late Marie L. Beyerle has been formally accepted by the Reading, Pennsylvania, Music Foundation. The bequest was given expressly for the purpose of bringing outstanding artists to Reading to perform with the Reading Symphony Orchestra.

The Reading Music Foundation is a non-profit corporation whose purpose is the advancement of fine music in Reading. Its primary beneficiaries are the Reading Symphony Orchestra and the Reading Choral Society, but its support is also given the free band concerts in City Park which were originally initiated by the Foundation.

"Blackout" Entertainment—A form of entertainment for children during blackouts was tried out in June at the opening of the new library at the Boys Club of New York, Tenth Street and Avenue A, New York City. A series of musical radio script records developed by Mrs. Molly Donaldson, composer and organist, and Miss Madge Tucker of the National Broadcasting Company were played to twelve small boys between the ages of seven and ten and their younger sisters. "Cinderella," "Little Black Sambo," and other tales were narrated in part by Milton Cross, accompanied by group singing, and in part by Ted Donaldson, eight year old son of Mrs. Donaldson, whose stories were punctuated by the singing of children. The children, rather self-conscious at first, eventually relaxed and joined the singing on the records which they generally agreed were "swell."

The use of records to entertain children during blackouts has been tried in England. Children's voices were not used, however, but Mrs. Donaldson believes that the sound of other children's voices will be effective in making the children feel at ease.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PART in the WAR
About ninety per cent of our factory's output is for Army, Navy, and Air Corps use. We are working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to help supply tools for the war machine.
Such all-out effort is necessary in spite of the sacrifices of civilian business. We're in a war and we're in TO WIN! When that job is done, it'll be back to BUSINESS AS USUAL.
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At Lions Pool, Oakland — The Oakland, California, Recreation Department has established the following rates at Lions Pool in Dimond Park:

Week days, other than school days, and school days to 3:30 P. M., 20 cents; after 3:30 P. M. on school days (Oakland Public Schools calendar), 9 cents; Sundays and holidays, 30 cents—children's groups of fifteen or more, accompanied by an adult, each 10 cents; use of pool before or after regular hours, regular daily rate.

Classes in swimming instruction and life saving are organized upon request from a sufficiently large group.

Play Contest Announced—*Plays,* the Drama Magazine for Young People, is offering a prize of $100 for the best one-act play for children. The contest is open to any resident of the United States, and the contestant may submit as many manuscripts as he wishes. Any type of children's play in one act is eligible. The winning play will be selected not only for its dramatic quality but also for its producibility by children of grammar or junior high school age. Further information regarding the contest, which will close November 1, 1942, may be secured from the Prize Contest Editor, *Plays,* 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

American Education Week 1942 — For the first time in its twenty-two year history, American Education Week will be observed this year on a wartime footing. This year's theme will be "Education for Free Men." Again this year the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., has prepared material which interested groups can use in observing American Education Week. For complete information about these posters, leaflets, stickers, manuals and plays write directly to the National Education Association. Date—November 8-14.

A Treasure Hunt Full of Thrills!

(Continued from page 402)

it was possible to use treasure hunt clues in a popular children's quiz program, and great fun was had by all as the announcer asked the children present in the studio, and the large unseen audience, whether they know what such and such a clue described. Some of the popular ones used on the air were:

"I'm big and round
And by the Indians made.
Storing food for them
Was the part in life I played."

This applied to a large Indian basket holding a prominent spot in the Indian Hall, a basket large enough for several of the small explorers to have used as a hiding place were it not under glass.

"Men in gray followed me
Through battles fought in vain
Where I flew, Old Glory
Was soon unfurled again."

A Confederate flag part of a Civil War case showing Union and Confederate uniforms, weapons and various articles of war was the answer to this one:

"In my dress of woven rope
I've slept two thousand years.
You can tell just who I am
By the way my head appears."

This odd sounding clue applies to two royal Inca mummies some two thousand years old.

The historical room and transportation exhibit was the source of the following clue:

"I rumbled over the prairies,
In me folks placed their trust.
Signs upon my sides once read:
'California or Bust.'"

Museum material going back in time to 1200 B.C. entered the treasure hunt in the following clue:

"I'm made of semi-precious stone
Was buried with bitter tears.
Round an Egyptian's neck I hung
For many, many years."

A fierce looking figure of an Indian brave wearing articles of costumes from famous Indians was the source of the following:

"Around my neck are bear claws
I'm wearing a feathered bonnet.
My shirt is rare because it has
A host of scalp locks on it." (700 locks.)

The small children's pride and joy is the large shaggy buffalo standing in the center of the Animal Hall, it is easily recognized by the following clue:

"I'm a shaggy, useful beast
Who roamed the Western plains.
Long before the settlers came
With horses, guns and trains."

Thus countless clues from the popular treasure hunt fire the child's imagination both within the Museum and in the radio audience.

That the popular treasure hunt is a unique and valuable asset to any museum program has been proven. The one question which comes to one's mind is how to make this popular attraction serve as many children as possible.

May those of us entrusted at this grave time with the important task of promoting educational and recreational programs for children make full use of our opportunities! There is no consideration more important to the success of the war effort and the future of this war-weary world than the leadership of youth, the hope of tomorrow. We must use every device to keep the horror of war from damaging the future generation. May such wholesome activities as the treasure hunt continue to make the modern museum one of the greatest factors for keeping morale high on the home front!

A Hallowe'en Barn Frolic

(Continued from page 379)

arrived, and award a prize of popping corn or a packet of seeds to the person who collects the most beans.

Throwing darts at a target is always a popular pastime with young and old. Paste a silhouette of three cats perched on a barnyard fence and yowling up at a harvest moon on an orange sheet of paper about twenty-five inches square and mount on heavy cardboard. If you have a dartboard, use that as backing. With chalk draw a circle marked "5" on the first and largest cat, and smaller circles on the other two, marked "10" and "15" respectively. If you like, include the moon in the game and mark it "20." Until ready for use, the board will add to your decorative scheme. When it is time to play, have the contestants stand about ten feet from the board. Three to eight darts may be used, but each person should have the same number of shots.

"Lassoing the Scarecrow" is another game of skill and is more difficult than it seems at first. Bring in your scarecrow doorman and tie him to a clothes tree or fasten him in a Christmas tree holder. Give each person five attempts to lasso him. Award a prize to the person who has the highest score or who succeeds in roping him four out of five times.

A less active but no less entertaining game is a pumpkin seed threading race. Divide the guests into groups of four. Give each relay team a needle and thread and a bowl of wet, slippery seeds. The object of the race is to see which group can complete its necklace first. At the signal, Number One in each team threads three seeds and passes the bowl and chain to Number Two. Numbers Three and Four do the same when it is their turn. Hallowe'en candy makes a good prize for the winning team.

Refreshments. Doughnuts, red candied apples on sticks, or popcorn balls and cider are easy to serve to a large group. They will disappear in a trice, too. If you want to surround the refreshments with a bit of mystery, serve them sight unseen. Suspend barrel hoops horizontally from the ceiling by cords tied at intervals around the rim. Put raisins, nuts, doughnuts, popcorn, fruit, and the like, in vari-colored cellophane bags and attach them to the rim of the hoop. Be sure to include at least as many bags as there are guests. When you are ready to serve refreshments, spin the hoop and have the guests grab a bag. One or more hoops may be used depending on the number of guests. Cider or coffee, of course, would be served from the refreshment table.

A striking refreshment table centerpiece is a jack-o'-lantern set between two pairs of black candles in holders made from husked ears of corn. To prevent the holders from rolling, remove three rows of kernels from one side of the ears. In the center of the opposite side cut a hole to fit your candle. The result will be oblong holders right out of Farmer Brown's cornfield.

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10. *Hallowe'en Fun Book,* prepared by Minneapolis Hallowe'en Committee, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 25 cents

Thanksgiving

(Continued from page 375)

spread of the tradition to the southern and western states was gradual.

Abraham Lincoln composed one of the most

"Stunts and Entertainments"

By Ethel Bowers

- Now available—No. 2 in the "Parties Plus" series by Ethel Bowers of the National Recreation Association.
- Here are amusing stunts for all occasions—activities requiring no preparation; simple activities requiring some preparation; short stunts; suggestions for pageants from dramatizations; sketches and playlets; and variety show ideas.

In planning parties either for civilians or service men, this booklet will be invaluable.

. . . Price 50 cents

★ ★ ★

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue New York City

famous Thanksgiving day proclamations in 1863 at a time when the nation was divided in Civil war. The following year he set the fourth Thursday in November as the annual date for Thanksgiving, later changing it to the last Thursday of the month.

Lincoln's proclamation read as follows:

"I do therefore invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficient Father who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union." From "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" by Richardson. Volume VI.

Today the governor of each state follows the President's proclamation with one of his state, taking into account the resources and assets of the individual state, and making the home the central theme.

Ernst Hermann

ERNST HERMANN died on August 31, 1942, at the age of 73. For years he was well known to recreation workers throughout the country as the recreation executive of Newton, Massachusetts. He had also served as Dean of the Boston University Sargent College of Physical Education.

Ernst Hermann was a second generation recreation leader. His father before him in Germany had been one of the pioneer leaders in recreation. Ernst Hermann himself had come to the United States in 1893 so that for nearly half a century he had lived and worked in our country. As early as 1909, with statesmanlike vision, he was urging the importance of industrial recreation, was advising wisely about the play for young children. After Ernst Hermann had retired, he took up carving at the age of seventy, and was very successful with it. Gardening was also a very special recreation interest.

Ernst Hermann will be greatly missed in recreation circles.

"Make and Mend It"

(Continued from page 384)

causing it to dry out and crack. Neatsfoot or Viscol oil will help to remedy this condition. The application should be made on the uppers and the outsoles. Keep the oil away from rubber cleats. Remove lime and mud from shoes before drying. Wearing football, baseball and track shoes on stone or concrete floors should be discouraged.

Football Helmets and Shoulder Pads. These articles are made primarily of leather covering and felt or foam rubber padding. Leather should be treated as previously indicated. Helmets should be packed with paper and hung in a cool dry place. Shoulder pads should not be piled up, as they will mildew and be pressed out of shape. These articles should not be suspended by the elastic straps.

Archery Tackle. All bows should be unstrung when not in use. Hang bow on ground quiver between rounds on the range. Do not lay it on the ground. When not in use, the arrows should be racked in a dry place. The rack should be so constructed that there will be three pressure points on

Informal Volley Ball

INFORMAL VOLLEY BALL, especially for mixed groups, has become very popular in the public parks of Baltimore and vicinity. As a carry-over of the physical fitness classes which were intensively organized in public school buildings in February and later taken out into the parks, the men and women eighteen years of age and over still continue to play mixed volley ball.

At other parks, informal valley ball is much enjoyed by mixed groups from fifteen years of age and up and at still another park a lively group of boys and girls whose ages range from twelve to fourteen years play regularly every evening.

There is some variation in the rules used in informal volley ball but generally they adhere to the following:

RULE 1—The game is played for twenty-one points.

Variations—15 points; 10 minute halves.

RULE 2—Each player serves in turn, rotating as as in men's rules.

Variations—rotation by line; no rotation.

RULE 3—There is one service only with an assist optional.

Variations—no assist.

RULE 4—The ball may be touched twice in succession by girls, and once by boys. Only three people may play the ball on a side.

Variations—one touch for both boys and girls; two touches for both boys and girls.

RULE 5—Rules not covered are governed by Official Rules for Women.

The mixed game is so acceptable here that even though played formally, where the rules are strictly adhered to, there are many interested groups playing on the grounds in the county and city high schools.

The girls and boys, young men and young women, and the more mature men and women are well matched so that interest in the game is sustained throughout the year. From *Luella B. Snoeyenbos,* Supervisor of Girls' and Women's Activities, Department of Recreation, Baltimore, Maryland.

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the arrow, two of them two inches from either end and one in the middle to prevent warping.

Wood. Wooden equipment such as bats, golf clubs, hockey sticks, javelins, etc., are built to last for long periods of time and will do so when properly cared for.

Moisture is the main source of difficulty. When necessary a good coat of spar varnish will protect the wood. Javelins and vaulting poles should be stored in a manner that will prevent warping.

General. Athletic equipment is expensive to manufacture and increasingly difficult to get, and therefore deserves the care recommended.

"The Christmas Book"

IT is not too early to begin your planning for home and community Christmas celebrations. And here is a booklet for recreation leaders, teachers, club leaders, and others who wish to plan special Christmas programs and to inject into their celebrations something of the charm and beauty associated with the old traditional Christmas customs.

In the various articles which make up the booklet will be found novel ways to distribute gifts at Christmas parties; suggestions for enlivening the program of Christmas caroling; and many interesting ideas from the Christmas customs of other lands for party themes, decorations, and refreshments.

Order your copy now

Price 50 cents

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Home Play in Wartime

(Continued from page 408)

And in the wintertime, there can be as much fun as in the summer. Play snow games, like Dodge Ball with snowballs, and Hold the Fort—and see how few colds your family catches! Make snow men and snow angels; improvise a snow slide; roast potatoes and hot dogs in the fireplace. Have fun!

Family fun will take a little time, a little effort, and much imagination, but it will be a big war bond, paying a rich dividend in family spirit and morale. It will mean a rich, happy childhood, and

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The Children's Hour

(Continued from page 380)

cast from the playgrounds as were many other special events, such as the Hallowe'en celebration formerly sponsored by the Recreation Department and the eliminations in the city-wide marbles tournament on each playground, as well as the championship play when all of the playground champions came together for the final city championship.

The Children's Hour has contributed immeasurably to the building up of good will for Lynchburg's entire program. Through the radio broadcasts playgrounds are brought into the homes, and many parents who would make no special effort to learn what the city has to offer their children become familiar with the program.

Radio, important as it is, is not, however, the only medium through which Lynchburg's public recreation program is given publicity. Among the best friends of the Recreation Department are the newspapers and their reporters whose cooperation is outstanding.

A Recreation Board for Washington

(Continued from page 404)

courses and swimming pools and many of the tennis courts of the District which, under agreements entered into years ago, are operated by concessionnaires. It may be that eventually these will come under the jurisdiction of the new Board.

Music at Plummer Park

(Continued from page 414)

opportunity they have craved and for which they are willing to work. And the knowledge that it is providing a suitable setting for this remarkable community movement is a source of deep satisfaction to the Los Angeles County Recreation Department.

The American Music Theatre

Another interesting musical venture at Plummer Park which is sponsored by the Los Angeles County Recreation Department is the American Music Theatre of which George Houston is the originator. The purpose of this theatre, an organization of young professionals, is to perform opera in such a way that the average American will like it. This means, according to Mr. Houston, that the story must be made as important as the music, and it is for this reason that the organization is known as the American Music Theatre and the work infused with true theatre values.

This principle extends to type casting. If the heroine is supposed to be young and beautiful, then she must live up to this description. Spoken dialogue is substituted for dry recitative. The type of acting used is in accordance with the best traditions of the American theatre.

It is the intention of the founder of this Music Theatre to develop nationalism in this art to such an extent that an American style of opera will be developed. As the tastes and preferences of the American public are discovered, American traditions in opera will develop. Composers will base their music on these traditions, and a truly American opera will come into existence.

Dr. Richard Lert is the musical director of the organization, of which George Houston is stage director.

On May 14, 1942, "The Barber of Seville" by Rossini, with new translations and dialogue by Mr. Houston, was produced in the Civic Auditorium at Pasadena.

The rehearsals at Plummer Park are open to the public, to students, and to anyone interested in watching American opera in the making.

"On to Victory"

THE "ON TO VICTORY" SHOW brought the 1942 season to its climax for the St. Paul Playground Artists' Club members. The two hundred and fifty participants thoroughly enjoyed their rehearsals and the presentation of the show. The various dance groups, military baton twirlers, Red Cross nurses, sailors, acrobats, and airline hostesses received instructions from five different professional dance teachers who volunteered their services. A chorus of fifty voices with solo singers carried out the general theme of the show, and marimbaphone, violin, and accordian players added greatly to its success. Proceeds were given to the Red Cross.

The club started with a dozen or so talented youngsters ten years ago and has been growing steadily. The active membership remains between 300 and 400, for members come and go as their interests change. During the past ten years, between 1,500 and 2,000 girls and boys have belonged for some period of time. A few stay with the club five to six years.

The object is to encourage talented girls and boys by giving them a development program through participation in musical events, radio broadcasts, bands, orchestras and club activity, and by providing them with an opportunity to appear before audiences.

Because of the large number belonging to the club, the danger of using a few children too often is eliminated. The churches, PTA's, and other groups appreciate this service immensely. They pay the transportation costs and $1.00 for the accompanist.

During the past year, 2,073 entertainers presented approximately 500 programs with an estimated attendance of 65,805; seven musical revues with casts of approximately 50 participants were given in the parks during the summer months with an attendance of 7,800, and there were 103 broadcasts with 506 participants.

The Artists' Mothers Club entertained the members at four big parties during the year and financed the cost of costumes for various shows.

And now our "artists" are getting ready for a series of weekly musical revues to be presented in the parks. Fifty different children participate each week.

Happy Days Are Here Again!

THE study and instruction of Natural Science takes on a new pleasure and effectiveness with the advent of CANADIAN NATURE. Directors of Boys' Clubs, Play Directors, Camp Counselors, and others will find practical help in this unique magazine.

We believe that RECREATION MAGAZINE has thousands of readers who would be interested in the fascinating nature stories, wonderful photographs, drawings and color plates that appear in each issue of CANADIAN NATURE—the magazine which captures the hearts of everyone interested in nature and the outdoors. Parents, educators, librarians and nature lovers praise and recommend it. An ideal gift and a magazine which is needed in every home, school and library. CANADIAN NATURE is issued in January, March, May, September and November. Volume 4 for 1942 will contain 180 pages, 80 articles, 35 color plates, 150 photographs, 200 figure drawings. An Annual Index is bound in the November issue. The magazine enjoys wide United States school use. The articles are suitable to the whole of North America. There are subscribers in 43 States.

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Square Dances for Soldiers

(Continued from page 388)

fore the dance and engaged in games provided by the Courts until time for the dance. At nine o'clock everyone pitched in and the floor was cleared for dancing in a very short time.

The Lincoln Recreation Board received generous assistance in its program from members of local square dance groups. They served on committees to help plan the dances, and from their ranks were drawn callers for the dances. Music was provided by the Lincoln Unit of the Nebraska State WPA Music Project, a band which has been playing for square dancing with gratifying results for a number of years. A public address system, was installed for satisfactory amplification.

Lighting of the dance floor was quite simply arranged in this instance, as the Muny Game Courts are located in the same area as the Muny softball fields, tennis courts, and Muny Pool, with established lighting facilities. This area, it was felt, did Trojan duty this summer, with the square dances adding a bit out of the ordinary in the way of entertainment for soldiers.

Do You Believe in Signs?

(Continued from page 405)

come to the little Chinese boys and girls.

Outdoor signs exposed to a variety of climatic conditions and weather changes offer a problem in maintenance and appearance. San Francisco's signs are no exception. With the salt-laden air of the Pacific and the cooling summer fogs, much ground work and experimentation has been necessary before arriving at satisfactory paints and finishes that will withstand these corrosive influences.

The San Francisco Recreation Department is justly proud of the artistic signs designed by William G. Merchant, the Commission's architect, which grace the playgrounds of the city. "We struggled for years," says Miss Randall, "trying to obtain something which would be artistic, a little different, and entirely satisfactory." The Department, whose headquarters are at 370 City Hall, will be glad to furnish additional information on the design, erection, and maintenance of the signs to recreation departments in other cities which may be interested.

The Max Straus Center

THE DEDICATION in April, 1942, of the new Max Straus Center of the Jewish People's Institute in Chicago is a climax of nearly half a century of service. Almost forty years ago on the crowded lower west side there began in a store-front building a program of community service that in 1941 reached an aggregate of 900,000 people. In 1903 a group of young men started a subscription fund, collected $250, and chartered the Chicago Hebrew Institute which in 1922 became the Jewish People's Institute. Ever increasing demands upon its services led to the building in 1927 of the million dollar structure housing the Institute. The broad halls and spacious rooms of this building were soon overflowing with groups of all kinds, and within ten years it was necessary to build the Institute Annex.

Today the Institute program ranges from creative dramatics, arts, crafts, social events, and discussion groups, all fostering individual personality development and civic responsibility, to vocational classes and counseling, hobby and interest groups, and physical activities.

The Max Straus Center, erected to help house the expanded program of the Institute, has three floors. The ground floor is operated by the Albany Park Boys' Club and has a games room, a radio room, woodshop, and photo room. On the first floor are lounges, library, and assembly hall in which are conducted classes in gymnastics for children and adults, acrobatics, dancing, active games, and socials. On this floor, too, are the locker rooms, check room, lobby, and the office.

The second floor has rooms for domestic science, fine arts, crafts, and volunteers. Here are conducted classes in ballroom ballet, tap, acrobatic and rhythmic dancing; dramatics; quiet and active games; art crafts; sewing, dressmaking and design; Red Cross work; weaving, cooking, and Charm Club. Preschool children have their quarters here.

In the ten group-work activity rooms on the third floor there are clubs in journalism, block printing, arts and crafts, games, storytelling, puppetry, and rhythm band. English and citizenship classes, a forum, public speaking classes, and an operetta group also meet on this floor. Two of the rooms are set aside specifically for the Albany Park Boys' Club activities.

"Over There"

(Continued from page 387)

deficit will be made up by the Red Cross. All these facilities are available to the Navy personnel abroad as well as to the Army, and the Red Cross is prepared, wherever existing services do not fully meet the requirements of the bluejackets, to establish additional centers when requested by the Navy.

Today's clubs are an excellent example of "expansion of service to meet needs"—recreation is the focal point, provision of a comfortable "civilian" bed and American food the enhancing incidentals.

The full complement of club staff includes the club director, assistant club director, program director, personal service director, assistant program director, and a group of staff assistants.

The "Why" of It

The recreation programs in the clubs are planned to meet the probable needs and desires of service men on leave overseas. The attitudes and practices of the staff are based on this philosophy, stated as follows in the Red Cross Reading Guide for Trainees:

"An entirely new setting (country, conventions, people) offers problems in adjustment. Tensions arising from the conditions of actual warfare can be further complicated by the environmental factors.

"The necessity of regimentation and subjugation of the individual to the larger needs of the Armed Forces naturally impairs the individual's feeling of 'being himself' or of being a single, important individual.

"It is not the purpose of planned, informal recreation to 'counteract' the new environment by setting up a splendidly isolated American atmosphere, suspended *in vacuo* within the new setting, nor is it the purpose of organized recreation to substitute license and laissez-faire for regimentation. Either of these attitudes, engendering a provincial, narrow and formless program, would be more demoralizing than nourishing.

"On the positive side, the American Red Cross recreationist on foreign soil seeks to weave the new elements of the environment (the customs, the attitudes, the folkways) into the more familiar fabric of 'how we do it in America.' Such skillful blending of the foreign and the familiar should help to bring about the 'feeling of belonging,' of being comfortable in a new setting amongst new people. Next, the recreationist does more than just offer a wide range of activities; he plans these offerings so that individuals may participate not only in making choices, but in helping to set up choices. Further, the recreationist knows and practices the precept that program in-

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

American City, August 1942
- "Municipal Priorities for FWA Projects" by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, U.S.A.

Beach and Pool, July 1942
- "The Cleaning and Disinfecting of Pools" by Paul Huedepohl
- "How to Keep Capital Losses to a Minimum" by Paul Huedepohl
- "Recreational Swimming" by Nathan H. Kaufman
- "Water Sports" by Ann Avery Smith
- "The Whys and Wherefores of Insurance for Pools and Beaches" through courtesy of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

Camping Magazine, June 1942
- "Can Girls Whittle?" by W. Ben Hunt
- "Children's Camping in Wartime" by Paul V. McNutt
- "An Open Letter on Priorities"
- "War Hazards to Camps — Your Questions Answered" by Maj. Gen. L. D. Gasser

Crippled Child, August 1942
- "A Leisure Time Program" by Mrs. G. Marvin Green

Hygeia, August 1942
- "Exercise for Health," an editorial by Morris Fishbein

Nation's Schools, September 1942
- "What Pupils Do After School" by Evelyn E. Holtorf

Parks and Recreation, July-August 1942
- "Parks of Central California" by Edgar M. Sanborn

Red Cross Courier, August 1942
- "Overtime Antidote" (Swimming) by Carroll L. Bryant
- "Red Cross Overseas Clubs" by Robert E. Lewis

PAMPHLETS

Art Education Alert prepared by The Art School, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. For sale by The Related Arts Service, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price 10 cents

Basic Aims for English Instruction. National Council of Teachers of English
211 West 68th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Price 10 cents

Boys in War-Time. The National Council of the YMCA
347 Madison Avenue, New York City

Children's Book Week, A Manual of Suggestions
Prepared by Book Week Headquarters, 62 West 45th Street, New York City

"Cracking Up" Under the Strain by Edgar V. Allen
American Medical Association, 535 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Price 10 cents

Crafts with Nature Materials by Lois Corke. Appeared in July, 1942, RECREATION.
Now available in pamphlet form from The Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Price 25 cents

Elementary Course in Photography
Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. Free

Leaders' Manual of the Junior Optimist Clubs of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Harold Morgan

The Motion Picture in a World at War, twentieth anniversary report of the president, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, 28 West 44th Street, New York City

National Fitness Council of South Australia, Annual Report State Bank Building, Pirie Street, Adelaide, South Australia

Our Neighbor Republics — A Selected List of Readable Books for Young People
U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Program Suggestions for Club Meetings by Monte Melamed Grand Street Settlement, 283 Rivington Street, New York City. Price 10 cents

Services to the Armed Forces
American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Standards for Day Care of Children of Working Mothers compiled by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents

Victory Gardens. U. S. Department of Agriculture
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 5 cents

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formality is induced to the degree that sound and thorough planning precedes the program.

"Recreation is a social necessity of particular and peculiar value for service men overseas — providing that recreation is so organized, planned and conducted as to follow valid lines established for the democratic management of groups."

Men and women in the fields of recreation and physical education, who believe in recreation as a social necessity, who by experience and training are qualified to implement that point of view, fill the roster of these American Red Cross Recreation Services. From private and public agencies, settlements and municipal departments, from the teaching of physical education and the directing of summer camps, from every walk of recreation life they have come to Red Cross to weave their philosophies, attitudes and practices into a dynamic service to the Armed Forces of the United States.

It's Being Done In Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 411)

1757, was appointed to teach "Mathematicks and Natural Phylosophy" at King's College, now Columbia University. He is said to be the first man to hold the position of professor of natural history in an American college.

Parks. Parks are defense resources of the highest order. British sailors have spent weeks "recreating" in our parks while their ships were being repaired in our shipyards. Parks should be kept for recreation, but wartime often leads to exploitation. The Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona was recently thrown open to mining. The area is a superb example of an old desert in the new world. It should remain a monument to culture rather than to destruction.

Science, "New Worlds in Science: An Anthology," edited by Harold Ward. McBride, New York, 1941. 670 pp. $3.50. Writings of thirty-three eminent living scientists. Significant for the campfire.

A Young People's Symphony Orchestra

(Continued from page 413)

said good-bye until the opening of the schools in the fall should bring us all together again.

Committee Organization

Throughout the season, from October, 1941, through May, 1942, the Young People's Symphony Orchestra Committee had met twice a month in the Town Hall, the Director of Recreation being present at most of these meetings. The seventeen members were persons interested in music and in the broader education of young people, and were drawn from West Hartford and the metropolitan districts of Hartford. A temporary chairman and secretary had been chosen by the group and subcommittees were organized which facilitated the work to be done. They were titled: Child Personnel, Publicity and Program, Transportation, and Finance. The Executive Committee consisted of the chairman of the whole committee and the chairmen of the subcommittees. The Finance Committee never functioned, for the attack at Pearl Harbor broke up our plan to raise a two-year budget in early January 1942. The budget of the first year was supplied from the funds of the Department of Recreation of West Hartford from whose director, Jacob W. Feldman, the committee and the orchestra had sincere and enthusiastic support. Through the season the committee helped in the transportation of the young people during stormy weather, and gave time and careful consideration to the needs of this young group and to the support of Peter Page, the conductor. Mr. John R. Thornton, of the *Hartford Courant* (the morning daily newspaper in Hartford) wrote many excellent articles descriptive of the orchestra and committee. Any success is due to the friendly co-operation of all concerned.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Fun with Folk Tales

By Gertrude Larned Sloane. E. P. Dutton and Company, Incorporated, New York. $2.00.

SIX PLAYS, each not over twenty minutes long in acting time, and each with music especially planned for it, are presented in this volume. All six plays are within the acting range of children under thirteen years of age. "King Thrush Beard," "The Golden Goose," "The Sprig of Rosemary," and "Rumplestiltskin" are designed for the use of the older children in the group, while "The Little Red Hen and the Grain of Wheat" and "The Fox and the Rabbit" are for the younger children.

Meet Latin America

By Sarah Morrison. Girls' Friendly Society, U.S.A., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. $.35.

THIS ATTRACTIVE PACKET, one of the Cue Program Series, contains seven sections, all designed to acquaint us with our Latin American neighbors. The tour of discovery arranged takes us to visit lands of different customs, Spanish rhythms, colorful market places. We sample their foods, sing their songs, take part in their fiestas, and learn their history and present problems. Recreation workers will find many suggestions in this interesting packet.

Woodworking Workbook

By Talmage Nichols and Harold L. Stiles. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $.56.

HERE IS A GUIDE for high school students throughout their courses in woodworking, which in addition to the directions offered presents many interesting facts about woods, tools, and other materials connected with the project. "Everyone should have a hobby of some kind," says the author in his introduction. "Many boys and men find some branch of woodwork to be a most absorbing and satisfying activity for filling their leisure time."

Creative Crate Craft

By Paul V. Champion. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $1.50.

HOW TO MAKE CREATIVE FURNITURE from little material other than discarded wooden shipping containers is the theme of this practical book describing thirty-eight useful and simple articles which have a place in the average American home. Each design is accompanied by full directions for construction, a full page detailed working drawing, a photograph of the finished article, and a bill of material. Only a few inexpensive tools are needed to make the articles.

Electrical Things Boys Like to Make

By Sherman R. Cook. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $2.25.

THERE ARE THIRTY-THREE PROJECTS in this book selected from a collection of nearly two hundred. All those described can be readily made in a shop which has the usual hand metalworking and a few woodworking tools. No engine lathe is required. The directions and drawings will permit a beginner to make a flashlight, a toy motor, a radio set, and other articles. A "how-to-do-it" section gives many hints on things that are useful to know not only in making the articles but in household repair work.

The Bright Idea Book

By Madeline Gray and Robert C. Urban. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

BASED ON THE NBC RADIO PROGRAM, "The Bright Idea Club," this book of spare-time activities for young people offers hundreds of tested and tried bright ideas. The book is divided into six parts covering hobbies, ways to make money, magic, sports, training pets, and puzzles. The volume is profusely illustrated.

Rural America Today
Its Schools and Community Life

By George A. Works and Simon O. Lesser. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. $3.75.

IN THIS NEW BOOK on rural life the problem of rural schools and community life is discussed in detail and from many points of view. In one chapter the problem of the schools and rural recreation is discussed, and there is much of interest to the community worker in a chapter on "Local Planning: What Rural Communities Are Doing to Improve Their Own Situation."

America in Action

Dramatists Play Service, Inc., 6 East 39th Street, New York.

UNDER THE TITLE "America in Action," the Dramatists Play Service has issued a series of one-act plays for young people dealing with freedom and democracy. Twelve of the plays illustrating American ideals of freedom are now available at 30 cents each.

Bicycle Polo

By R. Bennet Forbes and Jack W. Stauffacher. The Greenwood Press, San Mateo, California. $1.00.

OUT OF THE GAME OF POLO, which for thousands of years has been the sports of kings and princes, there evolved at the turn of the last century a new sport called Bicycle Polo. It came into being in 1897 when a group of sportsmen in Milton, Massachusetts, formed the first Bicycle Polo Club. After eight successful years the sport was gradually given up as the different players forsook polo on wheels for polo on ponies and other sports. About the same time the game became popular in England, and today there are more than a hundred Bicycle Polo Clubs in that country representing about 170 teams and more than 1,000 players. Recently there has been a revival of the sport in the United States, and there is now a United States Bicycle Polo Association which has issued rules for the sport. These rules, together with historical data and chapters on techniques

and fundamentals appear in the form of this attractive booklet of which an edition limited to 500 copies has been published.

Canciones Panamericanas.
Songs of the Americas.

Published in collaboration with the Pan American Union. Silver Burdett Company, New York. $.72.

This attractive collection of songs with music gives us a musical picture of every country in the Western Hemisphere. "Just as we learn much about the geography, history, and customs of our neighbors by reading, so we can know more about their way of living and their human interests by singing their songs."

Youth in the CCC.

By Kenneth Holland and Frank Ernest Hill. Prepared for the American Youth Commission. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. $2.25.

This book contains a fund of information about the CCC camps—the reasons why boys enrolled, what they learned, what work they did, what education and training they received, and how the CCC experience influenced their lives. The volume is important as a record of the work of the first Federally supported youth work program which had a profound effect on the lives of two and a half million young men.

Teaching Athletic Skills in Physical Education.

By Henry C. Craine. Inor Publishing Company, Inc., New York. $2.75.

During the author's fifteen years of experience in teaching athletic skills in secondary schools he has collected, improvised, and adapted hundreds of competitive skills activities. Approximately 215 of these have been selected for publication in this book as being the most effective in actual practice. They are organized according to the proper teaching plan for each of the eight sports covered. Part I of the volume deals with the athletic skills teaching program; Part II with activities.

Non-Government Sources of Information on National Defense.

U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

This publication, a companion pamphlet to *Government Sources of Information on National Defense,* has been prepared as a guide to current materials available from non-government, non-profit agencies relating to the total defense program. Prepared by the American Library Association, copies are available from the U. S. Office of Education.

The New Physical Education.

By Branville B. Johnson. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $1.60.

This, the second edition of Dr. Johnson's book, is designed to serve as an introduction to the philosophy, psychology, and pedagogy of modern physical education. The author states clearly the objectives of a soundly and wholesomely conceived program of physical education and presents in a practical way the techniques necessary to achieve these objectives. Throughout the book physical education's contribution to the whole person is made clear.

Bulletins—How to Make Them More Effective.

By Catherine Emig. Social Work Publicity Council, 130 East 22nd Street, New York. $.50.

In its latest publication the Social Work Publicity Council sets up guides for an efficient editorial policy, tells how to write good copy and how to use it advantageously. It outlines devices for attracting new readers and for getting the bulletin read.

There are practical angles, too—how to save money on paper, printing, and illustrations and at the same time make the bulletin more attractive.

Stitching, Crocheting, Knitting, Hooked Rug Making.

By Ella L. Langenberg. The Holden Publishing Company, Springfield, Massachusetts. $1.25.

Simple processes are outlined in this book designed for schools and recreation groups. There are many illustrations and diagrams accompanying the text.

Women for Defense.

By Margaret Culkin Banning. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York. $2.50.

Mrs. Banning, one of our able women leaders, tells of the tremendous reserve force America has in the millions of women who are trained or who may be further trained to help in the war effort. She enumerates the accomplishments of women in World War I and in the period from 1917 to 1941, describes their status in the immediate situation, and tells what women of other countries are doing to help in the war effort.

Educational Motion Pictures and Libraries.

By Gerald D. McDonald. American Library Association, Chicago. $2.75.

Because the educational motion picture has become more and more important, this study, the results of an investigation conducted by a committee of visual educators and librarians, is especially timely. It presents the findings on existing material on educational film libraries, and makes recommendations for developing more of them. Topics discussed are educational films, their value, market, production, and distribution; their place in the public, school, and college library; their importance in adult education; and as historical records. Of particular interest to the recreation leader is the list of educational film distributors and the instructions on care and preservation of film given in the appendix.

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Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Washington, D. C.
Howard Braucher, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.
Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J.
Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.
Robert Grant, 3rd, Jericho, L. I., N. Y.
Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Norman Harrower, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Melville H. Haskell, Tucson, Ariz.
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.
Mrs. John D. Jameson, Sugar Hill, N. H.
Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.
H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.
Susan M. Lee, Boston, Mass.
Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.
Mrs. Sigmund Stern, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Washington, D. C.
J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.
Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.
John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.
Stanley Woodward, Washington, D. C.

To Win the War

RECREATION WORKERS gathered together at the Cincinnati 1942 Recreation Congress wished to be told just what they should do to help win the war.

One felt the complete dedication of the recreation workers to this single task.

The Federal Security Agency, the United Service Organizations, the American Red Cross, the Work Projects Administration, the United Seamen's Service, and workers in the Navy and the Army, all were united in the common purpose. Local municipal recreation systems were using all their resources of personnel and material to win the war.

Volunteers must be obtained, must be trained to replace men called away to fill up the ranks.

There must be a readiness constantly to adapt programs.

There was no attempt to claim that recreation was the only important thing in the world. There was no need to do so. The importance of recreation in critical times was recognized by all in high places and in low. Men in uniform and men in overalls were asking insistently for the means of recreation just as they wanted air, water, food.

Declarations from the President of the United States, from the representatives of the War Department and the Navy Department, from the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, from the labor leaders, were all united in recognizing the central place of recreation.

That recreation is one of the few great main divisions of life was taken for granted. Religion, education, health, labor, recreation, all have their part to play.

Recreation cannot be neglected when there is anything important to be done, for men must keep on living, more than ever in times of crisis when tenseness means loss of efficiency.

Recreation is so important that it needs the best, particularly in wartime. No man is too able, too gifted, too big, to give all that he has and is, wholeheartedly, to recreation, to the music, the beauty, the art, the comradeship, the common life, the culture of his generation.

In these days men *will* to dream of daily life now, *will* to live now. They are not too sure of tomorrow. The day's prayer is, "Give us this day our daily life," even if we face death and personal loss tomorrow.

The power with which we work and fight depends much upon the thickness and depth and intensity of the will to live now today.

Our cities and our homes prepare now in time of war to observe a war Christmas Day. December 25th is not a day that belongs to any one country, one race, or even one creed. A part of what this day stands for is abundant life for all—for all the world—right here and now—of a quality that is worthy of being perpetuated, of being made eternal. This day has always belonged especially to the recreation movement because the effort has been to capture the joy, the beauty, the comradeship of this day for all the 365 days of the year.

December 25th is a day of peace and good will. The day itself is a symbol of what we fight for—a world of freedom and good will. It is worth while to dedicate all there is to the fight that the vision of this day be not pushed aside.

Howard Braucher

November

Photo by Jean Goldstick, Play Leader

STARTING YOUNG TO BECOME PHYSICALLY FIT

Third Prize in the National Recreation Association's Photography Contest Was Awarded to the Department of Parks and Recreation, Detroit, Michigan

The War Recreation Congress

The Proceedings of the War Recreation Congress held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28—October 2, 1942, will be available in printed form early in November at $1.00 per copy. Because of the interest in the Congress, we are presenting here a few of the highlights and some of the significant findings.

CINCINNATI was a good place in which to hold the War Recreation Congress. Cincinnati was also a most gracious host. But in addition, Cincinnati as a city set a high standard for complete cooperation with the national committee in planning to serve the visiting delegates and having the Congress itself serve Cincinnati and surrounding territory.

Advance publicity prepared the city for the Congress. Intensive organization and special invitations enlisted the interest of local individuals and organizations.

A Cincinnati Information Booth manned by a staff of well informed local leaders gave information, literature and service to delegates throughout the week. An eight-page bulletin giving all practicable information a visitor might want was put into the hands of each delegate.

A series of tours was planned and efficiently carried out enabling delegates in large or small numbers to visit and study recreation areas and facilities.

Throughout the week, a living arts and crafts demonstration was carried on in the central foyer of the hotel against a background of a permanent display of beautiful ceramics.

The singing by the A Cappella Choir of the Western Hills High School and the June Festival Chorus added tremendously to the Congress and demonstrated the important place music has in the recreation program.

Before, during and after the War Recreation Congress the efficient local committee performed a notable service for the visiting delegates and also exhibited statesmanlike planning in utilizing the Congress to serve the recreation development in Cincinnati.

The Congress demonstrated that the recreation forces of the nation are well mobilized behind the war effort.

The significance of this meeting was made evident by the representative char-

The Playhouse at the Airport Playfield in Cincinnati, which many of the delegates to the Recreation Congress visited, serves a variety of purposes. It is a picnic playhouse, a shelter building for the adjoining playground, an arts and crafts center, and a "sportsateria" in the winter months. Each week end the building is reserved for men of the armed forces for whom it provides meals and lodging and "quarters" from which they have easy access to the many outdoor sports which the Playfield offers.

acter of the participants, the number of commendatory and challenging messages received from authoritative leaders of various aspects of our national life, the stirring addresses, the earnest facing of practicable problems in discussion groups and the patriotic spirit that prevailed throughout the Congress.

Over nine hundred delegates from all parts of this country and from Canada and England were in attendance. Eight general sessions, thirty-six discussion meetings and many special meetings, luncheons, and tours were held. All branches of the armed forces, many agencies of the federal government, and representatives of industry and organized labor, as well as delegates from local and national, public and private agencies, participated.

The War Recreation Congress, a cooperative undertaking of responsible leaders in the recreation field, met for the purpose of exchanging information and experience. The Resolutions Committee at the final session paid tribute to the National Recreation Association for its continuing service in bringing together the agencies and services engaged in the war recreation effort throughout the nation.

At the Recreation Congress announcement was made of the winners of the National War Photography Contest held during the past summer under the auspices of the National Recreation Association. The general theme of the contest was "Recreation Departments and the War." The three photographs published in connection with this article, and the frontispiece picture on page 430 won first, second, third, and fourth prizes, as indicated. In later issues of *Recreation,* some of the pictures receiving honorable mention will be presented.

Extracts from Messages from National Leaders

From President Roosevelt:

"The recreation services being provided for the armed forces, for the workers in war industries, and for the morale of civilian groups are very definitely contributing to our war effort.

"As a long time member and supporter of the National Recreation Association, I am happy in the thought of the significant war recreation service being rendered through this great cooperative effort."

From Ambassador John G. Winant:

"The National Recreation Association has a greater responsibility in these anxious days of war. Men and women have been scattered from their homes to new and arduous duties in unfamiliar surroundings. Their leisure is important and should not be wasted, for wholesome recreation is essential to help and high morale. The progress you are achieving is a fine contribution to meet present needs. I miss being a part of all that you do."

From Brigadier General F. H. Osborn:

"In the Army it is realized that morale springs from a consciousness of physical fitness, mental alertness, emotional stability and social adjustment.

"Recreational activities, when properly used, contribute to these qualities and will assist in making our soldiers a great fighting Army, thus making a direct contribution to the war effort.

"Please be assured that the National Recreation Association's efforts in promoting such activities are sincerely appreciated."

From Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs:

"As part of the total picture of the Bluejackets' life in the Navy, provision for his recreation is recognized as a definite responsibility of the Navy.

"As in civilian life, negative recreation activities in off-day hours can minimize and break down the values and gains of the training and work program. The Navy, under direction of specially selected, qualified recreation officers, is supporting a policy of providing adequate recreation facilities, qualified leadership and a choice of opportunities of interesting, entertaining, educational recreation activities on ship and at shore stations, at home and in overseas bases. Recreation in the Navy does play a vital part in maintaining and strengthening the character qualities that develop the individual and yet encourages and stimulates him to take his assigned place on the team with pride and honor."

From Administrator Paul V. McNutt:

"What our industrial armies, our fighting armies, and our home-front armies do away from their actual tasks will help index their efficiency. Right recreation can provide relaxation from strenuous physical tasks and it can provide the steel-spring strength we need to return to the job more vigorously. The American army of recreation workers—professional and volunteer—has this task committed to their hands. . . . Upon you is laid some of the responsibility that children shall not bear the blight nor the burden of our wars. You are a task force whose job is seeing that the beauty and the happiness that can come to children from play and recreation, are not only maintained but increased."

From Assistant Director Charles P. Taft:

"Recruitment and training of our fine manpower for for Army and Navy is first duty in this war, but planning for use of their leisure time as well as that of war workers in industry is essential part of training and of production. In that task, government—federal, state and local—must take leadership to mobilize all community resources. Your fine services in the National Recreation Association have contributed greatly to these ends."

Extracts from Addresses at General Sessions

Howard Braucher, President of the National Recreation Association, in opening the War Recreation Congress said:

"This war is peculiarly a war in which public recreation has a special stake, because the recreation movement has always stood for freedom and democracy with no distinction between creeds, colors or races."

From Rabbi James G. Heller of Isaac M. Wise Temple in Cincinnati, Ohio:

"To meet the problem of recreation is one of the central aspects of the task of the evolution of the human race. . . . Recreation is the growing point of culture. . . . Work is one of the greatest of goods, but work alone—work that is not free, work that ends in monotony, work that does not employ the full man—that work can be tedious and compounded only of drudgery. One of the greatest aims of life is to free man from the need of work like this.

"Education alone is not enough. Education must be coordinated with a program of recreation. Society must give more leisure but also teach them how to employ it. There must be a world in which life will not shrink but expand; there must be a world in which at long last what has been the heritage of the few in books, in music, in play, may be the possession of all. I hope that I have shown that this Congress is of the very stuff of our cause—at the heart of what we, who believe ourselves free, who believe in freedom, want and will have of the world."

From Dr. Reinhold Schairer, exiled German educator and anti-Nazi:

"If Hitler should win there will be nothing like postwar reconstruction or postwar recreation. An enslaved and tortured human race all over the world will find the concentration camp, the prison, the insane asylum and the grave the only places for rest and recreation.

"After the war we will face four basic problems and without a strong effort in the proper use of recreational time, no solution will

First prize in the photography contest went to the Mesa, Arizona, Parks and Playgrounds Board

Official U. S. Navy Photo

Municipal departments in Norfolk and the Navy cooperate in making dances possible. Second prize was awarded the Recreation Bureau for this photograph.

be easy or, perhaps, sufficient:

1. The disastrous consequences of enforced mass idleness when war production stops can be changed toward a blessing for humanity only by the most intensive effort in the field of recreation.
2. After the extreme efforts and tensions of war will come a mass mania of relaxation and even laxity.
3. The greater part of the middle class in Europe and other parts of the world will be poor; millions of people will depend on public and free institutions and facilities for recreation and leisure.
4. When the fighting ceases millions will begin to think and there will be a breakdown of hope and faith.

"Through misuse of the recreational activities, Japan and Germany have transformed their youth into perfect tools of destruction. We must do the opposite. Recreational activities from now on should express and strengthen the fundamental values of democracy. We have more and more to emphasize in recreation the importance of self help."

Mrs. Florence Kerr, Member of the Board of Review, Federal Works Agency, and WPA Assistant Commissioner:

Mrs. Kerr emphasized the importance of strong local public recreation and park services and reviewed the present financial problem arising from the greatly increased demands on recreation services due to the war situation. She pointed out that not only recreation but other services, such as education and health, are similarly handicapped; that a great many localities do not have sufficient tax resources to meet their present needs adequately. Mrs. Kerr referred to the Lanham Act which appropriated three hundred million dollars for the provision and operation of additional needed community facilities and services due to war demands. Recreation is one of these community facilities for which this money may be used in localities. She also outlined the policy for allocation of these funds: *(a)* proved local financial need, *(b)* program essential to the war effort, and *(c)* service open to the general public.

From Margaret Bondfield, outstanding woman labor leader from England:

"Not only in matters of amusement, use of leisure, and the sharing of a deeper community life is there a quickening consciousness in young and old under the pressure of war, but (to quote Harold Laski), 'this war is a stage in a vast revolution which seeks to give to the common man his full stature in a world which he has the right to dominate, because it is his effort that with victory will retain it for civilized living.'

"A revolution has been completed in the minds of men. The cultural influences which strengthen the body, mind and spirit of men have in the past been reserved for the favored few, but must in the future be the rich heritage of the common man.

"We must see to it that never again shall we allow the selfish interests of ourselves or of others to rob us of the new sense of community values which we have won at such great cost."

From Roy Helton, author, lecturer, member of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board:

"Recreation according to American ideals of life represents the difference between the type of mind and purpose that slaughters 200,000 innocent hostages in Europe and that which brings you recreation leaders to this Congress.

"What recreation stands for in America has to prove itself now or be condemned as futile and of no account. This is the time of proving—not tomorrow, but now. What we believe in must be hard, must be vital, to meet the challenge of the lust for conquest. Democracy has not yet found that vital determination to survive.

"We the people are still asleep. We want our peace and comfort undisturbed, our tires, our rubber, and gas, our privilege to drive at top speed, our pleasures as usual. We let the Army and the Navy, the Marines, and the production plants take care of this war."

From Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti of New York State:

"States should undertake physical training programs as a war measure and make use of school buildings after hours to provide increased recreational opportunities for 'home front' soldiers. It is the dual job of all government units and war industries to re-examine their recreational facilities, ex-

This photograph, showing soldiers at Recreation Park Baseball Diamond, won Award No. 4 for the Long Beach, California, Recreation Commission

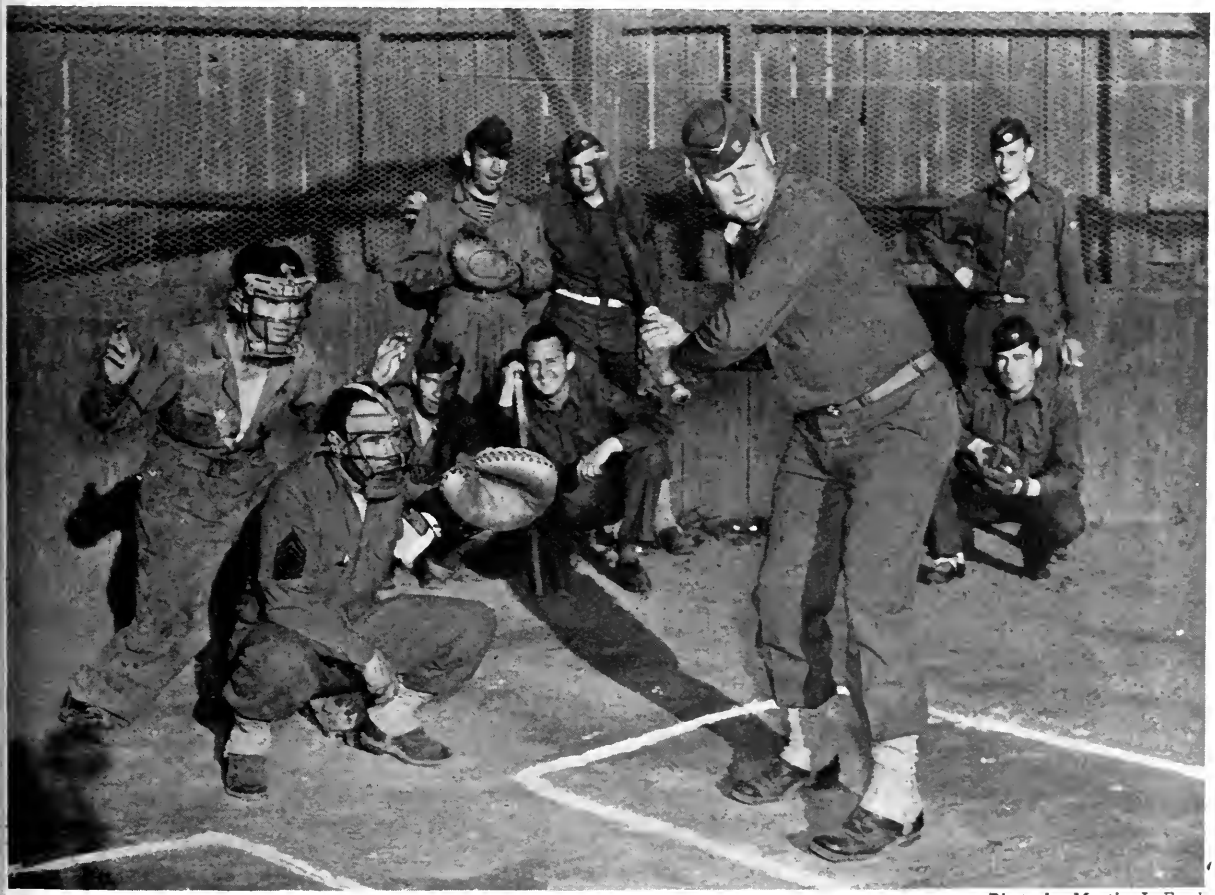


Photo by Martin J. Ford

pand them to meet new demands and cooperate with each other to evolve adequate recreation programs for all.

"Government can 'develop loyalty toward the democratic ideal' by enriching the experience of its citizens. Since government is the people's 'collective agency,' recreation rightfully is its responsibility. Unfortunately, statistics show that nondefense expenditures from 1935-1942 increased only 22 per cent while in the same period the national income increased 79 per cent.

"Recreation provides the most logical and easiest basis of absorbing the characteristically American diversity of nationalities and interests into our American plan. Community activity gives people a sense of belonging and this spirit is one of the very foundation stones of our democracy which is not only worth fighting for, but is a tool with which to fight."

War Recreation Service as Rendered by Various Agencies

One of the outstanding services of the War Recreation Congress was the opportunity provided for presenting at one time in one place the special programs and needs of the various agencies serving the war effort through recreation. Robert Garrett of Baltimore told of the far-flung services being performed by local public recreation bodies. Colonel Dumont of the Special Service Division of the Army and Lieutenant Commander Arthur T. Noren of the Navy told of the extensive programs being carried on within the camps directly by the Army and Navy. Dr. Harry Wann outlined the vital recreation services being performed by the American Red Cross within base hospitals and with the armed forces and in clubs overseas. Mr. Thomas Rickman of the Work Projects Administration told of the services being performed in providing facilities and leadership to supplement local resources. Mr. Ray Johns of the U.S.O. enumerated the special services performed by this organization in providing clubs and other services in communities where local resources are inadequate. Mr. Joseph Hoffer of the United Seamen's Service presented plans for developing clubs and recreation programs for the men of the merchant marine. Mr. Mark McCloskey, Director of the Division of Recreation of the Federal Security Agency, gave an over-all picture of the services being performed for the men in uniform and the workers in war industries in communities throughout the country and in certain overseas bases. The story of recreation services being provided by these governmental and private agencies was a thrilling one and resulted in a better understanding of their aims and responsibilities.

Recreation for Industrial Workers

Recreation for industrial workers, particularly those in war industries, was one of the topics of greatest concern to the delegates of the War Recreation Congress. In a series of meetings devoted especially to the problem of providing more adequate recreation services for workers in war industries and their families, the discussion was especially earnest and practical. Personnel managers, recreation directors from industry, representatives from the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O. and other organized labor groups, together with recreation executives in public recreation departments and private agencies concerned with recreation for industrial workers, joined together in discussing what the problem is and the best ways of meeting it. The general consensus of opinion of the thoughtful leaders was to the effect that a tremendous increase in the provision of leadership and facilities for workers in war industries is needed now. Speaker after speaker urged that community recreation departments, wherever possible, should step up and increase their services to industrial workers. It was pointed out that industry itself, as well as organized labor, should also provide leadership in developing and sponsoring activities.

One general session of the Congress was devoted to this topic. Following are extracts from messages received on this subject and from the addresses given at the general session:

From Eric A. Johnston, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States:

"Our industrial army of democracy must have the same support that we so gladly give to those who are on the training and firing lines, and that support must be given on the community front—where the men and their families work and live.

"One sector of that front is the provision of adequate recreation. Management, labor, and local government should unite now for speedy action in seeing to it that war production workers and their families are provided with recreation programs that will renew and refresh body, mind and spirit for the tremendous job ahead.

"And that is why those of us concerned with the army of production, why business men are looking to the War Recreation Congress and its recommendations with keen interest. It is our hope that community programs will be so worked out, that use will be made of all existing facilities and that new facilities will be provided, to the end that essential recreation services may be provided for our entire army of production."

From Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations:

"Unless the men and women in the mines, mills and factories of this country are provided adequate recreational facilities, their morale and efficiency on the job will suffer.

"The right kind of recreation for men and women when off the job is an aid to production. The wrong kind is sabotage. Recreation, like education, is a basic human need and should be provided by the communities where the production soldiers work and live.

"Organized labor has sponsored and cooperated with industry and all other community forces in the provision of recreational facilities. This shall continue to be one of labor's important objectives."

From William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor:

"I am tremendously interested in the aims and purposes of the War Recreation Congress. . . . Permit me to extend the cooperation and support of the American Federation of Labor. . . . We ought to all join together in support of the aims and purposes of the War Recreation Congress."

From Robert Davidson, regional director of the C.I.O., Cincinnati, Ohio:

"A town with three-shift industries can't go on living a one-shift social life. In fact, the backyard in this day of tire shortage and gas rationing must be the playfield for more and more workers. Backyard sports have increased because of the inadequacy of other facilities and the desire of workers to be with their families and neighbors during leisure hours. Recreation departments must adjust to the three-shift basis and provide programs for the workers at times when they can use them.

"Labor groups and management should join hands on recreation and accept it as an important phase of community life in which class and social distinctions are forgotten. A complete program handed to workers on a silver platter doesn't meet with a good response, but a program worked out by men and women themselves arouses a greater desire to be a part of a program, consequently a better response. There must be no attitude among social and municipal agencies of doing something *for* the worker, but of doing something *with* the worker."

From Alan Curtiss, Director of Employee Relations, Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Connecticut:

"Industrial workers who are living in a community and spending their money there have a right to look to the community for help in finding healthy, congenial ways of spending their nonworking hours. It is also up to the employees themselves to plan a recreation program, because if the desire and demand for recreation does not stem from the employees, there is little need for a company to enter into the situation at all.

"A company should interest itself in recreation for its employees after the employees have signified their desire for it. Employees cannot be forced into an activity. They do not appreciate nor value handouts from the company. Today employee groups are very independent. They believe that they can stand on their own feet and we want to give them that chance.

Recreation for Colored Groups

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, formerly Assistant Secretary of War and now of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, summarizing the results of the discussion meetings dealing with special recreation problems of colored groups in wartime, said:

"Communities are increasingly providing, through public funds, recreational services and facilities in areas where colored citizens live, but the provision has not kept pace with the need. Municipal budgets are not now adequate for war recreation needs. The federal government has supplemented local resources by providing forty community recreation buildings costing two million dollars. They are staffed and programmed by Negroes. We are still face to face with inadequate and meager facilities.

"The thirteen million Negroes in America are numerically, economically and socially important. Their problems, in wartime as during the normal periods of our American life, are so pressingly important as to challenge our wisest statesmanship and Christian tolerance, freed of all the ingredients of racial bigotry, and our most sympathetic attention and helpful cooperation. Frustrations on the part of our group are definitely recognizable. This great recreation movement with its potential strength and influence can help remove these hindrances."

Personnel

Serious concern was expressed by leaders in the recreation movement over the question of personnel. Faced with tremendous demands for increased service, public recreation departments particularly are feeling the impact of the manpower shortage. Fifty-four cities out of four hundred have lost their chief executives. Two hundred key workers are now serving with the armed forces and emergency recreation agencies. Others have entered industry. Faced with this problem, services of professional recreation workers are being supplemented by women workers, volunteers and the utilization of older boys and girls on the playgrounds and recreation centers.

Recreation for Girls and Women

The War Recreation Congress gave special attention to the wartime problems of girls and women. It was pointed out that one out of every

(Continued on page 480)

Hymn for Thanksgiving

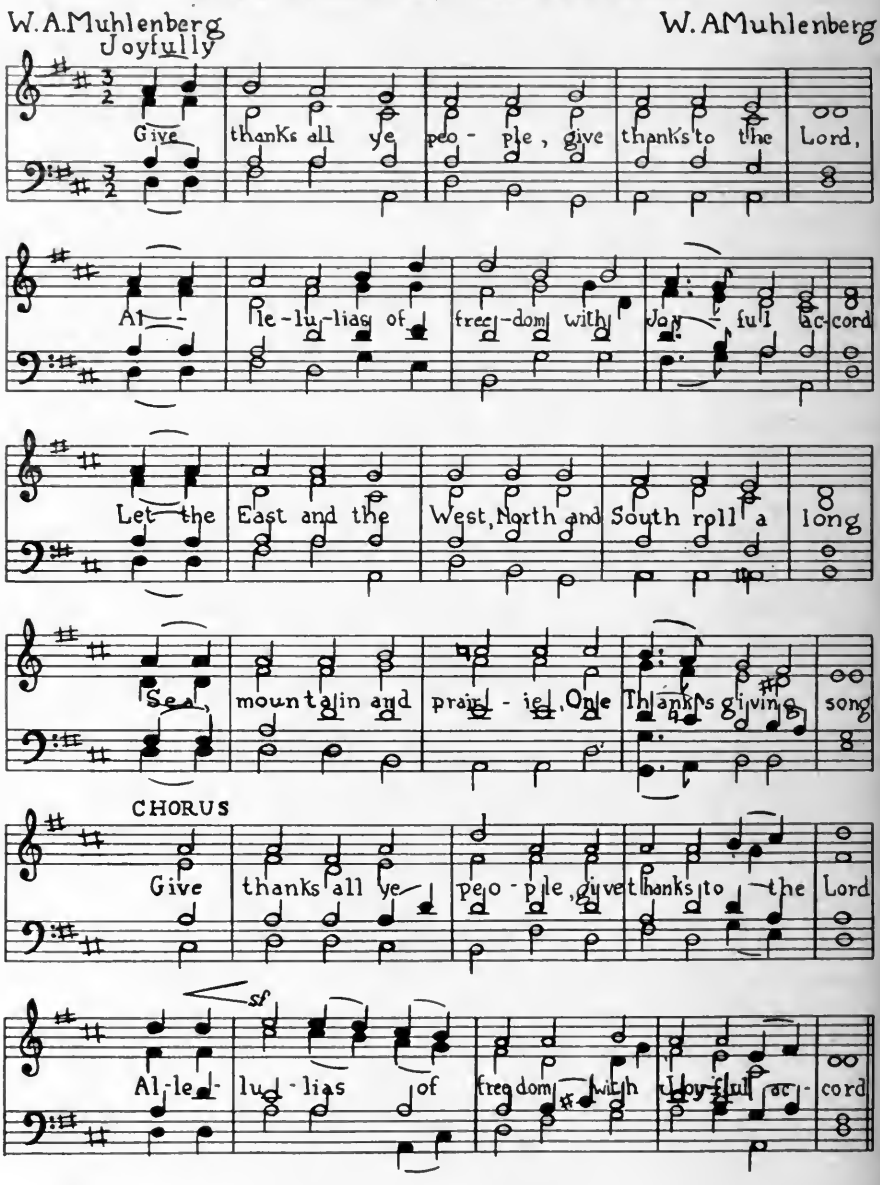
". . . and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity, and union."

THUS DID Abraham Lincoln close his now famous Thanksgiving proclamation in the war year of 1863. And to Americans in 1942 there is a new and poignant meaning to his plea that the people of the nation "commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife."

Recently in the musty files of a library was discovered a long-forgotten hymn written in response to Lincoln's proclamation. This stirring prayer for peace and freedom, so appropriate now after seventy-nine years, was composed by the Reverend W. A. Muhlenberg, pastor and superintendent of St.Luke's Hospital in New York City. In his dedication the composer described his scheme for helping disabled soldiers of the War Between the States.

"TO THE CLERGY AND OTHERS: The foregoing Hymn and Music, it is hoped, may be somewhat used in divine worship on the approaching Thanksgiving, and so prove an aid in the observance of the day. Accordingly copies are circulated gratuitously for the use (if they be acceptable) of Choirs and Leaders of Congregations. Should those, to whom they are thus sent, like them sufficiently to desire to make some return, they can

(Continued on page 479)

GIVE THANKS, ALL YE PEOPLE

W. A. Muhlenberg
Joyfully
W. A. Muhlenberg
Give thanks all ye peo - ple, give thanks to the Lord,
Al - le - lu - lias of free - dom with Joy - ful ac - cord
Let the East and the West, North and South roll a long
See, mountain and prai - rie, One Thanks giving song
CHORUS
Give thanks all ye peo - ple, give thanks to the Lord
sf
Al - le - lu - lias of free dom with Joy - ful ac - cord

Second Verse

"Our guilt and transgressions remember no more;
Peace, Lord! Righteous Peace, of Thy gift we implore;
And the Banner of Union, restored by Thy Hand,
Be the Banner of Freedom o'er All in the Land."

Gifts Are Not Always Brought by Santa

Some of the ways in which gifts are distributed in countries around the world are mentioned in this article, reprinted from *The Christmas Book* published last year by the National Recreation Association. The booklet contains many suggestions for the celebration of Christmas, and information on traditions surrounding the Christmas season. Copies are available from the Association at 50 cents.

IN AMERICA on Christmas Eve, there is a merry tinkling of sleigh bells as Santa Claus drives up in a sleigh drawn by eight reindeer. He drives from roof to roof, pausing just long enough to climb down each chimney. From a huge pack on his back he fills the children's stockings with toys and goodies. Gifts that are too large to be stuffed into the stockings are tied on an evergreen tree covered with tinsel, lighted candles and beautiful Christmas tree ornaments.

This is Christmas in America, but it is not always Santa who brings the gifts to children in other lands.

The Dutch children anxiously await the arrival on Christmas Eve of St. Nicholas. He was the Bishop of Myra, so he is dressed in the traditional bishop's robes of black, wears a mitre, and carries the crozier. He rides a white horse and is accompanied by Black Peter, his page boy. Instead of hanging up their stockings to hold the gifts, the Dutch children place their wooden shoes in the chimney corner before going to bed. On the window sills they leave a bunch of hay for "Sleipner," the white horse. It is customary for St. Nicholas to overturn chairs and leave the room in general confusion for Christmas morning.

St. Nicholas came to America with the Dutch. It is said that one of the early ships carrying the emigrants to the New World had as its ship's head a St. Nicholas.

The English children look for a Santa Claus who closely resembles our own. They also find gifts tied to a green Christmas tree, but this custom has been in effect only since Queen Victoria was a young bride. She married Albert, a German prince, and it was he who introduced this Christmas custom to England from Germany.

Boxing Day, December 26th, is a true old English custom. It is on this day that everyone gives and receives gifts in boxes. On this day, too, the famous fox hunts take place.

In Finland, Santa has elves who pass out gifts for him. This generous group is known as Wainemoinen and Akko.

Grandfather Frost accompanies Babuchka in a sleigh on Christmas Eve in Russia. She is a young and beautiful girl and it is she who brings the gifts.

There is no Santa Claus in Italy. Instead they have a beneficent old witch, Befona, who sails through the air on a broom stick on Christmas Eve. Her favorite gift is a doll, for she once tried to present the doll of her own dead child to the Christ as He lay in the manger. She leaves her presents beside the hearth for the children.

Brazil has Papa Noel, very much like Santa. He wears a red suit and travels in a sleigh drawn by reindeer. However, he enters the house through a window instead of the chimney.

It is an angel who leaves the gifts in Czechoslovakia. She descends on a golden cord to accompany Santa.

In Scandinavia gifts are distributed during

(Continued on page 482)

In Sweden the birds receive the largest number of gifts

FREE RENT FOR BIRDS

Little birds roost in my
Christmas tree
For there's warmth and light
And the rent is free!

Christmas Novelties for Everyone

By MARGUERITE ICKIS

Ask your friends for their pocket mirrors and turn them into Christmas tree ornaments

ALL THE PEOPLE—thousands upon thousands—who each year call for a return to the ideals of the old-fashioned Christmas and who have loudly deplored the commercialization of our most beautiful festival day, now have a golden opportunity to prove their sincerity by their works.

This is not the time for a Christmas estimated in terms of dollars and cents, a Christmas according to the "gold standard." There are priorities, shortages, and many other patriotic reasons, as well as considerations of good taste, which dictate a simple Christmas, home style. With our young men in jeopardy all over the globe, ostentation and luxury are out of place for us who remain behind.

There are, however, many appropriate and delightful things that we can do to make our homes attractive and to provide recreation for the younger members of the family. A few suggestions are given here. We venture to say that if you try to create a special Christmas for yourselves, using home talents and ingenuity, you will want to keep on doing it and you will never be willing to return to the "store" kind of Christmas again.

Christmas Tree Ornaments

If you are looking for new ideas for decorating your Christmas tree this year—and you may want a substitute ornament for the glass balls made in Japan—you will find the ornaments suggested here attractive and easy to decorate. They are made from small mirrors, the type carried in women's purses, and if you can find them silvered on both sides they will be more effective on the tree. Almost everyone owns a few mirrors—if not, borrow them. They can be cleaned and returned at the end of the Christmas season.

The ornaments are made by cutting scenes from Christmas cards and transferring them to the mirror as shown in the illustration. Use paper cement or glue for attaching the pictures to the glass. A frill around the edge of the mirror of old lace or paper doilies gives the effect of an old greeting card. Attach a piece of string in the form of a loop at the top so it can be attached to the tree. You might hang your ornaments *near* the colored light bulbs on the tree so they will reflect the light while they are burning.

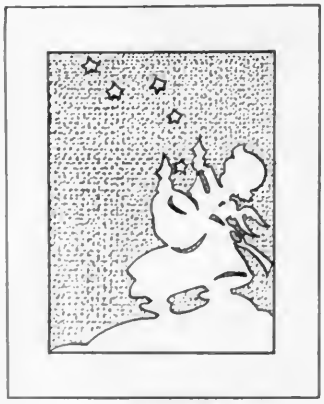


Figure A

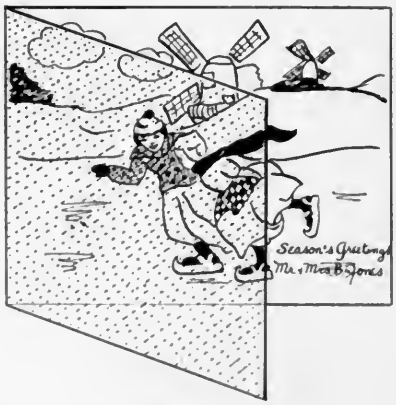


Figure B

Greeting Cards Spatter Prints (Figure A). An

easy way to make greeting cards with a large group of children is to cut a number of Christmas symbols, such as stars, bells, churches, reindeer, poinsettias from old Christmas cards, and have them available for the children to use for designs. Of course it is more desirable for the children to design their own cards, providing they have had some art experience.

Next select the Christmas colors from a package of colored construction paper. They are blue, red, green, and you might use black. Cut each sheet into several smaller pieces and fold in the center. Decorate the top and write a greeting inside with white lead pencil.

To decorate the top, take several spoons of white tempera paint and dilute it with a half cup of water. Place the mixture in a spray gun that may be purchased at the ten cent store and set it aside for spattering the backgrounds of the cards later.

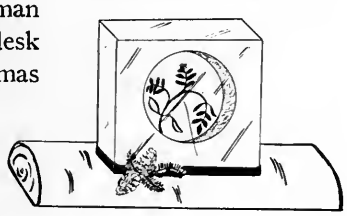
Prepare a table on which the spattering is to be done by covering it with wrapping paper or newspapers to prevent the paint from staining the top. Ask the children to select several Christmas symbols and place them on the front of their cards in such a way that the result will be a balanced design. They may hold the cutouts in place with straight pins, or if the children are very young they may put a bit of rubber cement on the underpart of the cutout and remove it later by rubbing the surface with their fingers.

Spray the background with the white paint, and when it is dry it will give the effect of falling snow. Remove the cutouts as soon as the paint has dried.

Applique (Figure B). This card is made by cutting a design from different colored construction paper (cloth may also be used) and cementing them on a piece of plain blue, red, or green paper. The design should be a winter scene, and we suggest you cover the front with a piece of clear cellophane paper. Spray it with white paint before attaching it to the side of the card and it will add falling snowflakes to the scene.

A Christmas Terrarium

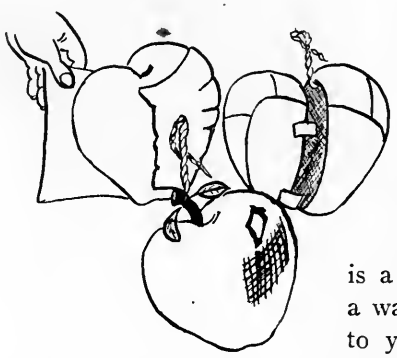
This little terrarium is suggested as a suitable gift for a business man to be used on his desk during the Christmas holidays. It is made from a square of wood (any half inch soft wood is suitable) in the center of which a hole is cut as shown in the illustration. Attach it to a base made from white birch or any other wood that is available.



Place a piece of mistletoe or holly in the center and make it into an attractive arrangement by adding a small red satin bow, small pine cones, snail shells, or any natural material you have at hand. You may even add a bit of earth and plant partridge berries with small ferns or mosses if you wish to use your terrarium for a longer season. Cover the top, front, and back with a piece of clear cellophane paper. Seal it at the sides to keep out the air. The cellophane will hold the plants in place and enough air will seep in at the bottom to allow the plants to breathe.

Fruit Ornaments

A favorite decoration for Christmas trees in many European countries is fruit, particularly red apples that are at their best during the holiday season. Here is a suggestion for a way to add color to your tree without having the apples weigh down the branches, the only disadvantage being that you cannot offer them to your guests for refreshments!



Select an apple (or any other fruit) and grease it with vaseline. Prepare a pile of paper torn into small pieces and a bowl of cooked starch. After the starch is cool, dip the pieces of paper into the bowl and then place them on the apple. Continue until the entire apple is covered. To make the ornament strong, add two more layers. If you are working with small children we suggest you use a different kind of paper for each layer so the children will know when each is completed. If you can afford to use paper towels for the final layer the result will be an almost white background and a surface that is suitable for painting.

To remove the covering after it is dry, cut around the edge with a sharp knife and remove half at a time. Seal together again by adding a few more pieces of paper that have been dipped into the starch.

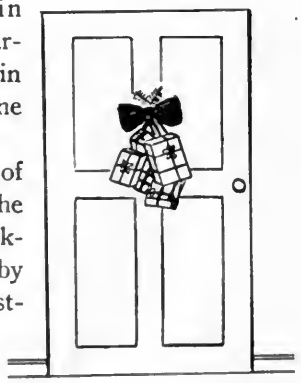
When completely dry, decorate with tempera paints or oils. You may cover them with peasant designs, if you wish, instead of imitating the fruit. Be sure to add a piece of string in the form of a loop at the top if you wish to hang them on your tree.

Traditional Panels

Panels depicting traditional Christmas scenes, such as hauling the yule log, the Three Wise Men, or bringing in the boar's head (appropriate in a dining room), make effective decorations for the home or recreation center. They may be made on ordinary wrapping paper and hung in a prominent part of the room. Attach them to the wall with Scotch tape, which will not mar the paint, and be sure to allow several inches for a border. Make a frame of Christmas greens, as is shown in the illustration, and be sure the paper extends to the outer edge. You may find many beautiful scenes on your Christmas cards for this purpose. To enlarge the picture, cover the card with one-quarter inch squares. Count the number of squares in the illustration and then draw the same number of squares on your panel, except that the squares must be larger. That is, if your panel is ten times larger than the card, each square would be two and one-half inches. Proceed as suggested in the illustration.

Decorate with Christmas Packages

Very often your Christmas gifts arrive early. Many of them will be beautifully wrapped in decorated paper and garnished with bows of satin ribbon or sprays of pine and holly.

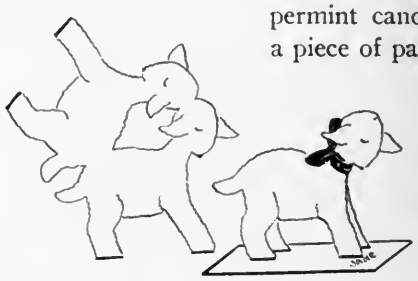


Vary the custom of piling them around the Christmas tree or stacking them on a table by arranging them as Christmas decorations for your door or above the mantel. Tie them together with streamers of narrow ribbon (use red, blue or green according to your color scheme) cut into different lengths, and bring them together at the top. Add a large bow or branch of evergreen at the top as shown in the illustration.

Table Decorations

Candle holders, napkin rings, place card holders, and coasters made from white birch or any other decorative wood are most appropriate for your Christmas table. The only finish required is rubbing with several grades of sandpaper and a coat of floor wax. Smooth off the rough places and edges with a penknife. Decorate with bunches of red berries, pine cones, and seed pods held in place with red ribbon.

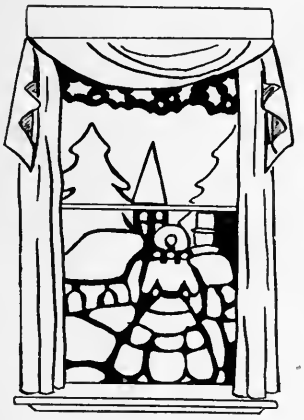
Novel favors may be made by painting a small bottle to represent a peppermint candy stick. Add a piece of paper shaped as a shade and it will resemble a table lamp.



Almost any Christmas symbol may be cut in two pieces with only a small fraction of each edge left attached, as shown in the illustration. Fold the two parts together so they match exactly and keep the fold at the top of the picture. If they are cut from stiff paper, they will stand if tiny slits are cut in a rectangular piece of paper for the base, and the feet are forced into them at the proper place.

Stained Glass Windows

A stained glass window can be used in so many ways during the Christmas season, we suggest you add one to your list of house decorations. You can make it as elaborate as you wish, but it is better to keep the design simple, particularly the detail. Nearly every community has a church with stained glass windows that will help you with your basic design; you need not include the whole design but select the section that will lend itself best to your own window. Be sure to copy exactly the leaded lines (the lines between the different colored glass), as they will indicate the type of window—Gothic—Rose—or other early architectural design.



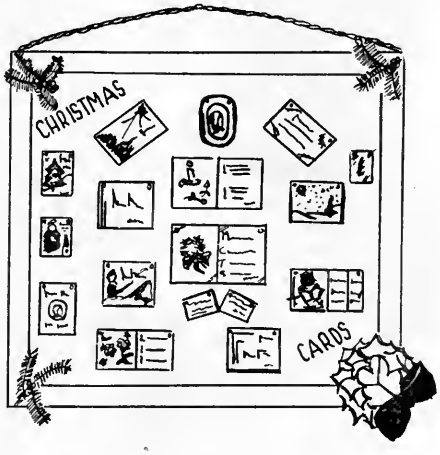
To make the window, cut a piece of wrapping paper the exact size of the glass (if it is broken up into small panes, cut the paper to fit each pane). Outline the different areas first in your design with black crayon to represent the lead that seals the glass together. Fill in the rest of the design with different colored crayons, using the brightest colors in your assortment. When the color work is completed, rub the surface lightly with a clean rag, the center of which has been dipped into machine oil (a light oil). The oil will dissolve the crayon somewhat and blend the colors together. Paste the different parts to the glass in the window by adding library paste around the under edges.

A Bulletin Board

A bulletin board covered with your prettiest Christmas cards can become an attractive wall decoration either in your home or at the community center. To add interest to the display, change the cards several times during the holidays and arrange them according to subject. A display of hand-decorated cards will interest your friends who make things. Photographs will appeal to others who have cameras. The ones decorated by famous artists might become a game; suggest your friends guess the name of the artist who painted certain pictures.

The board can be made from heavy cardboard bound around the edges with an inexpensive wooden molding. Make the background a Christmas color.

Be sure to save your most beautiful cards so that when Christmas is over you can enjoy them with your friends



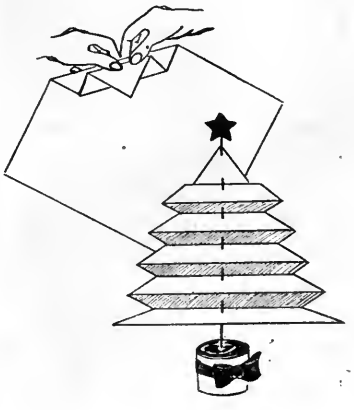
A Light for Your Doorstep

The suggestion comes from Mexico, where this lighting device is used during the festival season rather than for Christmas. It is made from a large paper bag, the front of which is decorated with a Christmas wreath. The center part is cut away and a piece of cellophane pasted in its place. The bottom of the bag is filled with three or four inches of sand and the base of a candle is forced down through the center. The sand acts as a holder for the candle and a weight to keep the bag from being blown over by the wind. These simple lights are placed along the edges of flat roofs in Mexico, and the candles inside the bags give them a soft glow.

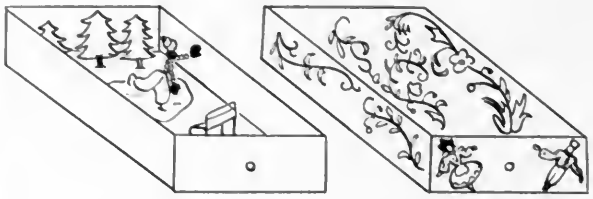
An Accordion Christmas Tree

This little tree is made from a triangular-shaped piece of paper folded in one-half inch accordion pleats as shown in the illustration. An one-eighth inch dowel is pushed down through the center to hold it in the shape of a tree. Set it in a block of wood so it will remain standing.

The trees are especially



beautiful when made from colored metallic paper such as may be purchased for wrapping Christmas packages. Use them for mantel decorations or as a frieze around the room.

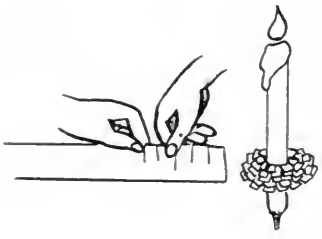


A Peep Show

A peep show placed in a Christmas box will amuse both young and old. Cut pictures of people from old Christmas cards for the characters and place them in a snow scene made from cotton and artificial snow. A tiny mirror can serve as a lake and miniature houses or trees, if placed correctly, will give perspective to the scene. Cut several holes in the lid of the box and cover with yellow or blue cellophane.

If the scene is made in tiny Christmas boxes they make an interesting ornament for your tree. Hang them at "eye level" so a person may peep at them while standing.

Candle Ruffs



Many of the stores featured "candle ruffs" last year to be placed around the bases of candles. They are made from rather stiff glossy paper of a color that would blend well with the shade of the candle.

The object of the ruff, besides being decorative, is to catch the candle drippings, thus protecting the table cloth. Candle ruffs were used many years ago by the Moravian Church and other organizations for their candle ceremonies. They caught the tallow drippings as the lighted candles were carried by children and protected the hands and carpets.

To make the ruffs, select a piece of paper 3″ x 12″ (the size depends on the size of the candle) and fold it in the center lengthwise. Cut it into ¼″ slits all the way along being sure the fold is at the top of the slit. Cut each slit within ¼″ inch of the bottom and wind around and around the base of the candle. Fluff out the loops when completed and seal the edges with paper cement.

Paper Bag Suggestions

Small paper bags may be used either as an ornament for your Christmas tree, or they may be put to a more utilitarian use by filling them with candy before hanging them on the tree. Decorate them with all sorts of Christmas motifs either with crayons or paints.

The bag shown here is decorated with colored construction paper. Several colors are used to make up a design of an animal head which is appliqued on the bag with paper cement. The design extends beyond the edge of the bag which tends to make it more amusing.

Paper Cutouts

Pictures of animals, birds or children cut from colored paper and mounted on a piece of Christmas green are easy to make and very effective on a Christmas tree. You may also make them from cloth or felt. Cut a silhouette of the creature you wish to make and cover it on both sides with bits of color to make the complete picture. Add a loop of string at the top to fasten it to the tree.

Are you making your Christmas cards and decorations this year? If so, we suggest you secure the following bulletins from the National Recreation Association: "Make Your Own Christmas Tree Ornaments" (M. P. 257, 10¢); "Suggestions for Novel Christmas Cards" (M. P. 290, 5¢); and "Thanksgiving and Christmas Decorations from Garden and Woods" (M. P. 284, 15¢).

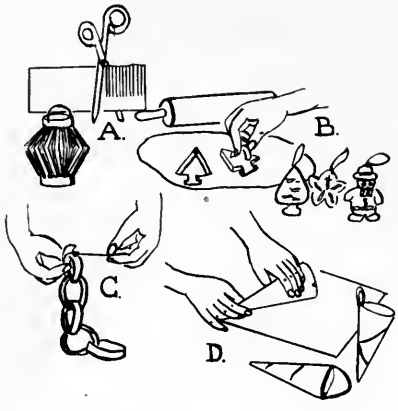
An Old-Fashioned Christmas Tree

IF YOU WANT a homespun Christmas tree decked out in the familiar trappings of childhood, here are some hints that may be helpful:

Paper lanterns are made by folding an oblong sheet of paper lengthwise and cutting it into ½" slits, leaving a border about an inch wide. (See Figure A.) Unfold and paste into a paper cylinder at the top and bottom. Add handle at the top. The same cut may be made into a medallion; leave wide ruff and cut the lantern in half.

Christmas cookies will recall an old-fashioned Christmas. Cut the rolled dough into different shapes and attach little string handles before baking. (Figure B.)

Christmas scenes, cut from Christmas cards, may be pasted on the top of the cookies after they are baked with a paste made from powdered sugar and cold water.



Paper chains will recall your kindergarten days. They are made by cutting tiny strips of coated paper about six or eight inches long and looped into an oval. They are looped through each other before pasting together to form a chain. (Figure C.)

The chains might be made from red, white and blue paper this year as a patriotic decoration. Another variation is to edge each chain with gilt paint. The chains may also be made from popcorn.

Cornucopias are used to fill with nuts or candies. Cut heavy metallic paper into 9" squares and roll into shape as shown in Figure D. Finish off the edge with Scotch tape. To vary the cone, fringe the top or reinforce the edge with red or green passe partout tape.

Popcorn balls. Simmer together ½ cup of molasses, ½ cup of corn syrup, and ½ tablespoon of vinegar until it is thick enough to form a hard ball in cold water. Add to this a heaping spoon of butter and pour over the salted popcorn. When cool enough to handle, attach ribbon loops and mold into balls. You may want to wrap them in colored cellophane.

Gold nuggets. Cut English walnuts in half, being careful not to break the shell. Remove the nut meats and insert a little Christmas scene cut from Christmas cards. Gild the outside and attach a loop of gold string with plastic glue.

No old-fashioned tree is complete without a candy cane. Give it a touch of glamour with a gay crimson bow.

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To remove candle drippings from a table cloth, dip first into very cold water. This will make the wax brittle so it will scale by rubbing the cloth together with the hands.

Christmas Tree Hints

To make a white Christmas tree, use any cold water paint containing casein. Spray the paint on with a spray gun that may be purchased at the ten cent store. If you have trouble with the paint adhering to the tree, spray first with alcohol. This will dissolve some of the wax coating on the pine needles.

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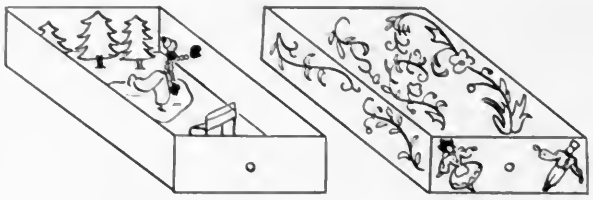

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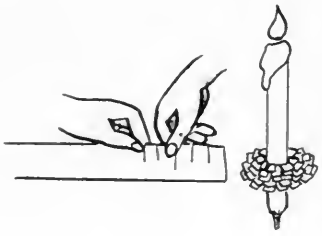

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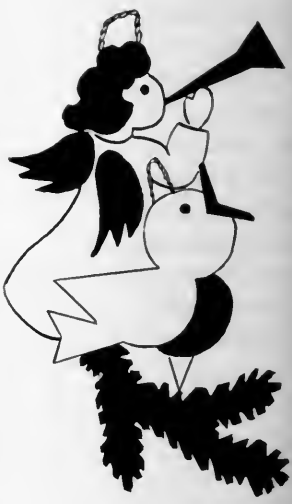

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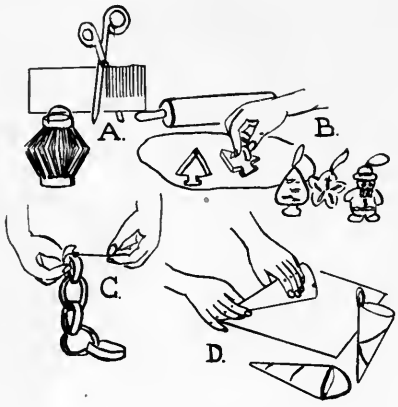

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List these six items, What and How and When, etc., down the left side of each team's paper, with one letter for each item: A-P-P-L-E-S. The first journalists write down "What" happened, beginning with the letter A. The papers are folded over once, passed on, and the next persons describe "How" beginning with P. So it goes until the news stories are concocted. When you read it aloud inserting proper linking words, bestow the first prize on the team of six reporters who composed the most hilarious story.

At the fourth tree the traveling pickers are rearranged into teams of four. Number one peels an apple, number two quarters it, number three cores it and drops it in a bowl of cold water, number four takes it out and blithefully eats it. First team finished wins, and no fair removing half the apple with the core!

Gathering in the Harvest is another relay which could be used under the fourth tree. Half the group is blindfolded while their partners stand against the wall with five apples at their feet. Each blindfolded one takes an apple from his partner's pile and places it as far in front of him as he can step. The second apple he plants two strides away and so on until all five apples are out in a straight line, as directed by his partner's wild cackling. Each time he weaves off in the wrong direction or becomes hopelessly confused as to the proper apples, she cackles like a distracted hen. Then comes even more of a problem for now he must gather in his apples and replace them in the pile. The more wayward his errors, the louder the sound effects, leading soon to utter riot.

Creative Corner

A more quiet game at the fifth tree requires ingenuity and skill. Equip each player with one apple and a healthy supply of raisins, nuts, dates, peppers, peels, cloves, gum drops, carrots, toothpicks, and pins. Let each artist cut and carve and pin to his heart's content until some prize creatures are produced. Two apples for the cleverest!

Or if the guests spurn the arts and crafts, arrange a problematic miniature golf course and let them knock apples about the route. Old pipes, measuring cups, cardboard boxes will fit together as a good golf course. Use crab apples for balls.

The sixth tree is the scene of a final bit of exercise. Racers poke a table knife—rather dull—into an apple on the floor, speed down to the goal line and back without dropping it. If it bounces onto the floor, over again the racer starts. The whole team uses the same battered apple, which complicates matters a bit toward the end.

A more subdued race for this corner would be carrying a large apple in a teaspoon around the racetrack.

Ideas for Good Measure

There are hundreds of other ideas which may be sprung on your apple pickers. The Big Apple can be revived for the young fry, or good old-fashioned apple bobbing, with the old English version of lying face down on a bench. (In the jolly medieval times a favorite trick was to lift up the foot of the bench and dunk the unsuspecting person's face.)

Relays are always good. Pass the apple from hand to hand down the line and back again with eyes shut. Better yet, pass it in a teaspoon held by the handle in the teeth.

Send the guests out to pick apples hidden all over the room. Special prize for finding the Golden Apple. Stunts can be tagged onto the fruit and therein lies the fate of the plucker.

Set apples on tripod toothpick bases and let the guests bowl apples down the alleys. Carve scoring numbers on the sides of the apple pins.

For mental exercise, work out a little telegram with words starting with A-P-P-L-E-S. Guessing the number of apples in a bushel, the number of toothpicks stuck in an apple, the number of seeds in a jar are always popular problems. And did you know that if you pare an apple and throw the peeling over your right shoulder, it will form the initial of the person you're going to marry? Enough said.

Prizes can be both practical and pleasing. A jar of crab apple jelly, a jug of cider, a bushel of apples, or a juicy apple pie.

For feminine sessions, require luscious apple dishes as admission fee and later auction them off for charity.

Refreshments should fit the purse and the people. Candied apples on sticks or apples roasting over coals outdoors will keep youngsters busy, while smooth golden cider will draw a crowd to the mill. For a small supper party, serve waldorf salad in hollow apple cups. Economical, and pretty too. To please a masculine heart, stuff apples with sausage and bake in the oven.

Let your imagination roam over this list and supplement or substitute as you please: apple pie, apple tarts, apple turnover, apple Betty, apple but-

(Continued on page 476)

"Christmas Just Pops!"

By MARTHA MACON BYRNES
Recreation Department
Memphis, Tennessee

Memphis greets the holidays early in November and the excitement lasts until another year is ushered in at the big New Year's Eve Watch Party

IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, Christmas just pops! We have hardly finished gathering up the corn shucks and skeleton bones left over from Hallowe'en when there is a burst of excitement—and Christmas is here—a long Christmas.

The Christmas Toy Shops open early in November at the various community centers. Here discarded toys are received in every conceivable condition of old age and neglect. Santa's Helpers gather at odd times to recondition and reconstruct the broken pieces into "almost new" toys for less fortunate children. Material is donated by interested citizens—a handful of nails here, a can of paint there, and scraps for a doll's outfit from another source.

These made-over toys are never given out at the community center Christmas trees, but are taken under cover of darkness to the homes of the little children who are to receive them on Christmas morning. And it is no difficult task to ascertain beforehand if Johnny wants a red wagon or a yellow scooter, or whether Katie's doll is to have golden curls and pinafore or red pigtails dangling over a war worker's coveralls.

With the Toy Shops in operation, we turn our attention to the community center Christmas Fairs. Patterned after a fair described in RECREATION magazine several years ago, these neighborhood festivals run for weeks before Christmas. Young and old come to the community centers to take advantage of the opportunity to make useful and attractive articles for Christmas giving. The handcraft rooms are always open with an instructor on hand to assist in the making of anything from bakeless fruit cakes to yo-yo's.

These articles are displayed in each community center at the Christmas Fair held several weeks before Christmas in order to give others an opportunity to make similar articles in time for December twenty-fifth.

The display is attractively arranged in the auditoriums of the various community centers on a Friday or Saturday evening and Christmas programs are presented by dramatic and glee clubs. A living Christmas tree in front of each building is illuminated for the first time on this date and sheds a holiday welcome every night thereafter until New Year's.

At Thanksgiving time the whole city joins in a "Spirit of Christmas" parade with electrically lighted floats portraying some theme of the Christmas season and with Santa Claus himself enthroned on the last and most elaborate float of all.

The children of the Recreation Department form the vanguard of the larger floats and present a miniature parade of their own. Some five hundred strong, gaily bedecked in scarlet and gold, blue and silver, or green and orange, they march singing down the streets with small floats typifying the true Spirit of Christmas. One year it would be "Sing a Song of Christmas," another time "Christmas Toys," again "Christmas Stories," but always there is the rhythm of singing and marching feet.

After Thanksgiving the real Christmas program starts in the community centers for children and

adults. It is then that the Christmas programs are held, the Toy Shops are in full swing, and the handcraft room takes on more and more a holiday atmosphere.

Each group, or club, plans and executes its own Christmas program or party for the members and their invited guests. Santa Claus visits the small children's play classes and adroitly shuffles the contents of his pack so that no child receives the toy his mother has brought over earlier in the week.

With the "Feast for the Birds," our feathered friends are not forgotten and the feeding stations erected on the playgrounds each year on St. Valentine's Day are filled with bread crumbs, grain and other goodies. The birds and squirrels have a Christmas tree of their own with strings of popcorn, cranberries, nutmeats, cake, apples and anythings else the children bring to the community center for this purpose.

The week immediately preceding Christmas finds the carolers wending their way at dusk, stopping at the homes where a Christmas light in the window is a request for a carol. Dressed in scarlet capes and hoods, the singers, with members of the Boys' Band, traverse a different route each day, singing the old and new Christmas carols for shut-ins and other friends of the community centers. Once from each community center during the week the clear sweet notes of a trumpet sounding on the evening air give notice that the Christmas Carol Truck is near. Doors are flung open as children and adults come out from their homes to enjoy the lovely Christmas picture of the carolers in their illuminated truck covered with cellophane and to enjoy the music of children's voices singing the songs that are ever old, yet ever new at Christmas time.

The honor of being selected as a Christmas caroler is one greatly to be prized, and each community center vies with the other in presenting the best singers. The costumes, worn over the children's wraps, give the effect of a living Christmas card and the Carol Truck has become an outstanding feature of the Memphis Christmas program.

The truck tours the neighborhood of the different community centers for two hours, stopping while the children sing at homes and centers where friends are gathered.

"Christmas has in it the potentialities of great joy for all people. I remember that the Wisemen and shepherds thought that the Star of Bethlehem was made for them. It was. It is annually created for all who lift their eyes above their own beloved but local enterprises." — *Abbie Graham* in *Time Off and On.*

The Christmas Eve tour of the carolers is citywide, honoring the Mayor, Park Commission executives and friends, and other members of the official family. Like the English carolers of old, the children are treated with sweets at almost every stop and on returning to the community center are given hot chocolate before being taken home.

On Christmas Eve morning the entire recreation staff helps with the annual Goodfellow Christmas Tree Party at the Municipal Auditorium. The children of the community centers are presented in a Christmas program with singing, games, and stunts in which all join. In the afternoon there is a big Christmas tree at each center for all the children in the community. With the cooperation of civic and neighborhood groups Santa Claus visits each party and presents every child with a small toy, fruit and candy.

Christmas morning finds the community centers quiet with only the echo of past activities — but the day after the fun starts anew!

Doll parties and a parade of toys for the smaller children, club parties for those not quite so young, and special Christmas parties for the older folks in the evening. Skating parties and candy pulls—popcorn and apple roasts — stew parties in some centers where each child brings a carrot, an onion, or a potato, and a grand pot of savory stew results! Special menus are served for mothers and grandmothers by the "Serve-a-Snack Club," "The Cook and Eat Club," and similar groups where boys and girls together learn the first principles of homemaking and sociability.

Concerts of Christmas music, square dances, plays and pantomimes, athletic games, and all-on-wheel contests make up a busy program of fun for the Christmas holidays climaxed on the last day of the old year with a big New Year's Eve Watch Party at which mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, children and grandparents frolic away the hours as another year is ushered in.

At last the party is over and only decorations and memories are left after two months' festivities. Tired, but gratified, staff members bid each other a "Happy New Year" as they ring down the curtain on the last of the holiday programs, but already there are visions of a bigger and better celebration for next Christmas!

Christmas Time in Danville

By GEORGE A. FAIRHEAD
Former Superintendent of Recreation
Danville, Illinois

Here are some of the things which Danville, Illinois, does at Christmas time. What does your city do?

"WHAT DOES your city city do at Christmas time?"

If this question had been asked of any person living in or near Danville, Illinois, after the Christmas season of 1941, his answer would have been something like this:

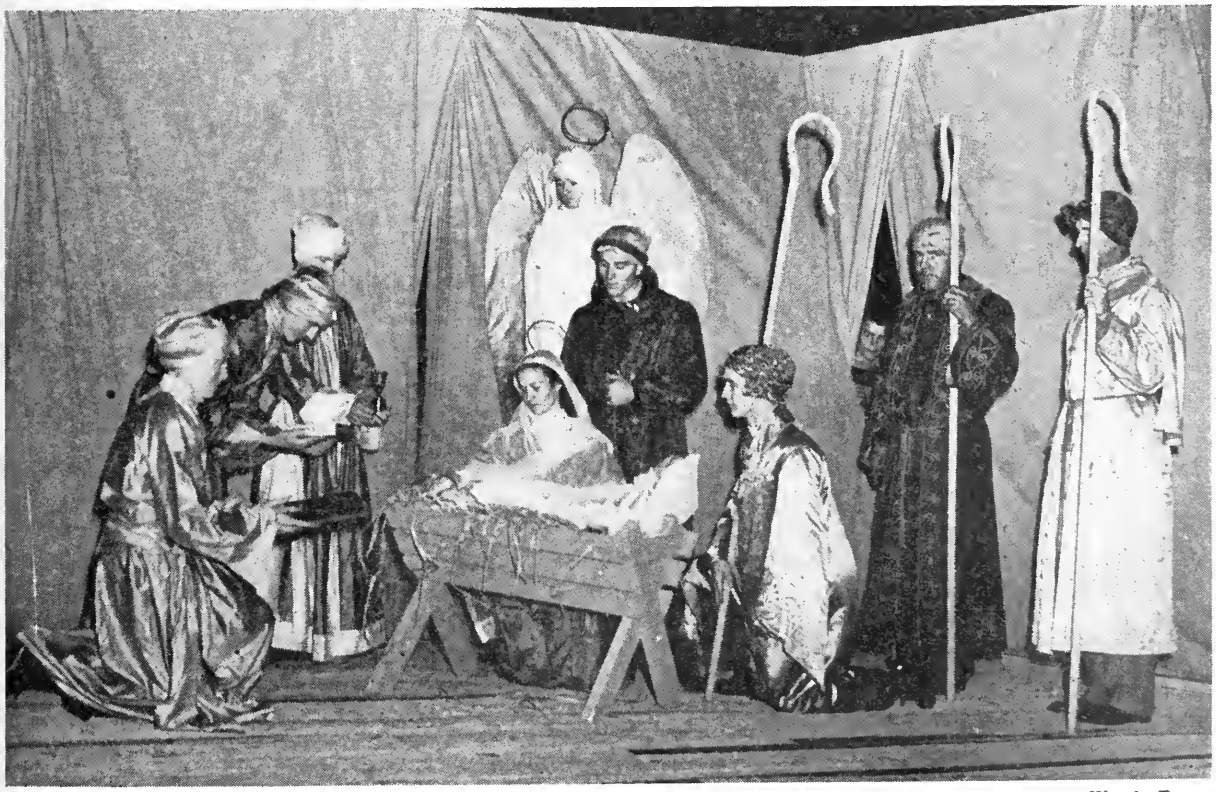
What does Danville do at Christmas time? Well, I'll tell you. First of all, its citizens get together and see that everyone possible has a Merry, Merry Christmas. This goal is attained in many varied ways.

Danville's street decorations last year were second to none in the Midwest. Tangible expression was given to the timeless spirit of "Peace on earth, good will to men" by the Christmas lighting and decorations featured throughout the business district. Lights and decorations formed a veritable canopy over Redden Square, the strings of light converging from the corners to the center atop a huge Christmas tree. At seventy-five foot intervals a strand of lights over the main streets featured a Christmas star in the middle with a decorative cylinder, interior lighted, suspended midway to the sidewalk on each side. All the wires were covered with fir tree sprigs and colored lights. This was something new in Christmas lighting, and much of the cost may be regarded as a permanent investment since it can be used for several years.

Santa Claus Arrives

On December 2nd Santa Claus was welcomed to town by a monstrous parade through brilliantly lighted streets. He arrived on schedule at 6:30

The Nativity, in pantomime and story, has an indispensable place in most civic Christmas programs



Courtesy Recreation Department, Fort Worth, Texas

P. M., and as he came in from the North he was preceded through the main streets of the city by gaily attired bands and drum corps, high-stepping drum majors and majorettes, cleverly decorated floats, riders on prancing horses, militiamen, Sea Scouts, Boy Scouts, weird figures and animals with grotesque heads, police officers and motorcycles, youth groups carrying banners, and children following Santa's car to the Square.

"Christmas is a time for feeling. Let us, if we must, be impassive, aloof from sentiment, as adult as we can manage during the rest of the year. At Christmas, let us be different. 'The world has such a need of joy.' Matthew Arnold was but one of many who have realized this through the ages. Neither was Alexander Johnson alone in believing that 'only the joy which is shared satisfies us.' The Christmas season carries with it a poignant understanding that not only is its foundation joy, but that children and their perennial joy will lead us, if we will let them." — Extract from Editorial in *Hobbies*, December 1941.

Almost everyone in and near Danville came out that night to welcome old St. Nick. They packed the downtown streets all along the line of march. At times the congestion in the streets stopped the parade completely, but delays were instantly forgotten and forgiven once Santa came into view, bowing and waving to the cheering thousands. He was given an official welcome on the Square by Mayor Frank P. Meyer when he greeted his thousands of little and big admirers. He was then presented with the keys to his "home" on the Square where he received visitors until the night before Christmas.

Santa's home resembled a white and green doll house 10 by 12 feet, put together by bolts. This, like the lights, can be used for years to come. A white picket fence surrounded the house on three sides, and the fourth side faced on the sidewalk in front of the courthouse. A "resting" fence was constructed on this side so that the passersby with arms full of bundles could put them down and rest as they gazed through the window at the gaily decorated interior and at Santa Claus talking to the children. At one end of the resting fence was a miniature replica of the house which served as Santa's mailbox. His name hung from a candy stick beside the entrance door so that there would be no mistake about the identity of the resident!

The interior of the house was brightly decorated with stockings hung on the fireplace, toys of all descriptions on the shelves, gaily trimmed boxes, and a beautifully lighted manger scene over the mantel. Two aides to Santa Claus, dressed in appropriate costumes, took charge of the children and adults as they entered the magic house.

The names and addresses of all the children were inscribed in Santa's guest book. A small painted clay figure of Santa was given to each of the smaller children, while a fir sprig with red cellophane berries was pinned on each mother's lapel. A loud speaker system was set up so that those outside the house could hear the little tots telling Santa what they wanted from him for Christmas. This was also used in connection with a phonograph turntable in broadcasting Christmas carols for the enjoyment of people on all sides of the Square. Every day for a fifteen-minute period Santa read the letters he had received and interviewed children over Radio Station WDAN on a special hookup to the studio.

The house was open for nineteen days before Christmas from 3:00 to 5:00 on week days, from 3:00 to 8:00 on Saturdays, and on Monday and Tuesday preceding Christmas. A total of 9,119 children were registered in the guest book, and many more went through the house without registering. Six hundred and thirty-four letters from boys and girls were read over the air during the daily broadcast periods. Although Santa left for his permanent home in the North on December 25th, his temporary home on Redden Square remained until after the first of the year as a reminder of the happiness his visit had brought to young and old of the city.

That the service men were not forgotten was proved by the smokes and sweets deposited in large cracker barrels which had been placed all over town for the use of shoppers. These were collected and shipped to the commanding officer at Camp Forrest for distribution to the boys.

A Home Lighting Contest •

To make the spirit of Christmas more widespread, a home lighting contest was sponsored with the following divisions: Class A, unlimited expenditures; Class B, expenditures limited to $15.00; and Class C, expenditures limited to $5.00. Awards were made in the basis of simplicity of purpose and design, and for successful accomplishment in telling the Christmas story through artistic arrangements, tableau scenes, lighting effects, decorated trees, window displays, and other appropriate ideas.

The contest was governed by specific rules:

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Municipal and County Parks

Hundreds of municipal and county park officials and other public officials contributed information on their parks for this study, recently published under the title, "Municipal and County Parks in the United States 1940." The background of the study and some of its major findings are presented here. Copies are available at $1.50 each from the National Recreation Association.

THE FIRST comprehensive study of municipal and county parks in the United States was conducted in 1925-26 by the National Recreation Association at the request of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation. Much of the important statistical data gathered in the study was issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. A second similar study was conducted by the Association five years later with the cooperation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which again published the findings. The usefulness of these two reports demonstrated the value of a check-up on municipal and county parks at five-year intervals, and the National Recreation Association therefore made another study early in 1936, this time with the cooperation of the National Park Service which published much of the information gathered in it.

At the close of the 1940 the National Park Service initiated plans for a fourth inquiry concerning municipal and county parks in the United States, and it enlisted the cooperation of the National Recreation Association and the American Institute of Park Executives. It had been the expectation of the National Park Service to publish the report, but in view of the insistent demands that government printing be curtailed, the Service felt compelled to cancel its plans for printing it. At its urgent request the National Recreation Association agreed to make available the wealth of information secured through the study.

This volume, with the preceding reports, affords a basis for studying the development of the municipal and county park movement since 1925.

The National Park Service assumed the major responsibility for gathering the data used in this report. The study was directed and the report prepared by George D. Butler of the National Recreation Association. Valuable assistance in the study was given by Ernest Buff, Jr., James B. Williams, and other members of the staff of the National Park Service and the National Recreation Association. Effective cooperation in securing reports was received from Chairman E. A. Gallup and the other members of the Study Committee of the American Institute of Park Executives and from Mr. A. D. McLarty, Executive Director, Illinois Association of Park Districts. Special acknowledgement is gratefully given to the Work Projects Administration for its assistance. Early in the project it made available workers at the office of the National Park Service and later the Work Projects Administration of New York City assigned workers to compile the statistical data gathered in the study and to prepare the tables appearing in this volume.

Municipal Parks

A total municipal park area of 441,121 acres was reported in 1940 by 1,465 communities of 2,500 or more population. The total number of properties reported was 19,336. Three hundred and thirty-nine communities, or nearly one-fifth of the cities reporting, did not own a single park. The number of communities of 2,500 and upwards reporting on their parks in 1940 was much greater than in the three preceding studies.

Many cities still fall far short of attaining the standard of one acre of park for each 100 population. However, of the 1,465 cities reporting parks, 370, or more than one-fourth, have at least one acre of park for each 100 people. The 1,282 cities with at least one acre of park for each 2,000 population have, on the average, one acre of park for each 300 persons. An analysis of the twenty-five per cent "best" cities in each of nine population groups, judged according to their per capita park acreage, shows that in the 321 cities comprising this group the average number of persons per acre is 47. As a group, these cities have double the provision recommended in the standard of one acre per 100 population. Nevertheless, much of the park acreage in some of these cities lies outside the city limits.

Park Acreage Increases. The 1940 study, like the two preceding it, reveals a marked and continual increase in park acreage since 1925-26 when the total was 248,627 acres. An analysis of park acreage in 819 identical cities in 1935 and 1940 shows an average increase in their acreage

in the five-year period of 9 per cent. Compared with an increase of 49 per cent in 655 identical cities from 1925 to 1935 and a 38 per cent increase in 534 cities from 1925 to 1930, it is evident that there was an appreciable slowing down in the expansion of municipal park systems between 1935 and 1940.

Types of Park Properties. That park authorities are recognizing more generally the major functions served by the units in their park systems is indicated by the fact that approximately 85 per cent of the total park acreage reported in 1940 was classified as to type. The two most numerous types of properties are the small in-town parks and neighborhood parks, which together represent 59 per cent of all properties, but only 10 per cent of the total park acreage. More cities report neighborhood parks than any other type, with small in-town parks and children's playgrounds following in the order named . Large parks of more than 50 acres, reservations, and forest parks comprise 62 per cent of the total park acreage. The children's playground and the playfield, the two types of areas that contribute most to the day by day recreational life of the people, together comprise only 6 per cent of the total park acreage, or an average of one acre for each 5,000 people. The average size of parks designated as children's playgrounds is 2.6 acres and as playfields 12.5 acres. The average city park, based on reports of 16,464 properties, is an area of approximately 23 acres.

"We think of parks as works of art—art out of doors, Nature's art, where the rich and the poor can find serenity, calmness of mind, peace of soul, poise." — *Raymond C. Morrison.*

On thousand and thirty-one communities estimated the value of their parks totaling 353,184 acres as $1,654,507,843, or an average value per acre of $4,685. These figures would have been much larger had estimates been received from New York and several other large cities. The study furnished evidence that park authorities were continuing their tendency to stress the acquisition of large outlying properties. Approximately one-third of the total municipal park acreage in 1940 was in parks entirely outside the city limits. Most of these properties are reservations, forest parks, or areas devoted to a particular function such as golf or camping.

Park Use Centers, Facilities and Buildings. The growing emphasis upon recreation activities is reflected in the large number of recreation facilities and buildings, playgrounds, playfields, athletic fields, and special park use centers. Evidence of the mounting popularity of family and group picnics is found in the widespread provision of centers for this activity. Municipal parks contribute to the cultural, aesthetic, and educational interests of our cities through the arboretums, planetariums, special gardens, amphitheaters, and museums located on park property.

The number of visits was reported for only a small percentage of centers but they totaled more than 464 million. Supervised playgrounds led with more than 100 million, followed by picnic centers with 92 million, zoos with 80 million, and swimming centers with 79 million. Winter sports centers, playfields, recreation buildings, and athletic fields each attracted more than 10 million participants in 1940.

Information was secured on 36 types of facilities and buildings in parks, most of which are designed to afford opportunity for diversified, invigorating activities for old and young, for summer and winter, for individuals and for large groups. Tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and softball diamonds in the order named are provided by more cities than any of the other facilities. The popularity of tennis is further revealed by the fact that more tennis courts are reported than any other facility, namely, 10,891. Picnic fireplaces number 9,103, softball diamonds, 5,454, and baseball diamonds, 3,587.

A comparison of the number of centers and facilities reported in 1940 and in 1925-26 in cities of 25,000 and over reveals the tremendous park development during the fifteen-year period. Archery ranges, golf courses, ice skating areas, shooting ranges, softball diamonds, and toboggan slides were reported by more than twice as many cities in 1940. The same is true of amphitheaters, art museums, and administration buildings. Tourist camps were the outstanding exception to the general trend. Archery ranges led all other facilities in the percentage of increase in the number reported, namely, 592 per cent, followed by handball with 504 per cent, amphitheaters with 282 per cent, softball diamonds with 259 per cent, and skating areas with 248 per cent. Other facilities that more than doubled in number were boat houses, golf courses, art museums, roque courts, swimming pools, tennis courts.

Zoos were reported by 140 cities, in 80 of which visits totaling 80 million were recorded in 1940. The Bronx Zoo in New York City reports the

largest number of specimens totaling 2,750 and cost the most to operate in 1940, namely, $453,000. Nearly two-thirds of all 200 specimens are in cities over 250,000 population and more than seven-eighths of all 1940 visitors were reported in these cities.

Park Recreation Activities. Increasing leisure, greater specialization in industrial jobs, and widespread participation in recreation activities in schools have contributed to the growing insistence that park authorities furnish more and increasingly diversified recreation opportunities. Reports on forty-six activities were secured in the study. It is significant that of the ten activities reported by the largest number of cities, eight are active games and sports. Picnicking, one of the others, combines rest and activity. Band concerts alone involve little or no exertion on the part of the listening group.

Baseball heads the activities with 847 cities reporting, followed closely by softball in 840 cities. Tennis, picnicking, and swimming follow in the order named and horseshoe pitching is not far behind. Table games and arts and crafts, eleventh and twelfth on the list, are far ahead of other activities that have long been associated with parks. The recent mounting popularity of croquet, badminton, and archery is reflected in the reports.

A comparison of the activities reported in 1935 and in 1940 shows a striking advance in the relative frequency of arts and crafts, motion pictures, community singing, social dancing, swimming, nature study, and fishing. Of the activities reported on both years, swimming takes first place and band concerts second, reversing the order in which they appeared in the 1935 list.

Park Workers. The efficient operation of a modern park system requires a staff of workers with varied skills, training, and experience. The increasing tendency of park authorities, especially in the larger cities, to employ workers the year round is indicated by the fact that more year-round than seasonal workers were reported in 1940, whereas the opposite was true ten years previous. A total of 53,013 workers paid from local funds was reported by park authorities in 1,256 cities in 1940, or 29 per cent more workers than in 1935. On the average, one worker was employed for each ten acres of park in cities between 50,000 and 500,000.

A drastic reduction in emergency personnel is noted in 1940 when 378 cities reported a total of only 24,560 such workers, or less than half the number of regular employees. This is in striking

Courtesy Bureau of Parks, Department of Forests and Waters, Pennsylvania

contrast with the situation in 1935 when emergency workers were two and a half times as numerous as the park employees paid from regular funds.

Maintenance and operation personnel comprised 62 per cent of all park workers who were classified as to type. Most park executives and office administration workers are employed the year round but nearly half of the maintenance and operation personnel are employed on a seasonal basis.

Park Expenditures. The improvement in economic conditions in 1940 is reflected in the rising total of park expenditures from regular funds, namely, $83,381,840. Of this amount only about two and one-half million dollars was spent for land and eleven and one-half million for buildings and improvements. Of the nearly 65 million dollars spent for operation and maintenance, a large percentage was for salaries and wages of park workers. Local park expenditures from local sources were supplemented in 1940 by approximately 19 million dollars from emergency funds. A total of 138 million dollars was reported spent by 771 cities from all sources for land, buildings, and improvements during the five-year period 1936-1940 inclusive.

The average amount spent per capita in 1940 for current operation and maintenance in the 1,241 cities reporting was 70 cents, as compared with an average per capita expenditure of 59 cents in 1935. The average per capita expenditure in every population group was larger in 1940 than in 1935 and, with one or two exceptions, the amount increased with the size of the cities comprising the population group. Since many cities expend very little money for parks, an analysis was made of the figures submitted by the 25 per cent "best" cities in each of the nine population groups. This selected group of 312 cities spent on an average $1.69 per capita, or 143 per cent more than the 70 cents average spent by the 1,241 cities.

A comparison of 1940 expenditures with the amounts reported in earlier studies shows a marked increase in expenditures from regular funds since 1935, but it also reveals that 1940 expenditures fall somewhat short of the total reported in 1930. On the other hand, current operating and maintenance expenses were greater in 1940 than in any previous year for which information is available. Expenditures for land, buildings and improvements, however, fall far short of the amount reported in 1930.

Seven out of every eight dollars spent for park purposes in 1940, not including emergency funds, were tax dollars secured through a local appropriation, special tax levy, or bond issue. The percentage of park monies received from these sources was higher than in 1930 and 1935. City appropriations comprised 74 per cent of all regular park funds and 85 per cent of all public funds made available for park purposes in 1940. Fees and charges are the next most important source of park revenue, totaling nearly five million dollars in 1940, or 6 per cent of all park funds. The combined income from fees and charges and from concesssions represents approximately the same percentage of total receipts in 1930, 1935, and 1940.

Income and Cost of Operating Recreation Facilities. Parks are provided primarily for free enjoyment and use by all the people, but charges are frequently made for the use of certain facilities. Of the seven types of facilities for which information on income and operating costs was requested, three showed on the average a slight profit in 1940. They were nine-hole and eighteen-hole golf courses and organized camp centers. Bathing beaches, boat houses, stadiums, and swimming pools cost more to operate than was received in use fees. A considerable number of beaches and pools are operated free of charge.

The average swimming pool, with 555 reported, cost $2,944 to operate in 1940 and the average income at 429 pools was $2,420. The average operation and maintenance costs at 127 nine-hole golf courses were $7,658; at 168 eighteen-hole courses, $13,989. The nine-hole courses yielded an average profit of $455 and the eighteen-hole courses, an average of $828. The stadium cost a city on an average $2,279 per year in excess of income, according to the 1940 data. Both receipts and expenses in the case of most facilities were greater in 1940 than in 1935.

Bond issues for parks totaling nearly 20 million dollars were voted by 153 cities in the five-year period 1936-1940 inclusive. This compares with total bond issues of more than 153 million dollars voted in a comparable period beginning 1926. These figures reveal in a striking manner the change that has taken place in the method of financing park improvements in the last fifteen years.

Gifts of land for parks with a total estimated value of nearly six and one-quarter million dollars were received by 162 cities between 1936 and 1940. Gifts other than land valued at a total of three and

(Continued on page 478)

Print by Gedge Harmon

Psychological Effects of War

Experience in England has shown that children are remarkably unaffected by fear of air raids, and any fear they may have is undoubtedly connected with the behavior of adults around them.

SINCE IN THIS COUNTRY we are seriously thinking in terms of what may happen during air raids, it may be interesting to note a few cases that Dr. Gillespie refers to under this heading in his book, *Psychological Effects of War on Citizen and Soldier*. He speaks of ten instances that were random samples. Only one is recorded as being disturbed by air raids. A further ten cases of one of England's most bombed ports show that bombing and the fear of it were infrequent causes of psychological conditions in children. The third sample of ten cases was from another heavily bombed city. Two cases were recorded in which fear of air raids had added itself to or aggravated a previously existing condition. Children are remarkably unaffected by fear of air raids, and this is undoubtedly connected with the behavior of adults around them. It is recorded, for example, that in a children's ward of a general hospital, nurses set an example of cool courage by carrying little patients to shelter and sitting up with them all night. None of the children whimpered. Some fell asleep in the middle of the bombardment. Some of them engaged in games representing an air raid and worked off whatever anxiety they had in this way. This description the author quotes from the *Daily Telegraph* of March 3, 1941.

In only one case out of sixty children brought to a child guidance clinic are raids mentioned as a cause of the difficulty. Dr. Gillespie quotes from a study by M. D. Vernon which appeared in *British Journal of Educational Psychology,* published in 1940, on the subject, "Effects of Evacuation on Adolescent Girls," which illustrates the effect of disorganization on evacuated school populations. The deprivation of amusements and leisure occupations were much more strongly felt and aroused greater discomfort than any of the school difficulties.

Again, in discussing delinquency in this chapter on psychoneuroses among civilians in war, the author indicates that the most serious result of the disorganization of children's lives appears in the increase in juvenile delinquency. Fifty-five per cent of the offenses in recent months in one police area were committed by boys. More than three-quarters consisted in theft and a not inconsiderable proportion consisted in wanton destruction. The factors at work are principally disturbances in family life produced especially by the absence of the father in the forces, the closing of schools for long periods or for part of each day, and the closing of clubs and playing fields, as well as social centers. In bombed areas also the time spent in billets in winter is harmful unless it is combated by well organized social arrangements. Shelters can form places for planning adventures to replace those no longer available so that serious offenses, such as housebreaking, may be planned to be executed later in the blackout.

The extracts presented here have been taken from a review of "Psychological Effects of War on Citizen and Soldier" by Dr. R. D. Gillespie of London, published by W. W. Norton and Company, New York City. The review from which we quote was prepared by Philip L. Seman, General Director, Jewish People's Institute, Chicago, and Chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission.

These enterprises are the outcome, of course, of the spirit of adventure in many instances. The author says it is quite probable that a diffuse excitement arising out of the novel conditions plays a part. For example, sudden access to high wages seems to favor rather than to diminish juvenile crime. A sixteen year old boy who was earning three pounds a week as a laborer was charged in a juvenile court with larceny.

In the Home Office Report, published in London in June, 1941, Circular 807624, we find similar instances to those Dr. Gillespie reports. Boys going out to work are faced with new temptations, and at this age the provision of leisure-time activities becomes very important. At the beginning of the war many clubs and similar facilities were removed, owing to premises being converted to other use and leaders of these activities being absorbed into the Army or other work. Moreover, as the war proceeded and new factories came into operation, the demand for boy labor became insistent, and young boys found themselves in possession of weekly wages far exceeding the average of peacetime, which usually means money to be spent rather than saved or contributed to the upkeep of the home. Poverty is sometimes given as a reason for delinquency, but under these new conditions unexpected pocket money has brought new temptations. The appearance before the courts of young boys who are earning three to five pounds a week has been made the subject of stern comment by magistrates.

Apart from opportunities given for easy looting, especially in the blackout, there can be little doubt that boys are stirred by stories of deeds at sea, on the fields and in the air, and the spirit of adventure thus aroused leads the more adventurous to find an outlet in ways readily open to them. This type frequently works in gangs.

Furthur, in his analysis of psychoneuroses among civilians at war, the author tells us that it has been discovered that to sustain morale, community amusements and diversions are of great value. This is true especially of bombed areas, though equally true but less conspicuous in "safe" areas. A fairly elaborate organization has developed in some of the larger shelters. There are concerts, plays, debates and the like, in addition to small libraries and other means of spare-time amusement.

In his last chapter on human relationships in the postwar world, Dr. Gillespie states that the war has given a great stimulus in England to thinking about the conditions of life in our time. Education, general character training, planning for town and country, the future of social services, including the medical services, access to art, whether of the theater or music—all these things are being discussed there more widely than ever before in our generation. It is a good sign that the country is not so preoccupied with the war that it cannot find energy to think in terms of the postwar world. In fact, if one thing is more obvious than another, it is the fact that the war has not only stimulated thought but prodded the consciences of many people in many directions. "This time it almost looks as if the ideals that were stimulated by the last war, only to be lost again in the peace, will this time be enshrined in practical measures in many ways," says Dr. Gillespie. For example, the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, which is a wartime innovation under the auspices of the Pilgrim Trust — what is more remarkable for England in this sphere—subsidized pound for pound by the Treasury, has brought music and painting into places where performances of a first-class order have seldom, if ever, been seen previously. Not only concert halls, but churches and chapels and factories have been brought into the organization for the production of concerts, while plays by Shakespeare and Goldsmith, as well as more modern pieces, have been performed in such unlikely places as miners' halls. This is an example of the paradoxical kind of acceleration that war can produce in the cultural development of a people. People are finding out all over again the value and importance of human relationships.

Much of interest on this subject will be found in the Winter 1941-42 issue of *Child Study*, containing the highlights of the Annual Institute held by the Child Study Association in New York City on November 14, 1941. One Section of the Institute was devoted to a discussion of the subject, "Children in a Threatened World," and it was pointed out that the lessons we can learn from England must be supplemented by recognition of our own peculiar problems. Speakers whose addresses are published in this issue include Dr. Martha Eliot, Children's Bureau, who spoke on the subject, "What We Can Learn from England"; Dr. James Plant, who discussed "Emotional Strains in Times of Crisis," and Susan Isaacs, whose subject was "Children of Great Britain in War Time."

Youth—In the War Crisis and After

By FLOYD W. REEVES

In the April 1942 issue of the *Survey Graphic,* Mr. Reeves, Director of the American Youth Commission, summarizes the long range program contained in the Commission's final report, brought out in wartime, but looking beyond today to the generations to follow. We present here Mr. Reeve's summary of findings of the Commission on recreation. Copies of *Youth and the Future* are available from the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., at $2.50 each.

THERE HAS BEEN a tendency in certain quarters, while recognizing the health problem as urgent, to belittle the related field of recreation and creative use of leisure as "non-essentials" in the midst of an all-out war effort. Those of us who deal professionally with education and recreation know that this is a false hypothesis. Our responsible military leaders know it, too. The history of the war in other countries is full of object lessons on this point. One of the most difficult problems facing the British military leaders has been the problem of recreation and morale. How to keep fit and alert and vigilant the large military forces on guard in England; how to provide relaxation for the army of industrial workers under the strain of blockade and bombardment. We know now that war creates new problems in the recreation field as well as leaving many old ones unsolved.

In this country, community leisure-time and recreation agencies are today being greatly overtaxed, especially in areas adjacent to military camps and in crowded industrial centers. At the same time, many of these agencies are facing reduced budgets—which were never adequate—and are losing personnel to the military services.

Our commission takes the position that recreation, because of its relation to character building, to morale, and to all-round sanity, is not a luxury in wartime. We believe that "community recreation programs are an essential social service, and one needed even more at present than in times of less stress and strain. The existing community programs," the commission states, "should be vigorously maintained and where possible expanded."

In a series of special studies particular attention is also called to the recreational needs of rural youth and of Negro youth—groups whose recreational and leisure-time needs are least adequately met.

The recreational problem of youth in time of war is of major importance, but it is attended by many difficulties and is met in certain quarters by hostility or indifference. What can be done? I believe we need to do three things.

First, we need to secure, understand and disseminate the facts and to relate them to the emergency.

Second, we need to use far more effectively the resources we have. For example, in our schools and colleges, at this time, intramural athletic contests are not enough; we should expand, to the full, physical training programs and intramural athletics because of their value to all who participate, in teaching courage, initiative, and team play, and in developing physical stamina.

Third, we should use ingenuity in discovering new recreational resources in our own communities and in making them available to all. This can be done. Over and over again the commission's investigators have found average communities with no special advantages, but with an alert and imaginative leadership which found ways to provide creative leisure-time activities, not for a privileged few, but for the whole of the youth population.

"What the youth of America think and do is of supreme importance to all of us. We want them to uphold and strengthen our democracy, but we will have to show them and to give them a democracy that works." — *Floyd W. Reeves.*

"Recreation in the deepest sense, a recreative use of one's own time and a pouring into time free from toil a sense of personal fulfillment, a sense of proportion, and a sense of adventure (which has been denuded from much of the frenzied or monotonous toil of our day), recreation of this type, creative in its nature, is an absolute imperative for discovering the meaning of life. Unless that discovery is the fruit of our effort we shall fail — fail even though we succeed in organizing the physical basis for victory and peace. We shall not succeed unless we make the final discovery of spiritual values that alone give meaning to life." — From the *Survey Graphic,* April 1942.

A Bird Cafeteria

By HEATHER G. THORPE

Buy gadgets at the Five-and-Dime and set up a restaurant for birds!

THERE LIVE those gifted individuals for whom the thoughts of hitting a nail on its head do not bring visions of resultant broken finger nails and sore thumbs. Not for them, my tale.

But if instead you are one who shies away from thoughts of carpentry but likes to exercise his ingenuity, preferring to gloat over the use of flat-irons for doorstops, shells for flower pots, and the hundred and one things that are put to uses their makers never intended them for — then harken unto me.

For we are about to go gadgeteering with the hope of attracting wild birds to our dooryard. Suppose we can't hit the nail on the head every time? Why bother when the good old five-and-ten has so many fascinating objects that take only a little imagination to see how very practicable for our purposes they can be?

Surely everybody likes birds, deep down in their hearts, whether it's a sentimental dicky-bird sort of emotion, a casual acquaintance, or an honest-to-goodness scientific interest. But the silly things won't reciprocate! This, however, should stimulate us to greater efforts to tame these bunches of feathered elusiveness.

So off we go gadgeteering.

But on the way downtown, let's think about the menu we are going to serve our feathered guests, a menu which will be so attractive that there will be no "regrets" sent to our dooryard party.

A mixture of seeds and cracked corn, such as the pet shops and poultry supply houses sell, comes first and foremost. Juncos, sparrows, and other "big beaks" will enjoy this. Sunflower seeds are goldfinches' delight, and many such birds winter over here if they find a food supply like this. Bread crumbs are acceptable to most feathered folk, while nuthatches, chickadees, woodpeckers — all birds that winter here — take their vitamins in suet form.

Birds, as you know, are the dentist's poorest clients; they have no teeth. Therefore they usually swallow their food whole and let the grit they consume take care of the digestive disorders. So don't forget the gravel after-dinner mints!

The next time you visit the butcher for Fido's bone, don't forget to ask him for another one for the birds. He'll think you're crazy, but the starlings and other insect-eaters will peck it clean as a whistle.

With the menu out of the way, let's concentrate on the serving dishes. Five-and-ten, here we come! First to the basement store where, believe me, one very puzzled floorwalker is still wondering what it's all about.

Here's a counter where they sell beetleware. The name is appropriate, at any rate. A set of measuring cups, each one smaller than the last, has a hole in each handle so that one screw hook will fasten it in place to verandah or fence railing, tree trunk or wall. These will become perfect containers for melted suet to which some of the seed mixture has been added. Try them on your nuthatches!

Next is a fruit corer which looks for all the world like a miniature wheel. The spaces between the "spokes" will hold chunks of suet or bread when it is fastened to a tree trunk.

Let us now go over to the knick-knack counter. What endless possibilities it has!

We are indebted to *Hobbies*, magazine of the Buffalo Museum of Science, for permission to reprint this delightful article by Miss Thorpe, a science guide in the Museum who teaches bird classes for juniors. Miss Mary R. Templeton, also a science guide, made the sketches.

That flower pot rack with two shelves will be just the thing. Each shelf has a little rim around it so that our precious offerings won't fall off and the whole thing can be tacked in place. Moreover, the upper shelf will keep the snow off the lower one. The whole thing is enameled—a great advantage when you stop to think what has happened to moist little eyes that freeze tight to unpainted metal surfaces.

Then there are dishes and more dishes. Shaped like pumpkins, like sweet potatoes, like oranges, and all with cavities large enough to satisfy the greediest bird, each dish is heavy enough so that it won't be blown over by the wintry blasts. Set one of these in the corner of your windowsill.

Here's a bag filled with round glass objects, marine gems, they are called, and the maker expects you to use them in your fish bowl. We'll use the bag itself. Its fiber meshes are wide and open, and, when the bag is tied to a branch of a tree, it will make a fine suet- or bread-dispenser.

Let's give that puzzled floorwalker following us the "run around" and go away over to the kitchenware department. What's this gadget? A cup-hanger which fastens to the underside of a shelf and is guaranteed to hold six cups? Just the thing. Only we'll tie some suet and doughnuts to the hooks and invite the birds to a pantry shower. A muffin tin near by will hold six different mixtures and can be nailed in place because the manufacturer has kindly provided a hole at each end. (Those two nails we *will* hit on the head!) Presto! We have a feeding tray, although we must remember to paint it before using.

That spindle over there, by the way, will hold doughnuts just as well as it spears the monthly gas receipt, while the sight of a chickadee upside down on a doughnut will help you forget the size of the bill.

Did you ever see so many strainers and sifters? All sizes, all useful for our misuse. This coarse-meshed one, for instance, can be filled and nailed up outdoors against a post, wall, or tree trunk.

Another gadget is most peculiar-looking. The label says it is for straining juice from mason jars. It has a wire coil contraption around it which is simply made to our order because nut meats, suet, and all manner of bird tidbits can be thrust securely in the coil and so hung up.

Soap dishes are old standbys at feeding stations everywhere. But here's one that clamps on the edge of the bath and therefore can be fastened over a rear porch or fence railing. No nails, no nothing! And by this time we know what to do with that wire egg beater and the large spoon with the perforations in it.

It would be convenient to have some sort of rack from which to hang a few of these contraptions. Over across the aisle from us is just the ticket: a skirt hanger in whose wooden jaws can be placed many pendant feeders. That rubber-covered, snap-on towel rack is a good thing, too, for the same purpose.

Over yonder, nestled between dog collars and dog biscuits, is a dog's brush. The bristles of heavy wire will be perfect for spearing suet or bread. The brush itself is wood so that fastening it in place is easily taken care of.

Let's look at these artificial flowers and the gadgets to hold them in place. One flower holder is made by sticking headless nails into type metal, and its uses by now should be obvious. Here's a small basket filled with flowers. Well, the birds aren't that stupid, but we can use the basket as a seed or bread crumb

(Continued on page 482)

GUEST LIST

GUESTS OF HONOR
- Mr. and Mrs. Eastern Cardinal
- Mr. and Mrs. Tufted Titmouse

OTHERS
- Mr. and Mrs. Northern White-breasted Nuthatch
- Mr. and Mrs. Black-capped Chickadee
- Mr. and Mrs. Northern Downy Woodpecker
- Mr. and Mrs. Slate-colored Junco
- Mr. and Mrs. Tree Sparrow
- Mr. Ring-necked Pheasant and harem

GATE-CRASHERS
- Mr. and Mrs. English Sparrow
- Mr. and Mrs. Starling

An estimate of the approximate cost of setting up a bird cafeteria completely equipped with Five-and-Dime furnishings

Courtesy Buffalo Museum of Science

What They Say About Recreation

"YOUTH, AS ALWAYS, have the greatest stake in the future. They have the highest obligation in the present. They are determined, with our aid, to fulfill that obligation, relying on the best of the past and preserving our ancient heritage of American freedom."—From *Community Recreation,* April 1942. Chicago Recreation Commission.

"America must be strong—strong to meet any threats against her way of life from armed aggressors; strong to solve her domestic problems by peaceful democratic means."—*John W. Studebaker.*

"Of course I really do not like to see recreation too much organized. My whole being revolts against that. I think it is just a contradiction in terms, but there are many people who could minister to us from the standpoint of the arts and they should have an opportunity to train themselves."—*Henry Wallace.*

"And this is my faith, that if we put on the appearance of life and cheer and interest in things, our own hidden creative spirit may be enticed to come forth again."—*Hughes Mearnes.*

"In times like these, of national emergency, music assumes a greater importance than ever before. It is one of the most potent morale-builders open to all people regardless of age, race or creed."—*George J. Heckman,* Editor, *O.M.T.A. News.*

"A great many of us are not doing the thing for which we believe ourselves best fitted, and are not even doing the thing we want most to do. . . . Many of us are probably more skillful at our hobby, or our second trade which we carry on at home because we enjoy it, than we are at our full-time business."—From *The New York Times.*

"The right balance between work and leisure; the development of those wants which increase the value of work and of those tastes which increase the value of leisure, are at the bottom of the problem of human education."—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

"Civilization is a matter of many hobbies—indeed the civilization may be estimated by the number and nature of the hobbies which attend upon it. The fact is that every right-minded man and woman ought as certainly to have one or two hobbies as to go abroad clothed."—*Charles Dickens.*

"Democracy—that is liberal democracy, a system of society which exists to free the individual—is peculiarly a product of action. It has never been talked into existence, nor rescued by words; it can only be promulgated by continual effort."—*Raymond Gram Swing.*

"If education fails to train for leisure, for culture and for creative expression, then it has failed miserably."—*M. H. and E. S. Neumeyer* in *Leisure and Recreation.*

"The realization grows that life can be enriched for all by developing creative participation in myriad leisure time arts, and by promoting understanding and appreciation of the work of artists and craftsmen. Music, painting, sculpture, the dance in its many beautiful forms, and the dramatic art all contribute thus to the satisfactions of the many."—From *American Youth.*

"If democracy is to work, it must work through strong convictions and under severe physical, mental and spiritual disciplines."—*Jay B. Nash, Ph.D.* in *Building Morale.*

"Recreation is dynamic. It is an end in itself. Its justification does not lie in its educational or health-building values, its contribution to safety or its moral values, though participation in recreational pursuits may pay rich dividends in each of these."—*Ott Romney.*

"At this time the value of music cannot be overestimated. It is a unifying force and a vitalizing agent. It speaks directly to our hearts, bringing us consolation in adversity, relief from anxiety, and faith in our ultimate triumph."—*Dr. James E. Angell* in *The Etude Music Magazine.*

"In long term planning in the arts we must think not so much of a single article to be made, but of the mastery of tools, of observation of beauty, of the correlation of the craft program with music, drama, nature, all the allied subjects that stir within us the desire to create, the desire to record the 'imponderables of beauty and truth.' "—*Chester G. Marsh* in *The Girl Scout Leader.*

Interpreting Parks to the Public

In Cleveland the need arose to interpret the parks to the public in order to bring about a maximum of enjoyment for the people and a deeper appreciation of the beauty of the metropolitan parks. Since this situation is one which other large cities have faced, or are still facing in developing their park systems, the story of the way in which a natural history museum and a daily newspaper cooperated in a program of education will be of special interest to municipal park and recreation leaders.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, has an outstanding metropolitan park system. However, until a few years ago few Clevelanders really knew much about this chain of reservations, and many did not even know how to reach them. Some residents used the parks for picnics and places in which to play ball and ride horseback, but that was about all. Rarely appreciated was the fact that in these parks, on the city's rim, nature the year round put on a succession of beautiful seasonal dramas.

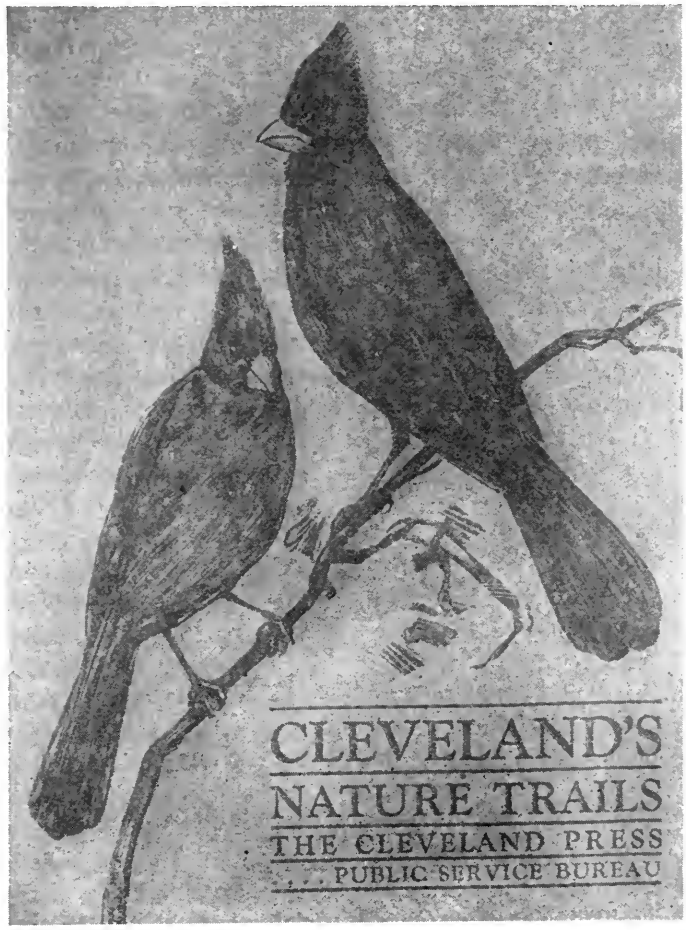
It was the Cleveland Natural History Museum and the daily newspaper, *The Cleveland Press,* which cooperated in a campaign resulting in a realization on the part of many thousands of citizens that these metropolitan parks are great wildlife preserves abounding in birds, plants, and animals native to the Cleveland region. In this campaign *The Press* worked closely with the nature education program of the museum.

In 1937 *The Cleveland Press,* long interested in reporting and writing nature news, decided it wanted to supplement what it was already doing in its news columns to promote an appreciation of nature in the park reservations. Omar Ranney, editor of *The Press,* suggested a booklet dealing with nature in the Cleveland region — a publication that would be authentic to the last detail, written in popular vein, illustrated in a striking manner, and yet issued at a low enough price so that it could be made available to children and adults of very limited means.

Dr. Arthur B. Williams, Curator of Education at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, agreed to write the booklet, seeing in it an opportunity to further the work he was doing in the parks.

At first it started with just a name—*Cleveland's Nature Trails* — and developed from that theme. The booklet, designed in loose leaf form with a stiff back cover, was prepared as a publication of *The Cleveland Press* Public Service Bureau, which had already published as a service to its readers pamphlets on such subjects as gardening, household helps, and child training. While Dr. Williams wrote the text, a local artist, Lurabel Long, made colored illustrations under his direction to stimulate popular interest in the book. Willard Combes, staff artist of *The Press,* designed an attractive cover with cardinals in natural color on a yellow background. The

Each issue of *Cleveland's Nature Trails* carried this attractive design in colors



About 300 Clevelanders attended the Bird Festival which was sponsored by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History as the grand finale to the bird walk season. Contests were held in the identification of birds.

first issue of *Cleveland's Nature Trails* appeared in April, 1937. It consisted of a colored map of the Metropolitan Park System and a series of twelve articles illustrated in color, all of them planned to aid Clevelanders in enjoying nature in the parks during the spring and summer seasons. Titles of the articles were: "The Metropolitan Parks"; "How to Enjoy a Walk in the Woods"; "Early Woodland Flowers"; "A Wildflower Timetable"; "Early Migrating Birds"; "How to Know the Birds"; "Bird Nests"; "The Coming of the Leaves"; "Awakening of the Hibernators"; "How a Tree Grows" (together with a diagram); "How to Identify Trees by Their Leaves"; and "How to Make a Tree Book."

The complete booklet sold for six cents when called for at the *Press* office or at drug store distributing points throughout the city; postpaid it cost ten cents. These prices were below cost.

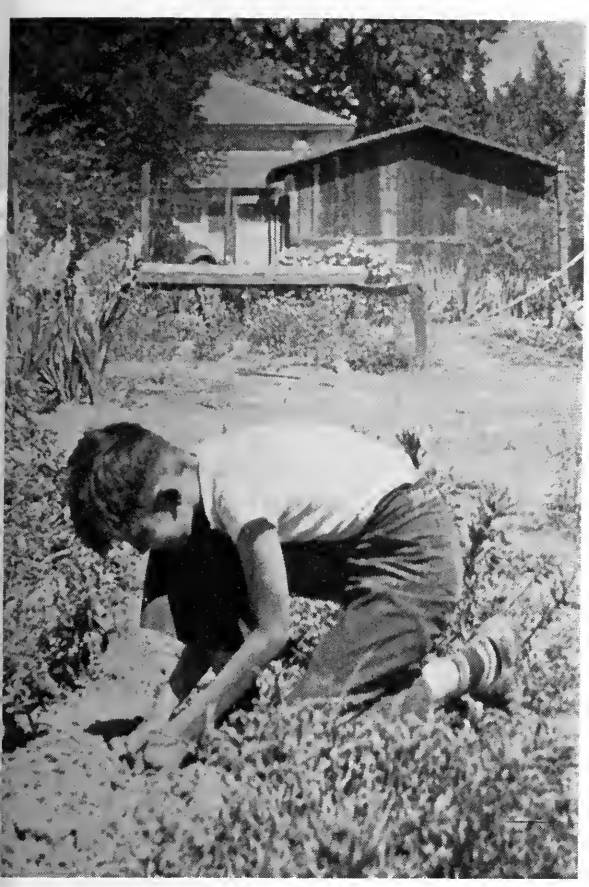
A large circulation was immediately reached in Greater Cleveland. In fact, so popular did it prove that it was decided to add more pages to the loose leaf publication in the fall of 1938, and the following articles prepared by Dr. Williams and edited by Mr. Ranney were published: "And Now Comes Autumn"; "Why the Leaves Fall"; "Fall Migrating Birds"; "Plants Without Green Leaves"; "Squirrels in Autumn Woods"; "Nature Prepares for Winter"; "Records in the Snow"; "The Forest in Winter"; "Winter Bird Companies"; and—back to spring again—"A Spring Bird Timetable." With these added pages the booklet sold for eight cents at *The Press* and distributing centers, and thirteen cents postpaid.

The demand for the booklet was heavy. Most of the circulation of 25,000 was in the Cleveland region, but copies were requested by individuals in thirty-two states who learned of it at school conventions, and nature and science meetings.

Dr. Williams has made continual use of the booklet in connection with his program of nature education in the parks, a program centering largely in three trailside museums, each located in a different type forest community with uniformed trailside naturalists on duty in the summer months. Attendance at these museums has increased every year. Since the appearance of the booklet Mr. Ranney has written a weekly column in *The Press* entitled "Nature Trails."

Feeling that it has had a part in adding to the pleasure of many thousands of people in the Metropolitan Parks, *The Cleveland Press* believes that its efforts in publishing the booklet were worth while and heartily recommends this form of newspaper enterprise to other large cities.

"The trees have been stripped of their last leaves by the autumn winds. Most of the birds have left the north on their journey southward. The nuts have been gathered and stored away for the winter. The harvests are piled high in the granaries. The sky is gray-blue from the smoke of many outdoor fires. It is November."—*Nina B. Lamkin.*



Youth Gardens— A Victory Project

By

GRACE SHULL EICHMANN
Visalia, California

VISALIA IS A California town of 12,000 people in the San Joaquin Valley. The setting is rural; there are great fruit and walnut orchards and truck gardens. The nature atmosphere provides an incentive for art culture as well.

When Visalia's Creative Arts Fellowship, made up of writers, musicians, artists, and craftsmen, learned that gardens and bouquets should demonstrate the primary principles of art, they added the Floral Unit which meets one afternoon each month through club season, in gardens, if weather permits, otherwise indoors. The afternoon schedule eliminates man membership so appreciated in the other units. But husbands do approve the creations of their garden artists.

The Floral Unit decorates for the three annual joint meetings of the Fellowship — June pot luck family dinner under great oaks in our Tulare County Park, the formal dinner in September, and the March exhibit and guest night in our Civic Auditorium. For that event the garden artists add long display tables of exquisite floral arrangements.

Doing their digging, planting, and tending practically alone, in addition to being housewives and mothers with no maids, the members considered their activities quite adequate. So when the president suggested at the beginning of their second season in '37, "Let's have a garden contest for Visalia's elementary school children," there were hardly concealed gasps of dismay. But when she presented the primary aim—to interest the youngsters in creating a beauty plot in their own yard—visionairies saw the children exercising their right to constructive projects, their enthusiasm won unanimous affirmative vote.

Sixteen children contested. A little Spanish girl won first award for her flower garden. A boy of twelve grew flowers and vegetables and received his award. At a party in Cleo Cook's picturesque garden, each child pridefully carried home a gift—flower picture, small vase, a potted plant, or a glass of jelly that gave special delight, for gardeners love "eats."

The second year thirty-four children were registered, and by the third year the Floral Unit found it a real task to judge one hundred fifty gardens and give the party with refreshments at a city park.

Then—this season—Pearl Harbor! Exclamations followed the suggestion that a contest be held. It was pointed out that our community is located in a section of the state which might conceivably be involved in war activity. "Imagine the children having their gardens blown to pieces!"

But the contest chairman presented her plan with its added objective of keeping the spirit of home beautification alive and encouraging

In the October 1940 issue of *Recreation*, we published an article by Mrs. Eichmann under the title "Still-Hunting," which told how the search for people's talents and interests had resulted in the formation of Visalia's Creative Arts Fellowship. This group is still functioning happily and successfully, and has recently added a new unit known as the Floral Unit. Mrs. Eichmann tells in this article of the activities of the new group.

morale by home food production. Then, too, Victory stamps could be given as awards. Again enthusiasm won an all-member approval. (It should be noted at this point that very few Visalians, unless recently from the east, are vegetable-garden conscious. Chinese truck wagons supply vegetables even to farm and orchard families miles out in the county.)

Step-by-Step

As the first step in the project, "Requirements" were read to fifth and sixth grade pupils and posted in their assembly rooms. They were as follows:

The garden plot should be at least four by nine feet.

The gardener may have help with first spading. Planting, continuous weeding, cultivation, and watering must be solely his own work.

Work should begin in February with the gardener's own plants and seeds, if possible. On March fourth these would be supplemented with donations taken by the Floral Unit to a yard near each elementary school and given out by a member. (The suggestion was made to sow radish seeds among other seeds for the fun of seeing the plants pop out of the ground in a hurry and for the fun of eating all the radishes before other growth would be crowded.)

The second step involved the enlistment of over a hundred soldiers eager to fight garden enemies and the third, after the gardeners had given evidence of progress, the making of a classification as to location.

Following this, the twenty members of the Floral Unit went singly or in pairs to their assigned section to inspect gardens and advise the gardeners. They did this from one to four times, depending upon the enthusiasm of the inspectors.

The Finale

Now—the finale! A community garden night with the Floral Unit of the Creative Arts Fellowship as sponsor, and as cooperators, the four other units (drama had been added), and Visalia's indispensible recreation director, R. C. Whitmore. Time and place—Friday evening, May twenty-second, in the Junior High auditorium.

A victory garden exhibit by nine to twelve-year-old contestants front a woodsy stage. In variety, color, ingenuity, and artistry—in quantity, too—it would have been a creditable showing for adults. The theme of fellowship was evidenced throughout the program by the participation of the other units, by Mr. Whitmore's friendly enthusiasm as master of ceremonies, and by planned informality.

Mr. Whitmore introduced the contest innovator and the Fellowship's president. Victory became the dominant chord — first in the patriotic song prelude by the choral group of the Music Unit, in the flag salute, and next in a four part sketch, "Out Door Folk," arranged by the Drama Unit. This was presented by a hiker who dramatized, "Not a Penny in My Pocket." A Girl Scout troop, led by a Floral Unit member in bird study, illustrated bird ways by reading, hiking songs, and whistled bird notes. Small flower folk skipped onto the stage to interpret a reading, "Flower Personalities." There was a V tableau and Miss America gave a song and dance in front of the trees, bird students, and flowers.

Adults and children evidenced keen delight in color pictures — a few landscapes and skyscapes but mostly gardens shown by A. R. Arnold, president of the Art Unit. The first eight views were his awards for the most colorful gardens with their creators standing beside them—truly artistic, they were judged. Visalia's city gardener headed the judging committee.

Thrills multiplied as other awards were presented. Three plant nurseries provided awards for super-excellence — a boy's large vegetable project, a boy's large floral garden, and a girl's garden of flowers judged the most artistically planned. Four children received one dollar each in Victory stamps for next best and two won fifty cents in stamps for third.

Next came awards by the Writers' Unit, always eager to discover and encourage writing ability, for the best stories of "My Garden." Surprisingly, the judges found it necessary to give seven equal awards—fifty cents in Victory stamps. Stories by a Chinese boy, a Mexican girl, and a Dutch girl were read to the audience as samples of fine child thinking.

"Victory" continued dominant. Small Sing Gong concluded his story with, "If I don't get a prize, I hope my vegetables will help win the war for Uncle Sam." The little Van Winkle girl wrote, "I got awful tired working every day after school and I wanted to quit, but I am glad I did not because it helps our family and besides, it is patriotic." A boy of English descent wrote, "I like all my garden but best of all I like my V of

(Continued on page 476)

Housing Recreation in the Southeast

By H. L. HEWES
Federal Works Agency Regional Office
New York City

WITH THE completion of forty-two Federal community centers and their dedication for use as recreation centers for soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen, and war industrial workers in thirty-three communities, the Federal Works Agency has practically wound up its $2,500,000 recreation construction program in six southeastern states. Thus the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee are assured of adequate housing for their recreation activities. Each of the structures was built wholly or in part with Lanham Act funds. Thirty-six were built by the Army; others were federally built by the Federal Works Agency; and a few were constructed as cooperative projects by FWA and the municipalities.

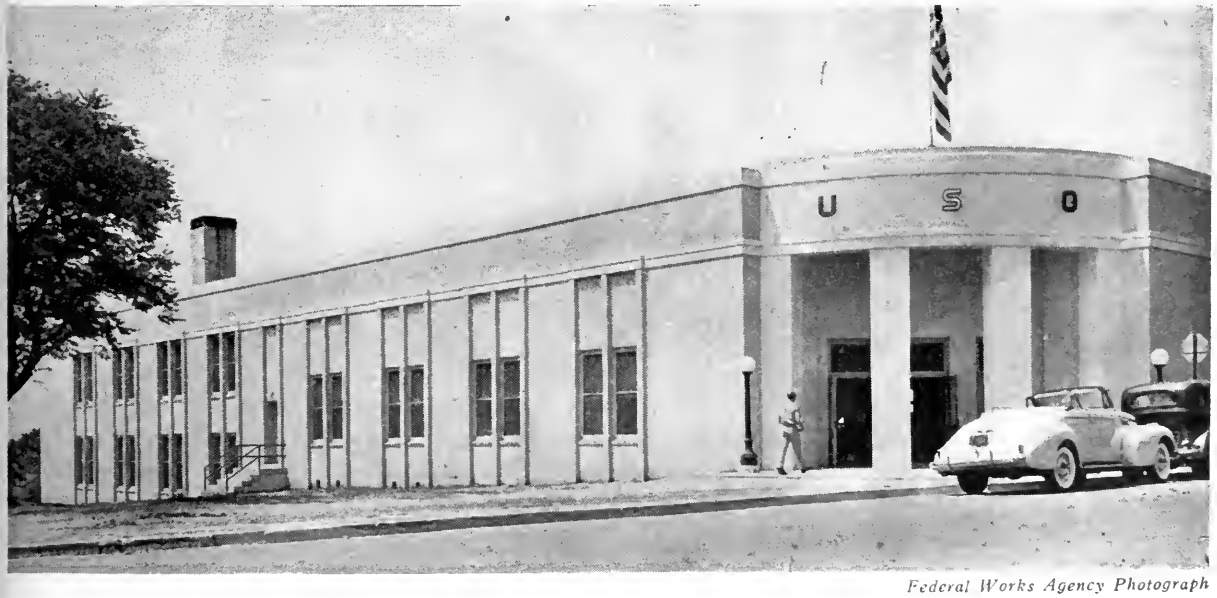
Each recreation center was certified as a defense or war need by the Federal Security Agency, to which it was delivered after completion. This agency in turn handed it over for operation to the municipality in which it was situated. After the war emergency it is planned that the buildings shall be converted into community centers for the people of the communities where they are located.

Sherwood Gates, southeastern regional recreation representative of the Federal Security Agency, who played an important part in the planning and supervising of the recreation building program, points out that if necessary all of the centers can be readily adapted for use in any emergency which might arise in the southeastern section.

Construction of the forty-two buildings varied from simple frame buildings designed for temporary use during the emergency to more pretentious ones of masonry and steel. The center at Columbia, South Carolina, is an outstanding example of the latter kind, built along modernistic lines by Army engineers.

Some of the more commodious centers were converted from existing buildings, thus eliminating the expenditure of large sums for land acquisition in downtown centers. The centers at Montgomery and Macon exemplify this type of construction. Centers were built as follows:

Alabama: Childersburg, $75,000; Talladega, $60,000; Jacksonville, $75,000; Sylacauga, $75,000; Phenix City,



The construction program of the Federal Works Agency has covered a wide scope, ranging from the erection of such modern buildings as that completed at Columbia, South Carolina, to the remodeling of the old volunteer armory at Macon, Georgia, and of the building at Montgomery, Alabama, now a popular USO Soldiers' Center.

Federal Works Agency Photograph

Federal Works Agency Photo by Zerwick

Song fests are always popular at the USO Soldiers' Center at Montgomery, Alabama

$75,000; Selma, $11,000; Montgomery, $20,000; Anniston, $175,000. Total eight centers.

Florida: Tampa, $9,200 and $43,000, two buildings; Panama City, $50,000; De Soto City, $5,000; Key West, $35,000; Pensacola, $90,565; Starke, $80,525; Sebring, $19,500; Miami, $25,000; Cocoa, $10,000; Orlando, $17,588; Valpariso, $46,000; Jacksonville Beach, $75,000; Jacksonville, $30,000 and $45,000, two buildings. Total, fifteen centers.

Georgia: Hinesville, $82,000 and $12,000, two buildings; Macon, $50,000; Valdosta, $40,000; Albany, $20,000; Moultrie, $30,430; Atlanta, approximately $138,000. Total seven centers.

Mississippi: Hattiesburg, $38,850 and $200,000, two buildings; Biloxi, $110,000. Total, three centers.

South Carolina: Columbia, $25,653 and $217,867, two centers; Charleston, $60,000; Myrtle Beach, $80,000; Beaufort, $75,000; Spartanburg, $34,000 and $93,720, two buildings. Total, seven centers.

Tennessee: Tullahoma, $24,719, $82,000 and $82,000. Total, three centers.

The remodeled building at Macon, Georgia, serving the men from Camp Wheeler, contains an auditorium, two lounge rooms, offices, a rest room for women, a men's rest and locker room, a canteen, game room, and a reading and writing room

Federal Works Agency Photo by Zerwick

It would be impossible to estimate the value of these buildings in terms of their usefulness as centers of sociability for service men.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

BARTRAM, WILLIAM (1739-1823). The son of self-taught John Bartram, at fourteen years of age accompanied his father on exploring trips in the Catskills. With a Quaker philosophy that a good life does not consist of worldly wealth, he was not robbed of his out-of-doors birthright. John wrote anxiously to a London friend:

"My son William is just turned sixteen. It is now time to purpose some way for him to get his living by. I don't want him to be what is commonly called a gentleman. I am afraid that botany and drawing will not afford him one. I have designed several years to put him to a doctor, to learn physic and surgery, but that will take him from his drawing which he takes a particular delight in."

William Bartram has been pronounced "the first (American) ornithologist of any reputation." John Bartram might also be pronounced as one of the earliest successful leaders in vocational guidance.

"Birds Across the Sky," F. P. and F. L. Jacques. Harper, New York. 252 pp. $2.50. Adventures.

Botanical Garden of New York in 1941 published more than 150 papers and notes, offered courses to about 200 professional gardeners, had 7,000 individuals attend Saturday afternoon lectures, donated 27,000 plants to 20 New York City public schools and 16 colleges, had an exhibit of Bible plants, on a budget of less than $300,000.—Based on Annual Report of the Garden for 1941.

Conservation. "Fading Trails." U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Editor, Daniel B. Beard. Macmillan, New York. 279 pp. $3.00. Near-extinct wild animals.

Field Trips. "School Museums: Field Trips and Travel as Phases of Objective Education," Charles C. Adams. From New York State Museum Bulletin 330. 1942. pp. 75-116.

"Fireplaces and Chimneys." Farmers Bulletin 1889. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 52 pp.

Hiking Clubs. "Directory of Walking, Camping, and Nature Clubs of America." Address William Hoeferlin, 556 Fairview St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 1942. 15 cents.

Natural Science Grants of the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, have been made to meet southern needs. Investigation of the seafood industry of Chesapeake Bay; a marine biological station on the Texas coast; a research center and summer courses at Beaufort, North Carolina; and support of this study at Vanderbilt University are in the plans for the development of this field of knowledge.

"Radio." A Public Primer. Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C. Free.

Science. "Enjoying Science," Victor C. Smith, Gilbert H. Trafton and W. R. Teeters. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 596 pp. $1.52. Also "Exploring Science," by the same authors. Lippincott. 458 pp. $1.32. Propaganda for nature recreation seems to be taking effect.

"Scouting in the Schools." Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. 96 pp. 20 cents.

Sphangnum Moss (peat moss) was used for surgical dressings in World War I, and there is a possibility that it may again be required. Its high absorption, softness, strong acid reaction, and antiseptic qualities make it useful. Of the forty species, Sphagnum Magellanicum is the best. It grows in bogs along with cranberries and pitcher plants. Consult Circular 167, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Submarines. "Submarines," Herbert S. Zim. Harcourt, Brace, New York. 306 pp. $3.00 "What the Citizen Should Know About Submarine Warfare," David C. Woodbury. W. W. Norton and Co., New York. $2.50.

War Background Studies: No. 1, "Orgin of the Far Eastern Civilization," Carl Whiting Bishop. 53 pp.; No. 2, "The Evolution of Nations," John R. Swanton. 23 pp. Free upon direct application to Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

"Welch, William Henry, and the Heroic Age of American Medicine," Simon and James Thomas Flexner. Viking Press, New York. 1941. 539 pp. $3.75. A teacher of bacteriology at Johns Hopkins

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Recreation for the Physically Handicapped

By I. FRED CONROE
Director
South Eighth Street Playground
Newark, New Jersey

ONE DAY BACK IN 1939 I was invited by Charles "Doc" Rose, Advisor of the David I. Kelly Opportunity Club of Newark, to help him convey a group of these handicapped people, the majority victims of paralysis, to a private estate at a lake resort. Expecting these people to be depressed and lethargic, I was amazed to find them jovial, active and merry, even to the extent of jibing each other about their respective handicaps. I realized that they dislike even the slightest demonstration of sympathy from other people and demand treatment accorded to normal human beings.

Their fondness for water play is unparalleled and we found ourselves being submerged in the water without mercy. Noting their desire for more varied activity, I organized the group for softball and watched them with admiration as they skillfully manipulated crutches and stiffened members through the intricacies of the game. There followed a period of complete relaxation, and as we idly gazed at the wooded scene about us, their combined voices rose in song. Sitting in the soft dusk and listening to sentimental ballads or catchy tunes as the mood swept them, I unconsciously began to formulate plans to link my playground activities with those of this club. Slowly but surely we became fast friends, and they unhesitatingly inquired if they might participate in my playground program. Accordingly, I set aside Tuesday evening, from seven to nine o'clock, for a diversified program to include softball, touch football, basketball, table tennis, deck shuffleboard, mah jong, and glee club. After each "workout," we availed ourselves of the Y.M.C.A. pool facilities which are offered to this club gratuitously.

The play urge, which is commonly acknowledged by foremost authorities as one of the basic human instincts, manifests itself to a much greater degree in the makeup of the physically handicapped than in the normal human being. This can be attributed to the fact that free play requiring total muscular movement, so calmly accepted as the heritage of the normal individual, is in a large measure denied to the physically handicapped. To the brave, however, there are no insurmountable obstacles; thus we see young men and women who have conquered their physical handicaps to such an extent that they possess the necessary skill and coordination for participation in many games, sports and other recreation activities.

"The value of recreation activity as a means of promoting physical and mental fitness is undisputed, but in addition, for the physically handicapped individual, it fulfills his vital desire for parity with all groups."

When Hallowe'en rolled around, the club voted to enter a float in the Newark Hallowe'en parade. A truck obtained from the neighborhood painter was converted, with loving care and efficiency, into a beautiful float that captured one of the coveted prizes. The entertainment committee met at the playground and arranged an excellent program for a Hallowe'en party to be held at headquarters.

Prior to the Christmas season, the glee club worked diligently to prepare an inspiring program of carols. This was very effectively presented in a dimly lighted setting, and we found ourselves misty-eyed observers of revealing emotions. As the lights went on, the participants were again the controlled, carefree people they wished to be.

We learned that winter is a difficult season for these people, as many of them suffer from chilblains because of their poor blood circulation. The fear of icy pavements and wintry blasts are definite factors in attendance, for only the most intrepid members venture out in face of these obstacles.

The spring weather brought out a large group for softball; becoming adept at the game, they clamored for competition with other handicapped clubs. Accordingly, games were arranged with the Moore Alumni of Jersey City and the Clifton Handicapped Club at home and away. Games were played with deadly earnestness and competition was keen. It was a thrilling, awesome sight for the many spectators who came to watch these handicapped teams pit their wits and crippled limbs against each other.

On the first Saturday in September each year, the Somerville Elks conduct a field day for physically handicapped individuals of all ages. I attended two field days, acting

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WORLD AT PLAY

Boys' Club Receives Hundred Houses

ONE hundred houses in London, according to *The New York Times,* have been bequeathed to a boys' club in Plymouth by Albert Casanova Ballard, a millionaire London builder, who died recently at Teignmouth, Devonshire. Mr. Ballard became interested in the Devon city he subsequently "adopted" when he visited there in 1923. He was struck by the unruly conduct of boys on the streets, according to *The London Daily Mail,* and by a series of gifts tried to give them new interests. At first he erected at a cost of £100,000 a palatial structure known as the Ballard Boys' Institute. The club educated boys of ability at private schools and universities. To commemorate the Coronation in 1937 he made a gift of £10,000 to the boys of the town. Another gift of £2,000 went to the University of the South-West, Exeter, for thirty scholarships for boys of the club. The club building suffered heavily in the bombing of the city by Nazi planes last year.

Playfields as Memorials

IN World War I many recreation fields and centers were given as memorials to men who died in the service. Amsterdam, New York, is one of the first cities in the country to acquire and dedicate a playground field as a memorial to a fallen hero of Pearl Harbor. The new playground, which contains five acres, is known as Memorial Field in honor of William E. Hasenfuss, Jr., who was killed at Pearl Harbor. The dedication ceremonies were held on July 28, 1942, and the new playground, in a neighborhood which has long needed a recreation center for people of all ages, was exceedingly popular all through the summer.

Dance Clubs Formed for Adults

ONE of the popular activities in the varied recreation program offered by the Austin, Texas, Recreation Department is dancing for adults, especially married men and women. There are six dance clubs each managed by a board appointed by the Recreation Department from among its members. Each club pays a small fee to take care of the music, but the dances are held at one of the recreation centers. Some member of the staff attends each dance largely as a demonstration of the interest of the Department.

Another popular activity is the Austin Athletic Club organized by the Recreation Department. There is now an enrollment of over 1,200 individuals ranging in age from small children to adults who pay an annual membership fee of a dollar.

Mother-and-Daughter Picnic Popular

THE mother-and-daughter picnic held at Pendora Park in Reading, Pennsylvania, last August was a city-wide celebration which all mothers and daughters were invited to attend. The Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation was host at the picnic which lasted throughout the evening. From 2:30 to 3:00 there were get-acquainted games; from 3:00 to 4:00, picnic games; and from 4:00 to 5:15, progressive games. From 5:15 to 5:45 games such as peg board were played. A picnic supper at 5:45 was followed by assembly and stunts at 7:00.

A Festival of Arts, Crafts, and Hobbies

FROM June 26th to 28th the 1942 Festival of Arts, Crafts, and Hobbies promoted by the Los Angeles Department of Playground and Recreation was held at the arts and crafts center at Barnsdall Playground. Each playground held its own exhibit the first and second week in June, and the winning projects from each playground were placed on exhibit at the festival.

A special feature at the festival was a program of music, dances, and dramatic plays given out of doors on the lawn and among the olive trees. There were demonstrations showing how the various projects were made, and ribbon awards were distributed for the most outstanding examples.

Children Go Hunting with a Purpose

POTS into planes, cans into cannons, was the avowed purpose on Reading, Pennsylvania, playgrounds as energetic young charges toured the city on scrap scavenger hunts. Instead of the usual useless assortment of items, the lead-

ers asked them to collect broken crowbars, pieces of chain, lead pipes, iron lamp stands or racks, old water faucets, and wrecked car wheels.

The playground children of Watertown, New York, are helping in the campaign conducted by the local post of the American Legion to collect used victrola records. These old records are sold for scrap, and the money received will be used to buy new records to send to the men in uniform all over the world. The Recreation Department, which is helping in the campaign, announces that the playground which collects the largest number will receive twenty-five points toward the playground championship; the second largest, ten points, etc. The swimming pool collecting the largest number will receive twenty-five points toward the pool championship.

An Innovation in Indoor Skating—Capitalizing on youngsters' perennial tendency to skate on forbidden indoor floors, the recreation director at Memphis, Tennessee, blithefully invited her charges to bring over their indoor fiber skates and whirl around the community center gyms. Music floated over the arenas through a public address system to enhance the sport and subtly imbue the skaters with a sense of rhythm. The hours from 5 to 7 P. M. were snatched up for the skating, thereby using that period which gyms formerly frittered away in idle emptiness. The skaters waxed enthusiastic over the innovation—they are rapidly becoming professional in the art, a healthy hobby at that!

A "Wartime in Your Home" Series — The Buffalo, New York, Museum of Science is cooperating with the Erie County and Buffalo Home Bureaus and the Erie County and Buffalo War Councils in presenting an afternoon series of "Wartime in Your Home." Subjects covered include: Your House — Furnishings, Equipment, and Management—how to make them last by care and repair; How to Budget Your Time More Efficiently; Your Garden; Your Budget; Your Family's Food; Problems of Family Life from a Psychological Point of View; Your Family's Clothes; and Your Family's Fun.

The Rohrboughs Keep "Open House" — Lynn Rohrbough, editor of *Handy,* is well known to social workers. Mr. Rohrbough's friends in the movement will be interested to know that at his home in Delaware, Ohio, five miles from the campus of the Ohio Wesleyan University, open house is held once a month. There are no neon lights or winking road signs in front of the Rohrboughs' home. They announce their meetings once a month in a quiet corner of the local newspaper or in letters to those who might be interested. The meetings are operated at cost. Each group coming appoints some member to collect a fee of about 35 cents to meet expenses. Music and folk dancing are enjoyed at these informal gatherings which are helping materially to develop social recreation leadership.—From an article in *Highroad.*

Ingenious First Aid Kits—Pocket size first aid kits are being turned out by handy Camp Fire Girls in Alfred, New York. Simple tobacco tins are deprived of all traces of their former identity, receiving a sparkling coat of white paint in the process. All necessary supplies are tucked in with precision and first aid is thus condensed to pocket size.

Home Port in England—*Bulletins from Britain,* a publication of the British Information Services, tells the story of one Mother Wilkinson, performing recreational miracles for allied soldiers in Liverpool: "When war began this brisk, white-haired lady, who is not young but certainly is not old, saw a mental home . . . just across from her home evacuating its patients. She moved over to the empty house and began fixing cups of tea and sandwiches for groups of soldiers and sailors billeted in the town.

"Today, with the blessings of the port welfare committee and of the brigadier of a near-by ack-ack unit, she entertains up to 500 men nightly. Once the brigadier turned up unannounced on her doorstep with 400 boys en route for Canada lined up behind him, wanting a night's entertainment. Mother Wilkinson conjured up a movie and a cup of tea and sandwiches for everybody."

Rules for Health—"Play some each day" is one of the five rules of health offered by the "Keep Well Crusade" which has been started by the Institute of Life Insurance, representing life insurance companies and agents throughout the country. The crusade was worked out in consultation with Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and endorsed by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

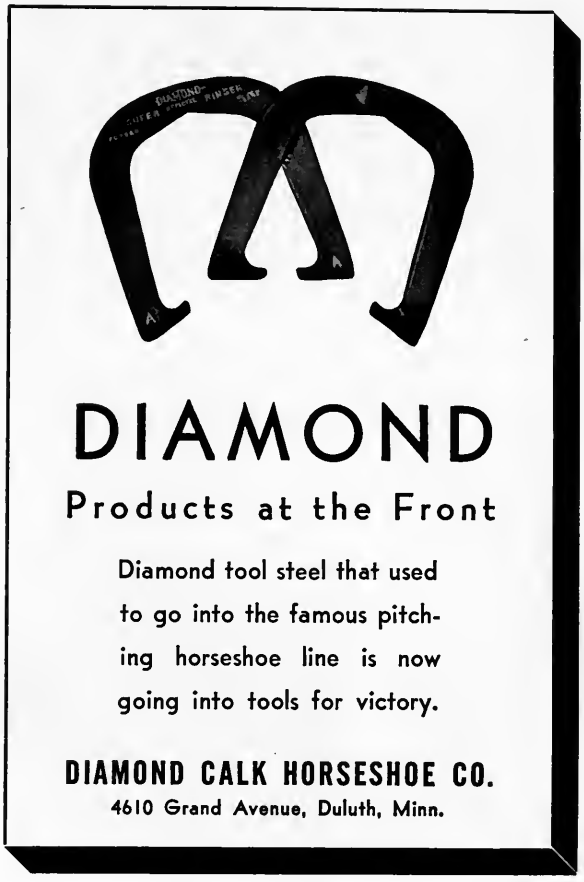
The Library Follows the Worker—With defense industries picking up thousands of workers and depositing them into strange cities all over the country, libraries are working overtime in an effort to follow the worker to his new home. Branch libraries are set up wherever possible, or small deposit collections are placed in new housing projects. Bookmobiles travel through the more widely scattered groups, extending their literary leisure on minimum identification. In Tennessee the recreation center of a TVA project has been turned into a twenty-four hour library, dubbed a "godsend" by night-shift workers.

Since many defense workers are freshly imported from regions which have never had library service, the newcomers must be educated to use city resources. Boy Scouts deliver handbills, leaflets are given out with sugar rationing cards, or publicity is incorporated with welcome services.

A library application card was filed one day in Tennessee. The address read simply, "Trailer under the willow."

"How-to-Do-It" Bulletins—Under the title, "Publications on Interpretation," the Social Work Publicity Council, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City, has issued a number of bulletins and publications. Among those of special interest to recreation workers are *Annual Reports and How to Improve Them* (50 cents); *Bulletins—How to Make Them More Effective* (50 cents); *How to Plan a Public Relations Program* (50 cents); *Photographs and How to Use Them* ($1.00); and *Slides—How to Make and Use Them* (35 cents). Copies of these publications may be secured from the Social Work Publicity Council.

Victory Gardens in Cedar Rapids—The war and the Victory Garden idea have been a definite impetus to the garden program in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. This year 2,227 children of school age grew gardens. This is more than a quarter of the entire total of compulsory school age children in the city, which the census shows to be in excess of 8,000. The gardens, sponsored by the Playground Commission of Cedar Rapids, were started in 1926 with seven gardens and 219 gardeners. Any school child may participate in the program on request. He may grow his garden in one of the ten plots now being operated or he may have his own garden at home. Upon signing up for the garden, each child pledges that he will cultivate it once each week under the supervision of the garden director and that he will keep his garden and the paths free from weeds. Failure to do so means forfeiting the garden. This year the children planted vegetables that adapt themselves to canning purposes. A large amount of vegetables grown in the gardens are canned at home.


DIAMOND
Products at the Front
Diamond tool steel that used to go into the famous pitching horseshoe line is now going into tools for victory.
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

The Children's Charter in Wartime—Emphasis is placed on children first in all plans for protection, in the Children's Charter in Wartime adopted by the U. S. Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime. There is consideration of evacuation of children from danger zones. Mention is made of the possibility of war vacations for city children. It is stated that adequate health and recreation services must be maintained for children and their parents in each of the communities where war production or military camps are established and that accomplishing this requires proper staffing with recreation leaders and calls also for adequate recreation facilities.

The home is declared vital in giving a sense of security and hope and love, and of course recreation has an important part in making the home what it ought to be.

Say "Merry Christmas"

with **RECREATION**

THIS YEAR, in choosing our Christmas gifts, we'll all want to make every penny count by selecting gifts which will be useful as well as attractive.

Have you thought of giving that relative or friend of yours who is a recreation worker, a teacher, or a club leader a year's subscription to RECREATION as a Christmas present?

We'll be glad to send a gift card to the recipient of your gift.

Subscription $2.00 per year

● **NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION**

315 Fourth Ave., New York City

Christmas Suggestions—The American Red Cross has issued an attractive bulletin entitled "Merry Christmas," designed to make Christmas "as cheerful, as pleasant, as American as it can be —no matter where it is celebrated." The bulletin offers some general suggestions on organization, ideas on program content, illustrated directions for simple decorations and gifts and, finally, descriptions of a few Christmas games to play at parties held in wards or recreation halls. Anyone desiring a copy may secure it by writing the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

An Invitation from the Newark Museum—The Lending Department of the Newark, New Jersey, Museum has issued an invitation to holders of Newark public library cards to use in their program of arts and crafts, nature study, storytelling and games the articles available through the Museum. The lending collection contains about 10,000 object including arts and crafts from many countries, and many natural science and industrial specimens. These may be borrowed free of charge for any educational purpose.

Recreation for the Physically Handicapped

(Continued from page 470)

as coach of the David I. Kelly Softball Team and as an official. I derived a great deal of satisfaction in being able to watch these courageous individuals compete with each other.

As a most gratifying climax to these activities, I was tendered a surprise birthday party at the home of "Doc" Rose and was offered the title of Athletic Director, which I accepted.

Our activities expanded to include attendance at college and professional football, basketball and hockey games and radio programs for which I obtained complimentary tickets. Our most recent and near future activities include sound movies, paddle tennis, instruction in archery and first aid, and a program for trips to various educational institutions and parks.

It is essential that the recreation director have a full understanding and appreciation of the rare, compensatory philosophy of the physically handicapped. Daily facing the reality of a great deprivation, all petty irritations and difficulties are relegated to the background to be supplanted by a carefree, undaunted attitude. The discerning director recognizes this attitude as substantial compensation and treats it as such.

Christmas Time in Danville

(Continued from page 452)

Entries must all be located within the incorporated limits of Danville; no display would be considered unless registered on an entry blank; all displays must be in readiness not later than 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, December 23rd, and they must remain intact until 10:00 P. M. January 1st. The display might be either outside the home, on the lawn, on trees, or inside the home, but in any case it must be visible from the street or sidewalk. During the eleven day period all displays must be lighted at least from 5:00 to 10:00 P. M. Itemized statements showing the cost of materials must be made available to the judges when called for.

A route covering all locations was worked out and published in the paper so that the thousands riding around the city would have a guide. This was the first year Danville had had this type of contest, and it proved a huge success in reaching the goal of "Christmas everywhere."

The fifth annual Christmas carol sing was held last year in the Square. As in former years organized groups went throughout the city singing at various places. No previous sing has ever been as successful as was that conducted by the combined church and organization choirs and glee clubs, a cappella choir and quartet, which presented selections on a stage erected for the purpose, while thousands joined in from the sidewalk and street. Words of the carols were flashed on a screen and the entire program was broadcast to the shut-ins and those unable to be downtown for the event.

When Money Raising Is Fun!

For more than a decade Christmas baskets of food have been distributed in Danville under the auspices of the local Elks Lodge, and the raising of funds for the purpose has become a part of the general merrymaking. The necessary funds used to be raised through minstrel shows. Recently, however, an anuual newspaper sale has brought in enough money to provide more than 1,200 baskets. Papers for the sale are furnished by the *Commercial-News,* which also provides distinctive caps and aprons to be worn by the "old newsboys" when selling the papers. Papers were sold for ten cents and up, as much as $50 being paid for single copies. Stunts promoted by the various teams of "old newsies" to pep up sales, along with funny costumes and an odd assortment of noise makers, gave the event a Roman holiday atmosphere that attracted crowds to the city to see the fun.

The Presentation of the Nativity

Every year the Danville Masonic Lodge presents the Nativity as a reminder of the reason for celebrating the Christmas season. This production has been given by the Masons for the past thirteen years with only slight variations in the cast. Capacity audiences witness the two annual showings.

In addition to these features, there are many others which help to make Danville's Christmas season unforgettable. The Home Workshop Club makes toys during the year which are turned over to a local organization for distribution. Several of the civic clubs have toy gift exchanges among the members, the toys being given to a local agency for its use. Many churches, women's clubs, and organizations of all kinds hold annual parties for the children.

These are some of things which Danville does at Christmas time. What does *your* city do?

Specify
VOIT
FOR VICTORY
Rubber Covered
ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT
Mfd. by W. J. Voit Rubber Corp., 1600 E. 25th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch: 180 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 469)

who saw the importance of medicine in relation to the welfare of all mankind.

Wildlife. "Improving the Farm Environment for Wildlife," Wallace B. Grange and W. L. McAtee. U. S. Department of the Interior. Conservation Bulletin 12, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1942. 56 pp. 10 cents.

Wood Fuel. The local sportsmen's club of Ware, Massachusetts, has purchased a 58-acre wood lot. Ninety members of the club will cut their winter supply and three times as many more citizens have applied for an opportunity. A small stumpage charge will meet all costs, and the club will retain the land as a future game preserve.

HAVE YOU ORDERED YOUR CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS?

Now ready for distribution — the printed Proceedings of the War Recreation Congress held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28th to October 2nd.

Speeches at the general meetings and luncheon sessions, and summaries of all the section meetings are included in this volume.

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Youth Gardens—A Victory Project

(Continued from page 466)

radishes." How those children have talked about their radishes! One little girl, apologizing for not having any exhibit, said, "We ate my garden all up."

Young gardeners as valiant as the heroes of Bataan and Corregidor carried on. One dug his plot out of cement-hard soil. Another fought alkali soil that burned up plants the child kept replacing. A third boy kept his garden growing splendidly in a narrow aisle between two rows of cabins where sun could not penetrate. Seven such plucky soldiers received small illustrated flower or tree books.

Each child present who had won no specified award was given a strawberry carton containing plants to be set out and watched for later blooming.

The singers had provided two groups of nature song, classics, and in closing, everyone stood and joined in "America."

Through the weeks of garden growth Floral Unit members had added to the care of home, children, and their gardens — hours of listening post duty, Red Cross knitting, sewing, and first aid classes. Inspection of contest gardens a task? Yes! But they had managed.

Community night concluded, a member said, "Never in all my life have I seen so perfectly ecstatic a lot of youngsters." Not a bomb had fallen. Results had proved commensurate with the outlay.

At least a few of these youth have adventured upon a road that will lure them through life into treasure plots. Digging, they will uncover rich secrets of soil and seed and growth. They will learn to love the feel, the redolence of moist, fresh-turned earth, the opulence of self-grown food. In garden camaraderie they will exchange primal wealth and strength of spirit.

And — just maybe — some Visalia parents will get the vegetable growing habit!

The Apple Is King!

(Continued from page 448)

ter sandwiches, cheese on toothpicks stuck in apples, applesauce, apple fritters, apple strudel, and spiced apple cider.

The last is a heartwarming brew: 4 quarts of sweet cider, 1 tablespoon whole allspice, 1½ cups brown sugar, 1 tablespoon whole cloves, ½ teaspoon salt, and a dash of cayenne. Simply boil the ingredients together for 15 minutes and serve nicely hot. Float a marshmallow atop each punch glass and listen to the contented hum.

There you are. Your soldiers have played and picnicked and departed. They all had a beaming good frolic. Now it's time for you to go help yourself to a whopping piece of spicy apple pie.

An Old-Fashioned Christmas Tree

(Continued from page 445)

A large bucket filled with sand will make an excellent base for your Christmas tree. The sand may be used, if necessary, to extinguish fires. Decorate the bucket with paint or colored construction paper.

It is safer to attach the top of your tree to the wall to prevent it from tumbling over. A simple way to do this is to take several feet of wire and tie the center around the top of the tree. Pull each end of the wire taut and nail each end to a picture molding.

NOTE: This little article represents the second in the "Make and Mend It" series. We are counting on our readers for suggestions which will make this page as practical and useful as possible.

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The Thanksgiving Book

Your community center plans to present a local festival—see *"Thank You, America"*

Your church wants to give a harvest program in Sunday School—see *"A Thanksgiving Ceremonial"*

Your service men's center is plotting a party for soldiers and sailors—see *"The Apple Is King!"*

Your family is squirming for games at the Thanksgiving table—see *"Family Fun at the Table"*

Your county is looking for a regional celebration—see *"Victory Harvest Festival"*

Your class is studying the history of Thanksgiving—see *"Foure Men Went on Fowling"*

- These are all included in *The Thanksgiving Book*. Also: harvest customs in foreign countries, history and text of the Mayflower Compact, presidential proclamations, an essay by Stephen Vincent Benét, words and music of three songs, and a seven-page bibliography.

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National Recreation Association

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Municipal and County Parks

(Continued from page 456)

one-third million dollars were reported by 124 cities.

Types of Park Administration. The separate park department was revealed by the study to be the outstanding type of park managing authority. Five hundred and sixty-five cities have established park departments, in addition to the 45 park and recreation departments, 89 recreation departments, and 36 special park, golf course, or swimming pool departments reporting in the study. This group represents the agencies established exclusively to furnish park and recreation service. It comprises nearly half of the total agencies reporting in the study and 57 per cent of all agencies in cities over 10,000.

The next most important group consists of mayors, city councils, town trustees, and other local municipal authorities in cities where there is no special machinery for park operation and maintenance. These local authorities number 474 or 31 per cent of the total park managing agencies. They outnumber separate park departments only in communities under 10,000.

One of the most significant findings is the extent to which park service is administered by boards as compared with single executives. Of all the special park departments reporting, 79 per cent are administered by official park boards with administrative authority, in addition to 4 per cent administered by advisory boards. In cities of all sizes a separate park department under an administrative board is the predominating type of park managing authority.

County Parks

A special study was made of parks administered under county auspices. Several county park systems are in metropolitan regions, although many of the counties reporting are rural counties that have established one or more parks as outdoor recreation centers. More than two out of three county parks, the location of which was reported, are outside city limits. One hundred and fifty-two counties with 779 park properties totaling 197,350 acres were reported in 1940. These figures include information submitted by a few metropolitan park authorities whose districts do not coincide with county boundaries. It is clear that relatively few of the approximately 3,050 counties in the United States have acquired any park acreage.

County parks vary in size from areas of less than one acre to Tucson Mountain of 29,000 in Pima County, Arizona. Nearly 70 per cent of all county park acreage is in properties of more than 1,000 acres. More than 70 per cent of all the county parks, the acreage of which was reported, however, are properties of less than 100 acres. The average county park is a 253-acre area or more than ten times as large as the average municipal park.

Nearly five times as many counties reported parks in 1940 as in the 1925-26 study and the total acreage was nearly tripled, indicating a marked expansion during this fifteen-year period. It is clear, however, that the movement for the acquisition of county parks made less progress during the last five-year period than in the decade immediately preceding it. This is illustrated by the following table indicating the acquisition dates of county parks:

	Before 1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	Split
No. of Parks...	21	20	22	159	308	26
Acreage	781	1,396	2,169	49,497	39,537	19,156

The 152 counties reporting parks in 1940 are located in 27 states. Michigan leads with 33 counties, followed by Wisconsin and California with 25 and 20 counties respectively.

Facilities for picnicking are provided in more county park systems than any other type of recreation use center or facility. One thousand sixty-seven picnic centers are reported by 95 counties, 87 of which report a total of 7,471 outdoor fireplaces. Tennis courts numbering 502 are next numerous, followed by 347 softball diamonds, 265 baseball diamonds, 177 ice skating areas, and 135 bathing beaches. Trails for horseback riding, hiking, and nature study are important features.

Of the forty-six park recreation activities included in the study, picnicking is by far the most common, being reported by 58 per cent more counties than swimming, the next popular activity. Camping, baseball, fishing, softball, horseshoes, boating, tennis, and winter sports follow in the order named.

Expenditures from regular funds totaling $12,318,321 were reported by county park authorities in 1940. Approximately 9 million dollars of this amount, or a larger percentage of the total expenditure than in preceding studies, was for operating and maintenance expenses. The amount spent for land, buildings, and improvements in the period 1936-1940 inclusive, was nearly 39 million dollars; the total amounts spent for these purposes between 1925 and 1940 was in excess of 111 million dollars, indicating a tremendous expansion in county park facilities during this period.

The estimated value placed on their parks by authorities in 109 counties totaled $183,829,968. More than 80 per cent of this total is in seven counties.

The study showed that on the average a wide margin of profit was secured in 1940 from the operation of eighteen-hole golf courses and that nine-hole courses yielded a slight net return. Income at swimming pools met a larger percentage of expenses than at bathing beaches, which cost nearly twice as much to operate as they yielded in revenue. Unlike similar facilities in city parks, boat houses yielded a profit and organized camps cost far in excess of the income they produced.

The park board or commission is the predominating form of special county park managing authority. In 54 counties parks are administered under a park department, all but one of which are under a board or commission. In 58 counties parks are administered directly by the county managing authorities. It is significant that in nearly every instance where a county has developed a comprehensive system of county parks, this has been achieved under a park board.

"The Christmas Book"

IT is not too early to begin your planning for home and community Christmas celebrations. And here is a booklet for recreation leaders, teachers, club leaders, and others who wish to plan special Christmas programs and to inject into their celebrations something of the charm and beauty associated with the old traditional Christmas customs.

In the various articles which make up the booklet will be found novel ways to distribute gifts at Christmas parties; suggestions for enlivening the program of Christmas caroling; and many interesting ideas from the Christmas customs of other lands for party themes, decorations, and refreshments.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

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Hymn for Thanksgiving

(Continued from page 438)

do so in the form of charity, by transmitting per mail, whatever is deemed an equivalent in money, to St. Luke's Hospital, New York, where it will be appropriated to the relief of discharged and disabled soldiers, and their sick wives and children, including those of soldiers still in the service.

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No changes or additions have been made to the text, which presents Mr. Lee's fundamental philosophy of play — as basic and vital now as when he first gave expression to it over twenty-five years ago.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

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The War Recreation Congress

(Continued from page 437)

five boys has an opportunity for favorable recreational activities, while only one out of every ten girls has this opportunity. There has been a spectacular increase in juvenile delinquency since Pearl Harbor, especially among girls who are between the ages of twelve to fifteen. Teen-age girls should be enlisted to help with the community's war effort, not only because of its value to the war program but also because in this way they can be kept busy and normal in wartime. To meet the teen-age problem, the Congress urged the use of imagination and initiative in developing recreation programs; training boys and girls to dance and play together but letting them plan their own parties; finding places where boys and girls can get together without too much organized activity; local committees should also be formed to make investigations of community facilities and assign responsibility to adolescent girls and give recognition to them for their services.

Special attention was given to the problem of women in industry. There was an announcement that thirteen million women are now engaged in war industry with five more million expected by the end of the year. Communities were urged to study the problem and see that public and private recreation agencies were working cooperatively in providing needed facilities and leadership to serve the women who are going into defense industries.

Adjusting Sports Programs to Serve Wartime Needs

Through combative sports and intensified physical training students in upper schools should be hardened now for their future job as soldiers. Officers from the armed services and leaders in physical education and recreation agreed on this proposition at the Congress as indicated by the two following statements:

"Till the war is over we must use our combative and competitive sports and physical education to develop our boys so that when they go into the Army for military training they will have the needed physical endurance, stamina and agility to crush the enemy," said Dr. J. B. Nash, who presided.

Lt. Commander W. O. Hunter of the Navy said:

"Nothing develops a war flyer's unconquerable will to win better than competitive sports, and no objective in his training is more important than the development of the combative and competitive spirit."

Other Emphases

Other problems faced by the War Recreation Congress included home and family recreation—tire rationing, high taxes, high prices, war strain, the glamour of the uniform for young girls—making it of the utmost importance that consideration be given to recreation in the home and family circle. Churches considered how they might use recreation to serve the normal needs of children, war industry workers, and men in uniform. Boys' and girls' clubs, organized camping, and rural leaders, were among the other groups faced with special war problems and using recreation to contribute to the war effort. Special attention was also given in meetings dealing with the use of music and drama in the recreation programs and as aids to building morale and keeping up the spirit of the people. Also in the midst of the discussion of war recreation problems, special attention was given to long range planning and to post-victory development of recreation for all the people.

During the Congress the delegates shared in folk dancing, community singing, social recreation, watched demonstrations of arts and crafts, visited recreational facilities and areas in Cincinnati; and, in the final session, after joining in the singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" went back to their task refreshed and ready to give themselves more wholeheartedly to the war effort.

College Workshops

THE "PUTTERING SHOP" at Purdue University is an interesting institution. The shop, located in the Union Building, is open from one to six and seven to ten every day. No fees are charged for the use of the shop and most of the material as well as professional instruction is free. A director is in charge. The invitation issued reads as follows:

> Visit the Shop *today* and Bob will talk over your wants and needs with you.
>
> Don't say, "I haven't time." You'll always find time to do the things you really want to do. Some students spend only an hour a week in the Shop. Aren't *you* wasting an hour a week somewhere? Think it over.
>
> Don't say, "I can't make anything with my hands." No student who has really tried has been unable to get results that surprised him. Of course, the more we practice a thing, the more we learn, and the better the work is that we turn out in the Shop. Try it and see for yourself.

Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire, also has a campus workshop, and students are turning to handcrafts in their spare time with growing interest. From an original group of about seventy-five men working on various projects, the list of students actively practicing a dozen different handcrafts has grown to 225 during the year. If to this figure is added the number of different men who drop in for odd jobs such as repairing skis, the total reaches 600.

The student workshop at Dartmouth has been forced to expand its quarters since it first moved into the drafting room of the old Thayer School of Engineering, and a large adjoining room now takes care of the boat builders who threaten to crowd everyone else out of the shop. Program includes all forms of woodworking and cabinet work, metal work, leather work, workshop planning and safety, the use and care of tools, and special training for students who work as camp counselors. As soon as fireproof quarters can be found for the shop a kiln will be added for plastics, pottery and enameling, and a forge will be set up for metal forging.

One of the fruitful results reported is a number of father and son workshops started at home as a result of the Dartmouth program. Many hobbies holding the promise of life-long satisfaction have been started and a number of students have discovered skills which they never thought they had.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Beach and Pool, August 1942
- What Can Swimming Do to Help the Woman War Worker? by Prudence Gunson
- Swimming Pool Chlorination
- Footbath Fundamentals, by George S. Nesladek

Beach and Pool, September 1942
- War-Town Tonic, by David Dubow
- Kansas City's Triple Pool, by James D. Marshall
- Algae Control

Childhood Education, September 1942
- Toward a World Community, by Paul R. Hanna
- Farm Camp, Homestead Style, by Mildred Jensen Loomis

Children's Religion, October 1942
- American Character Dolls to Make

Hygeia, October 1942
- A Better Way of Living, by W. W. Bauer

Journal of Health and Physical Education, September 1942
- Foundations for Physical Fitness, by Charles C. Wilson, M.D.
- Recreation Leadership as a Career, by Regina Fejes
- Recent Trends in Recreation, by James Edward Rogers

Journal of Physical Education, September-October 1942
- Tort Liability of the Y.M.C.A., by Charles F. Osborn

Library Journal, September 15, 1942
- The Library's Part in the Recreational Program, by Mary D. Taylor

Model Aircraft, August 1942
- The Use of Extension Shafts on Model Planes, by W. Hewitt Phillips

National Municipal Review
- Short Rations for Local Government, by Thomas H. Reed

National Parent-Teacher Magazine, October 1942
- Keep the Home Fires Bright, by Katherine Whiteside Taylor

Nation's Schools, October 1942
- School House Planning — Six Views on Post War Design

Public Safety, September 1942
- Boys and Bikes, by Paul Edlund

Scholastic Coach, September 1942
- A Complete Program for Six-Man, by Stephen Epler

School Management, September 1942
- Finishing and Maintaining Gym Floors, by Charles Ethington

Womans Press, October 1942
- A New Day for Coffee County, by Katherine F. Dietz
- The Night Owls' Program, by Rhetta M. Arter

Youth Leaders Digest, June-September 1942
- Community Use of School Buildings, by T. L. Head

(Continued on next page)

FOLK DANCES AT THE WAR RECREATION CONGRESS

- Delegates to the War Recreation Congress at Cincinnati, Ohio, were particularly enthusiastic over the dances taught Play Night and at the various sessions on folk dancing.

A bulletin, **"Folk Dances at the War Recreation Congress,"** has been prepared listing all the dances used at the Congress, telling by whom they were taught and referring to source material. In some instances music, words, and directions are given.

Copies of the bulletin are available at **20 cents** each from the

♦

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue New York City

PAMPHLETS

(Continued from page 481)

American History in Popular Games prepared by Henry Russell Amory, Administrator. Bulletin No. 55—February 1942

Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration, 1206 South Santee Street, Los Angeles, California

Hale America, A Progressive Physical Achievement Plan prepared by The Public Schools, Parks, and Playgrounds of Chicago in cooperation with U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, Physical Fitness Division

Handbook of First Aid prepared by U. S. Office of Civilian Defense in cooperation with the American Red Cross. A supplementary handbook for advanced first aid students

U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., price 10 cents

Helping the Foreign-Born Achieve Citizenship prepared by the U. S. Office of Education. Education and National Defense Service, Pamphlet No. 21

Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 20 cents

Songs Useful for Workers' Groups, Tentative Annotated List prepared by Labor Education Service, Inc., 437 West 59th Street, New York City, price 5 cents

Walking, Camping, and Nature Clubs of America, Directory of

Walking News, 556 Fairview St., Brooklyn, N. Y., price 15 cents

Gifts Are Not Always Brought by Santa

(Continued from page 439)

the supper hour. They are brought by dwarfs, and the children leave bowls of porridge on the doorstep for them. Santa comes riding on a goat instead of a reindeer.

The birds receive the largest number of gifts in Sweden. Each family places a sheaf of grain on a pole or on the fence posts for the birds' Christmas dinner.

The Spanish children place their straw-filled sleeves on the window sills so that the Magi may feed their horses while they leave gifts. The older people fill an Urn of Fate from which the gifts are drawn on Christmas Day.

Knight Ruppert, who is the German Kriss Kringle, is represented by a young girl wearing a golden crown and gowned in a flowing white robe. She carries a small tree laden with gifts which she distributes.

The Christmas Goat, or Old Man Christmas, is the benefactor of Lapland. He wears a hooded fur coat, long whiskers, and a false nose.

In Belgium, the children make a great ceremony of feeding Santa Claus's reindeer on Christmas Eve. They fill plates with oats and grain and set them on a table before the hearth. In the morning they find the grain has been eaten and toys left in its place.

The children of Switzerland have their gifts brought to them by a radiant angel who rides in a sleigh drawn by six reindeer. She brings them goodies to eat as well as toys to play with.

In Poland the people call at the parish house on Christmas morning where the priest presents them with "Peace wafers," which symbolize Peace on Earth—Good Will to Men. The people exchange Christmas wishes as the wafers are broken and eaten before returning home.

A Bird Cafeteria

(Continued from page 461)

container. A nail will securely attach it to a railing or a stake thrust into the ground.

Well, we've got some ideas for a starter and made notes of many others. That floorwalker, though still puzzled, has at last decided we are harmless. So we gather up our purchases and return home.

And now, if your garden isn't the very best equipped cafeteria in the city, your kitchen is!

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Junior Music Quiz

By Gladys Burch and Helmut Ripperger. G. Schirmer, Inc., New York. $1.00.

FUN AND LEARNING are pleasantly combined in this book of twenty-five music quizzes, each of which contains twenty questions. Its scope is veritably that of the whole world of music, for the subject matter ranges from nursery songs and music in movies and radio to famous personages, musical instruments and terms, operas, operettas and all types of compositions. Many sidelights and bits of interesting information appear. The questions are of the "multiple choice" variety, which is somewhat easier than the ordinary form. They are entertainingly phrased as well as being informative, and as the authors say, "It is great sport to learn something while you are playing a game."

A War-Time Handbook for Young Americans

Words and pictures by Munro Leaf. Frederick A. Stokes Company, Philadelphia. $1.25.

THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK proceeds on the theory that boys and girls from seven and eight years of age and up are interested in the war and in the part they can play in victory. So he tells them what they want to know about constructive war-time behavior and offers many suggestions regarding the things they can do to help. The text is delightfully written, and the illustrations tell a story in themselves.

Entertaining Is Fun!

How To Be a Popular Hostess. By Dorothy Draper. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., New York. $2.79.

THIS IS NOT A COOK BOOK nor is it a book of etiquette, but a stimulating volume on home entertaining. It is written around the central thought, "Plan your party so that you will have a good time, and your guests will too!" Each chapter is a testimonial to the fact that entertaining is fun.

Aims and Guides for Improving the Practice in Camping

The Children's Welfare Federation, 435 Ninth Avenue, New York. $.75.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STATEMENT of aims and guides set forth in this booklet has been to *free* practice rather than *freeze* it and to give guidance by indicating a minimum of good practice while leaving it to the individual camp to formulate its own objectives, adopt specific procedures, make its own evaluation, and change its program and practice accordingly. Ninety-one persons representing sixty-five member organizations of the Children's Welfare Federation cooperated in preparing the material which is practical, concise, and to the point.

Another publication of the Children's Welfare Federation is *Pre-Camp Health Examinations* (10 cents).

Recreation and Morale

Analysis by Jesse F. Steiner. Teaching Aids by Chester D. Babcock. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. $.30.

AIMED AT TEACHING AMERICAN YOUTH how to plan and use leisure time, this booklet by Dr. Steiner with the teaching aids offered by Chester D. Babcock is one of a series of "Resource Units" prepared for teachers as a storehouse from which they may draw information and hints on methods for building a teaching unit. Dr. Steiner in Part One of the booklet presents an analysis of recreation—its backgrounds and present trends; recreational problems and their significance; steps toward the solution of recreation problems; and hints on planning for the recreation world of the future. In Part Two, Teaching Aids, Mr. Babcock applies the theory and philosophy of recreation to the school program.

Ice Hockey

By Eddie Jeremiah. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

A COMPLETE MANUAL for coaches and players, this book outlines a definite system of play with new and tested ideas on practical offensive and defensive formations. The book is based on the principle that a hockey player will never become a great player unless he is as good with his head as he is with his body.

Indiancraft

By W. Ben. Hunt. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $2.75.

MORE THAN FORTY-FIVE ARTICLES of Indiancraft are described in this book, the result of the author's delving into many unusual and half forgotten sources of Indian lore. The book contains step-by-step directions for making not only things which have time-tested fascination, but also unusual and authentic objects such as headdresses, the love flute, and throwing arrows. There is also a chapter on a different and more satisfactory method of tanning and one on whittling. There are many photographs and illustrations.

Stepping Out

Prepared by Martha H. Clarke. The Girls' Friendly Society, U.S.A., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. $.30.

THIS IS THE FIRST of a new series of programs for young people to be known as the "Cue Program Series." The booklets are designed to be of service in all young people's groups, whatever their affiliations. *Stepping Out* includes six sections: Stepping Out from Our Families; Best Foot Forward; Stepping Out Successfully; Understanding Our Bodies; This Question of Petting; Stepping Out in Many Directions. The program includes background material for the discussion leader, discussion starters and questions, and suggestions for activities. And here again enters co-recreation!

Rural Youth in Action.

By David Cushman Coyle. Prepared for the American Youth Commission. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. Free.

The activities reported in this booklet were carried out under the stimulation of the Rural Project of the American Youth Commission, and the booklet recording them is in a sense a supplement to the more formal report of the project, *Working with Rural Youth,* by Edmund deS. Brunner. Throughout the project young people and their leaders in established organizations were encouraged to improve the community situations facing them by using resources at hand. Many concrete examples are given of interesting accomplishments by young people's groups in rural districts.

A Christmas Manger.

By Uncle Gus. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.00.

Children who work on this Punch-Out-and-Play Book, which depicts the manger scene, will always remember it vividly. The figures require only folding—no pasting is involved. Text from Matthew and Luke accompanies the figures, which are particularly colorful.

Seven Quickly Administered Tests of Physical Capacity.

And Their Use in Detecting Physical Incapacity for Motor Activity in Men and Boys. By Royal Huddleston Burpee, Ph. D. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. $1.85.

One of the important functions of this study is to stimulate teachers and counselors to become more aware of the importance of physical capacity as a conditioning factor in education and to study further physical capacity, conscious of the values and limitations of the methods at their disposal.

A Community Health Program for the Y.W.C.A.

By Edith M. Gates. The Womans Press, New York. $.85.

In her discussion of a community health program, Miss Gates recognizes the importance of recreation, which she states is essential to the health both of the individual and the community. "The decrease in vigorous muscular activity and in outdoor life today is a serious threat to health which probably can be met only through well planned recreation programs."

Miss Gates's very practical pamphlet is presented in two parts. The first deals with the subject, "How the Y.W.C.A. Faces Its Responsibility for Community Health." The second discusses "Special Programs, Including Discussion Questions and Special References." While intended primarily for leaders in the Y.W.C.A., the booklet will be helpful to club and church groups, and to workers in other agencies.

Such Loving Kindness.

By Annie B. Kerr. The Womans Press, New York. $.25.

A Christmas story in three parts which tells of a settlement worker who gave a Christmas dinner which brought joy to the hearts of a number of lonely people.

Healthful Living—Based on the Essentials of Physiology.

By Jesse Feiring Williams, M.D., Sc. D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.60.

This is the third edition of Dr. Williams' widely used textbook, first published in 1919. In this latest form this study of physiology should provide guidance for the intelligent care of the body at a time in the history of mankind when intelligent living is demanded more and more. A chapter entitled "Muscles in Action and the Hygiene of Exercise" discusses desirable forms of games and sports of special interest to recreation workers.

Let's Stay Well!

Songs of Good Health for School and Home. Words by Lysbeth Boyd Borie. Music by Ada Richter. Theodore Presser Company, 1712 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. $1.00.

It is the hope of the authors that the enjoyment the children derive from singing these "Stay Well" songs will have an influence in helping to create lasting health habits. There are fourteen songs with music and illustrations in the book.

Publications for Jewish Groups.

Jewish Welfare Board, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Jewish Welfare Board announces four practical publications for Jewish groups: *Creative Dramatics in the Jewish Club,* by Zachary Serwer (50 cents); *Music for Jewish Groups,* by Judith Kaplan Eisenstein ($1.25); *Festival Crafts in the Jewish Center,* by Temima N. Gezari (50 cents); and *Folk Dancing for Jewish Centers,* compiled by Ida Levin (10 cents).

Bill and the Bird Bander.

By Edna H. Evans. The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. $1.50.

This record of personal observances covering fifteen years of residence in Florida with trips to bird rookeries and camps is presented in so popular a style that children will find keen enjoyment in following the experiences of Bill and the Professor. Much worth-while material is woven into the story along with many amusing situations.

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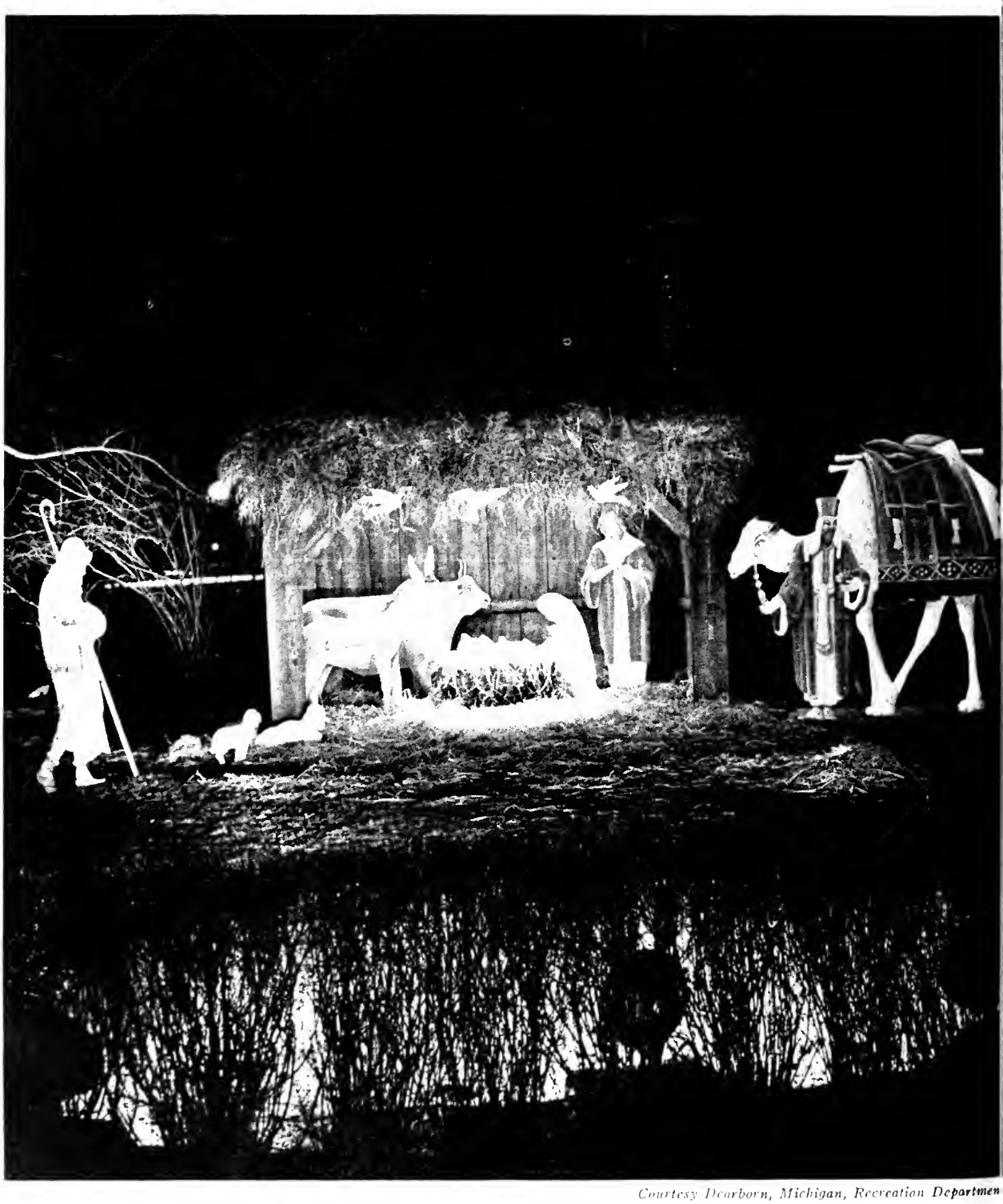
Twelve Things to Be Remembered by Recreation Leaders in Wartime*

1. There is need in these war times that our homes and our municipal recreation centers should have a vital spiritual influence, even though the word religion be not mentioned.
2. We are moving into a period when all men everywhere must be concerned about what takes place on any part of the earth's surface. Our neighborhood recreation centers—many of them with persons of varying nationalities represented—ought to carry something of the spirit of world citizenship.
3. For many years the emphasis has been upon rights under our system of government. Now we may well have in our recreation centers an emphasis on responsibilities even though we try to see that such responsibilities are carried lightly and joyously. Neighborhood service is in itself an important form of recreation.
4. Never before has there been need for greater effort on the part of parents and older people to be understanding with reference to the problems of youth and to try in particular to make sure that boy meets girl in the right kind of atmosphere.
5. With the world reduced in size the white race has now become the minority race. There is need that the minority race should think actively in terms of full justice to persons of all other colors.
6. Never before has there been greater need that all churches, all neighborhood groups, all recreation centers should work together in cooperation.
7. The neighborhood recreation centers of America present an almost unequalled opportunity for labor and management to work together on a community basis.
8. The mental strain of war is very great. Recreation can do much to back up religion in keeping men and women mentally and spiritually strong for war tasks and for meeting all that comes of good and bad news. This is a very real problem as lists from the battlefields come through. Our families must face heavy losses with as little flinching as may be. As time goes on there will be weariness on the production front. A first essential is to maintain the inner spirit of the entire American people in the days that are immediately before us.
9. In the new era city recreation centers and rural recreation organizations ought to be thinking of each other and trying to build up a stronger tie between city and open country.
10. Never before has there been greater need that each individual should have roots in his neighborhood and in his community, that he should feel a sense of security, that he should be able to go out to face the wide world with confidence, that he should feel that living can be joyous and free and thoroughly worth while.
11. Recreation and recreation leaders have a vital part to play in winning the war, in holding on until victory is complete. Here the community centers of the United States have an outstanding contribution to make.
12. No one questions the need of recreation in these times. Recreation has a priority rating. The declared purposes of the municipal recreation systems indicate indispensable programs. What does need to be proved is that recreation systems and recreation workers can not only rise to the emergency but maintain steadily throughout the war period a program that constantly adapts to the current need.

* These war recreation principles represent the thinking of many individuals and groups. The hope is that as here presented they may serve as a basis for thinking and discussion in many localities.

Howard Braucher

December



Courtesy Dearborn, Michigan, Recreation Department

A DETAIL FROM DEARBORN'S NATIVITY

A Christmas Story Comes to Life

Grace Stanistreet, director of the Adelphi College Children's Theatre Arts Center, describes in this article the simple and effective stage production of a well loved children's classic—"Why the Chimes Rang."

"WHY THE CHIMES RANG" is a well loved Christmas story which is readily adaptable to simple dramatization. The Children's Theatre Arts Center at Adelphi College in Garden City, New York, worked out an interesting and effective production of this famous story last year. With two evergreen trees, homemade costumes, bits of velvet and tinsel, and a few properties, the children transported their Christmas audience back across the centuries into the storied wonder of the great cathedral.

The first scene of their play-adaptation of the story is set in a village square where villagers enter and cross the stage after dawdling a bit. During this scene the people on stage chat with "villagers" seated the front rows of the audience. In their conversation they speak of the great church and the chimes which ring at midnight on Christmas — and then only if someone lays a worthy offering on the altar.

In the short second scene Pedro and Little Brother are seen sneaking off to the church for the wonderful Christmas service. Later, during the third scene, the children find an old woman half-hidden in the snow, and Pedro stays behind to care for her while Little Brother goes on alone to the church.

At this point the scene blacks out and when the lights come on again the audience find themselves in the old cathedral. This is especially effective if the audience has been seated as nearly as possible to suggest a church with a wide center aisle

The stage is lighted softly for the first three scenes and the action is spotlighted in the last scene. If no spotlight is available to illuminate the action which takes place in the body of the auditorium in Scene Four, the whole room may be lighted to give the effect of candlelight.

The stage is set with the altar at the center back. A plain black cloth panel hangs at the back of the table which is elevated on a platform and serves as an altar. The table may be covered with lace or cheesecloth, and a central panel of purple or gold hangs to the floor. The altar may be set with simple or elaborate candelabra.

For the first three scenes the altar is hidden by two evergreen trees in light stands. A screen

would be equally effective for this. For Scene One, two or three benches and boxes are placed in the center of the stage to suggest the village square. These are removed by two villagers at the end of the scene.

At the beginning of the fourth scene two altar boys enter right and left and ceremoniously move the trees which have been screening the altar. They place the trees at the right and left of the altar, light the candles, and then kneel quietly on either side.

The audience may sing "O Come All Ye Faithful" as the priest comes down the aisle at the beginning of the fourth scene. He kneels at the altar until the hymn is ended, then turns and comes down to the front of the stage where he extends an invitation to the congregation to present their gifts. This is done in pantomime. At this point, peasants and nobles come down the aisle in little groups. Each noble lord and lady is attended by pages or ladies-in-waiting who carry the precious gifts. For more details on this stage business see the original story, available in any public library.

As each group gives the gifts to the priest he raises them high before placing them on the altar. A space has been left below the stage where players take their places after they have presented their offerings. Peasants do not appear to expect the chimes to ring for their gifts, but all wait expectantly each time a lord or lady comes forward.

The king comes last of all, as the congregation of peasants and nobles bow before him. There is a dramatic moment when he takes the crown from his head and gives it to the priest. You can hear gasps from the people. The organ which has been playing softly through the scene stops for one strained moment of silence, then resumes as the king turns and goes out through the disappointed audience.

The priest comes down to the front and raises his hands in blessing. At this minute Little Brother, who has been hiding shyly behind a tree at the side, slips up to the altar and puts Pedro's penny there. The congregation is kneeling, heads bowed. As Little Brother lays his brother's offering on the altar, the chimes come loud and clear through the organ music. People stand in surprise, staring about them. Little Brother, who has been running out through the audience, stops to look up and then kneels in the middle of the aisle. The priest and the people drop to their knees. The chimes fade away and the organ swells as Little Brother continues down the aisle, followed by the people, priest, and altar boys.

Hints on Production

Where there is no organ and chimes, recorded music may be quite as effective for the last scene. The best effect will be produced, however, if two victrolas can be used.

Children who play the peasants will enjoy creating their own characters and deciding on their gifts. One of the best performances in the original production was by a little girl who had no line to speak, but who played the role of an old lady. For her gift she chose a piece of handmade lace.

The young actors and actresses can also be drafted to help make their own costumes. The peasant girls will wear colored skirts and white blouses, aprons, shawls, and babushkas. The boys wear dark long-sleeved sweaters under straight tunics which hang from the shoulder to the knee and are belted about the waist. Long brown or black stockings will cover their legs, and their shorts are completely covered by the tunics. Woolen caps may be worn, or parkas and hoods which cover head and shoulders.

The pages have tunics like the peasant boys, straight material with a hole cut for the heads. They may wear light-colored, long-sleeved shirts underneath the tunics, long white stockings, and berets made of the same material as the tunics. Capes should be cut so that they hang to their waists.

Dresses for the noblewomen are cut kimona style with long sleeves, either tight or full at the wrist. Their sashes are made of rope plaited from strips of colored materials. Large scarves of colored cheesecloth are pinned to their hair and float down their backs.

The noblemen have long coats cut kimona style and open down the front. The coats are cut very full and have wide sleeves. Figured duvetyn in bright colors is the most satisfactory material for these. They may wear low crowns cut from gilded cardboard or old felt hats with large brims and feathers.

For each altar boy, cut a plain narrow white skirt. Over this he will wear a short robe made from a square of soft material from the center of which a hole has been cut for the head. This robe should be long enough to fall to the elbows and

(Continued on page 531)

Christmas Games

Dress up your old games with a Christmas theme for holiday party fun

ONE OF THE BEST "lead ups" to Christmas is a carefully planned roster of games so that the program of every group in your community center will include some Christmas games. Handcraft, drama, music, and dance groups will be eager to cooperate if you give them some general suggestions such as these:

(1) Make bean bags in the shape of Christmas trees.
(2) Use a Santa mask for games requiring a blindfold.
(3) Use red and green balloons for balloon games.
(4) Substitute Christmas symbols for regular game equipment.
(5) Use Christmas music for all your games.

You will find many new games in current magazines and bulletins, but children will always enjoy playing their favorite old games that have been dressed up with a Christmas touch. Almost any group game may be fitted to the occasion, or if nothing else, Christmas favors may be matched to find partners.

Here are several old games adapted to the holiday spirit. You may want to include them in your game program!

Card Games

Christmas playing cards are easy to make, adding a festive note to any party. Almost any matching card game, such as Pit, Old Maid, or Authors, may be played according to its regular rules with these holiday cards. This type game calls for four cards of each number and an odd card for a joker.

To make the cards of each suit exactly alike, trace the design for the suit on lightweight paper or on regular tracing paper and then rub the underside of this sheet with a soft lead pencil. This undersurface should be well blacked. Hold the tracing in place on top of the card and once again trace around the lines of the picture. The pressure of your pencil along these lines will cause the black lead on the underside to be transferred to the card, and thus your design will be reproduced in fairly clear outline. Color the cards with crayons or water color paints.

Cut the cards from heavy bristol board if you wish to use them Christmas after Christmas. If the game is to be played only once at a party, draw and color the pictures on white paper and paste them on old playing cards.

The cards will need a number or letter in each corner to be used as counters. This will be determined by the games you wish to play.

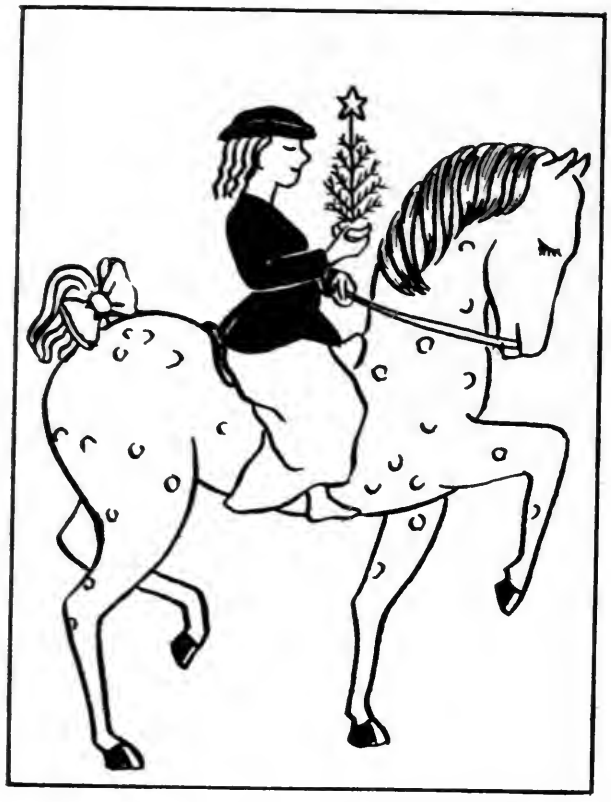
Christmas Dominoes

The dominoes illustrated here may be made from any soft white wood one-half inch thick; basswood is the best, however, if you can obtain it in your neighborhood. Since this type of wood is fine grained and light in color, the surface can be painted very easily.

Cut out the dominoes with a jig saw, smooth the edges, and sand the surfaces with fine sandpaper or steel wool. Either paint your own Christmas symbols or paste on small Christmas seals to substitute for the dots usually found on dominoes.

Any paint may be used, but oil paints give the best results. After the paint has thoroughly dried for twenty-four hours or more, cover the entire surface with shellac or

(Continued on page 534)



From a Polish Christmas card

Feast of the Star

In homes and churches at Christmas time many foreign-born people try to keep alive the old world customs and to bring to their American children the beauty of a rich heritage.

IN THE OLD DAYS when even the king of the pine trees was but a tiny firling, everyone in Poland waited impatiently for the fourth of December —St. Barbara's Day. For if it rained on that day, there would be ice at Christmas; and if St. Barbara's Day came with ice, Christmas would come with rain. That is what the old people said—and then, even as now, the old people were very, very wise.

But it was for St. Nicholas' Day, on the sixth of December, that the children waited, half eager, half fearful. That was the fated day when the good Bishop Nicholas, dressed in his ancient robes and duly attended by an angel and a red-tongued devil, went from house to house to examine the children. All through the day he would listen as they recited their prayers and their hard-learned catechism lessons. For the good children he had small presents and the promise of more at Christmas, but for those who had behaved badly there were only sharp words of warning.

As the time of Christmas drew near there were many exciting hours of planning. The children studied hard at their prayers and waited impatiently for the day when the beautiful white-robed Good Star would bring them their gifts. But they knew well that she would not come alone, for the always unwelcome Father Star came with her. Then they must kneel by the tree and tell all their prayers and sing an old lullaby while he decided who deserved praise and who deserved blame.

But now, before the holy day came, the older boys brought out the puppet-theaters known as "Jaselki." While the wide-eyed children watched breathlessly, they set up on each stage the fine-carved Christmas figures depicting scenes from the life of Christ. Sometimes it would be the manger scene on the hillside at Bethlehem, or again the frightening story of Herod and the murdered boy-children. These brightly lighted box theaters were carried by the boys of the village as they wandered from house to house singing the old carols.

Often the carollers brought with them shining star-shaped lanterns carried high on wooden poles. This is an old European custom which has come down through the ages as a special tribute to the Christmas Star.

Sometimes at nightfall the little theaters would be lined up around the market places of great cities, and people would come long distances to watch the puppet shows as they cast their jeweled lights into the darkness of the city square.

These were reverent days, just before Christmas—days filled with fasting and planning. Houses must be cleaned and polished, and the great feast made ready, for even in the poorest homes there was the Feast of the Star Supper on Christmas Eve. This was the time, too, when the monks and priests went the rounds of the village, bringing the people their peace wafers, made of flour and water and stamped with holy emblems. They had been blessed by the priest and were carefully put away to be saved for the Star Feast.

"We in the United States are amazingly rich in the elements from which to weave a culture. We have the best of man's past on which to draw, brought to us by our native folk and folk from all parts of the world."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

At last when the waiting was done, the day before Christmas arrived. Through the long morning and afternoon each family waited to break their fast together at evening. The table was ready and waiting. First on the bare board had been laid the hay or straw, symbolic of the Christ Child's manger in the long-ago Bethlehem. Then came the white cloth and the gleaming dishes.

All through the day the mother and daughters had worked, preparing the food, cooking the well-loved dishes which had been part of the Christmas feast in Poland long before even the oldest grandfather was born. There would be fish soup or mushroom soup in deep bowls, fish with stewed prunes, dishes of cabbage and mushrooms and chopped meat, animal-shaped cookies, and a special dessert of noodles, honey, and poppy seed.

But now it was evening and the family gathered for dinner. Together they waited until out of the dark sky came the light of the first star. Then in a solemn procession they went in to the Star Supper. All stood with bowed heads while the head of the family took up the precious peace wafer which they had saved carefully. Holding it in his hands, he bade them all to keep peace with God and man. Then the family broke the wafer among them, beginning with the eldest member and all exchanged blessings for the new year. Later a wafer was broken with the servants and sometimes it was even given to the farm animals.

"Nor can that endure which has not its foundation upon love. For love alone diminishes not, but shines with its own light; makes an end of discord, softens the fires of hate, restores peace in the world, brings together the sundered, redresses wrongs, aids all and injures none; and who so invokes its aid will find peace and safety, and have no fear of future ill."—From *Act of Horodio,* inspired by Queen Judwiga of Poland, 1413 A.D.

When everyone settled down to the feast there was always an even number of persons at the table. If an expected guest had failed to arrive and by his absence broke the number, they would invite some passing stranger to join them. For that was an old custom and one to be well observed.

In many homes one empty chair was left at the table. For there is a legend that on the night of His birth the Christ Child wanders the earth seeking a welcome in the homes of men. And in these Polish homes there was always a place waiting for Him.

After the feasting came the Festival of the Star, known as the Pasterka or Shepherd's Mass. As the hour drew near to midnight, the people dressed in their best and set out for church to usher in Christmas Day at a holy service. The churches were brightly lighted and decorated and each had its manger or crib which was never removed till January sixth, the Day of the Three Kings, or as it is often called, Twelfth Night.

On this last day of the holidays the priest of the parish went from house to house blessing the homes of the people with holy water. Above the doorways he wrote the initials of the Three Kings, a ceremony which carried great blessing for the New Year. And thus came the end of Christmas, as the old wise ones remember well.

Some of these Christmas customs have been lost in the shuffle of years, but many of them were kept by father and son and grandson so that they are still a part of the Polish Christmas. And though Poland itself is darkened again by war, the beautifully reverent symbolism of the Feast of the Star will be kept alive this year wherever a son or daughter of Poland waits on Christmas Eve for the light of the first star.

With every country celebrating Christmas in its own way, the holiday is rich in stories and legends which offer many possibilities for original programs and activities. Folk festivals and customs provide excellent source material for plays, pageants, parties, games, or crafts.

The National Recreation Association makes available the following publications on Christmas customs throughout the world: "The Christmas Book," a booklet of program suggestions which include brief items on Christmas folkways in many lands, 50 cents; "Christmas Customs and Legends Around the World," a pantomime which may be used as it is, or serve as a pattern for a longer program, 10 cents; "Christmas Music," a bibliography listing many sources of carols which are sung in many countries, 5 cents; "Christmas Kaleidoscope," a festival for those who have a large number of children trained in the various national dances and who wish to use them in a program with continuity, Free.

The Association also has available free of charge "A Few References on Christmas Customs and Legends Around the World," a newly revised bibliography of books and mimeographed material from a selected list of publishers. More than twenty publications are listed.

Each Candle Lights Anew!

"Make and Mend" Column

THERE IS SOMETHING heartwarming and friendly about even the smallest candle, especially at holiday time. And those who have tried their hands at the well-loved art of candlemaking know that homemade candles radiate their own quaint kind of dignity as they stand poised on table or mantle.

Fortunately candlemaking has never lapsed into a lost art, and today you and your children can spend an afternoon dipping or pouring them by hand just as colonial and pioneer women did in other centuries. Here are three simple methods of making new candles from waste candle ends which are too short for burning.

Figure 1

Candle Dipping

Children will enjoy the novelty of candle dipping, so get them together in kitchen or club and give each a wick and a stick. Since wicking purchased in a hardware store is too thick for dipping purposes, separate the strands down to two or three for each wick. Cut them about six inches longer than the actual length of your finished candle, each child tying one end of his wick to a small rod or stick. A second wick may be added to the stick for dipping two candles at a time if the jar has a wide mouth.

Meanwhile place the candle ends in a tall pickle jar and melt them down by setting the jar in a pan of boiling water; during the actual dipping keep the jar in the hot water. Remove the old wicks and stir the melted tallow thoroughly if you wish the colors blended. Since most candles are colored merely on the surface, the resultant blend will be pastel shades diffused into the basic white of the candles. If you want a special color, add oil paint to the tallow.

Have the children form a line so they can move in a circle, dipping their candles once each time around. They simply hold the sticks over the jar and lower the wicks into the tallow for a moment. (See figure 1.) The wax should dry on the wicks somewhat between each dip.

Continue dipping in this manner until a full sized candle is formed, requiring perhaps twenty or thirty dips. Cut the wick half an inch from the top of the wax and your candle is ready for use.

Bottle Candles

Bottle candles are made over a long period of time, as candle ends turn up here and there. Any bottle of an interesting shape will serve the purpose.

Hang the wick from a stick laid across the top of the bottle, and let it hang down to the bottom of the bottle where it is weighted with a small heavy object. (See figure 2.)

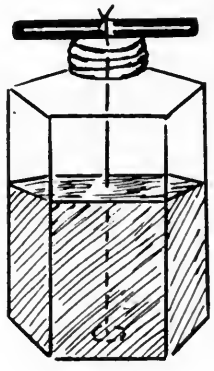


Figure 2

As you accumulate candle ends, melt them down and pour the liquid tallow into the bottle with the aid of a funnel. Let the tallow harden after each addition. The wick will extend up through the middle where it hangs in place.

When the bottle is filled, place it in a pan of hot water until the candle becomes free of the sides. Then gently break the bottle and remove the molded candle. Smooth off the edges of the wax and remove the weight from the bottom.

Similar to bottle candles are those made in square cardboard milk containers. Follow the same procedure except in hanging the wick. Thread it through a puncture in the bottom of the carton and hold it taut by a knot at the bottom instead of a weight. The wick is tied to a stick across the top as before. The cardboard may be slit down the sides when the finished candle is ready for removal.

The Tin Can Variety

After the lid is removed from a small tin can, puncture a small hole in the bottom and thread

(Continued on page 536)

The Barre Junior Symphony Orchestra

By JOSEPH BRISLIN and D. C. JARVIS, M.D.

IT IS FOUR O'CLOCK Sunday afternoon in the Barre Municipal Auditorium. A hush falls over the audience as the conductor raises his baton and the strains of "God Bless America" flow through the huge auditorium. Music is being played by the Barre Junior Symphony, an organization of sixty to seventy members, under the direction of Dr. D. C. Jarvis.

The Barre Junior Symphony had its modest beginning some seventeen years ago in the home of Dr. Jarvis. Sylvia Jarvis, a high school student, decided to learn to play the flute so that she might join the local high school orchestra. In order to make playing the flute more interesting, Dr. Jarvis invited several of her friends at school to come to the house and form a home orchestra. This home orchestra proved popular and it was not long before there was a membership of fifteen, with more young people wishing to join. Due to the size of the orchestra, it was necessary to move from the home to a room secured at the Baptist Church for practice. The first public appearance of the orchestra was at a Christmas program at this church.

The orchestra continued to grow, and at the end of five years it had increased to a size that warranted giving a public concert on Sunday afternoon once each month. With the building of the municipal auditorium and its opening as a recreation center, Dr. Jarvis and Joseph Brislin conceived the idea of giving bi-monthly concerts from the stage of the auditorium.

The following program was given on October 18, 1942:

PART I

(a) Romaine March .....*Charles Gounod*

(b) On the Beautiful Blue Danube *Johann Strauss*

Barre Junior Symphony Orchestra

PART II

(a) Ah! So Pure.....*Flotow*

Patricia Bartlett, saxophone, with Eloise McCarty at the piano

(b) Serenade d'Amour..*von Blon*

Rita Keefe and Katherine Dubie, flutes; Eloise McCarty at the piano

PART III

Lustspiel Overture ...*Keler-Bela*

Barre Junior Symphony Orchestra

(Continued on page 530)

Mr. Brislin is Director of Recreation in Barre, Vermont. Dr. Jarvis is an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist with a wide practice in Barre and vicinity. The Junior Symphony Ochestra is Dr. Jarvis's hobby, and in spite of his busy time he has found time to build up and maintain a musical organization which has meant much in the lives of five hundred young people and their parents, and has contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the lovers of good music who attend the bi-monthly concerts held in the municipal auditorium.

A Chinese New Year's Party

By MARY HITCHINGS

You are cordially invited to make merry on New Year's Eve as they did in the ancient February festival of old China

"YOUR INSIGNIFICANT servants, Smith John Mr. and Mrs., beg the privilege of your exalted presence at their humble home on December 31, 1942, from nine to twelve-thirty o'clock to welcome the glorious New Year. Please to accept their most unworthy petition."

So might read your invitations to a Chinese New Year's party. In these times, China's traditional festivities are especially appropriate, even though you cannot possibly crowd in all the family merry-making that used to take place during their three-day to two-week celebration which comes in our February.

In this ancient land of almond-eyed, black-haired people where nuts and watermelon seeds are delicacies, New Year revelry used to be equivalent to our Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and birthday parties all rolled into one. To the accompaniment of exploding firecrackers, everyone feasted, gave presents and cards, made ceremonial visits to friends, and paid family debts. And on this universal birthday old and young became a year older. At this time, too, ancestors were honored by special rites and particular courtesies shown to the old and venerable people.

So superstitious were the Chinese that great care was taken to guard the family's luck. Any offense to the gods was likely to bring misfortune during the coming year. Each house had its own particular superstitions which were always observed by visitors who wished to avoid bringing bad luck to themselves or their friends. Although stores were closed for the first time during the year, bright street and shop window decorations, fireworks, and lantern parades added gaiety to the occasion.

This year, let us move up the date and have the fun of celebrating 1943's arrival in Chinese fashion. It may be a small party for a few friends or a large affair, but make it a real family party! Include the children and invite their friends, too. They will delight in the quaint games and customs of their Chinese cousins.

This easy-to-make red and gold invitation reads from back to front and from top to bottom

Setting for Humble Entertainment of Esteemed Visitors

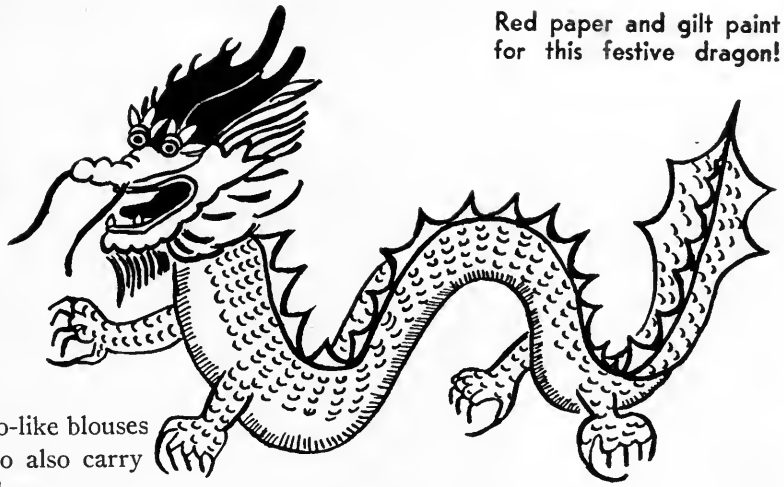
New Year's follows so fast on the heels of Christmas that you will want to keep decorations for your party simple. Color, and lots of it, is in order. Be liberal with red. In old China it symbolized joy and was reputed to drive away evil spirits. A red placard lettered with a gilt "FU" placed over your door will be a lucky sign that supposedly brings good fortune to your home. Pin red paper dragons with gilt scales, eyes, and nostrils to drapes and curtain pulls. The children will have fun cutting and painting them in a variety of poses. They will find models in their storybooks or they can trace the figure on page 495. The dragon, symbol of the emperor, played an important part in China's New Year observances.

Lanterns hung over doorways and from light fixtures or used as lampshades will make a gala welcome for your guests. If time is not too short, make your own lanterns from wrapping paper and wire or from painted cereal boxes with cut-out designs.* Decorate them with flowers, dragons, and temples. Use small flashlights or candles to light them, taking every precaution against fire, of course. These lanterns add an authentic touch since one entire day of the Chinese holiday season was devoted to the Feast of the Lanterns.

* *Lanterns for Christmas Carollers*, Lois K. Hartzell. MB 1083; *Lantern Parade*. MB 1035. Free from the National Recreation Association.

Red candles, incense, and bright bouquets of chrysanthemums or dahlias will complete the transformation of your living room.

Now the scene is set and your guests are at the door. If you have made it a costume party the ladies will walk with tiny mincing steps in their gay silk jackets and trousers or long slit dresses. Jeweled pins or flowers in their sleek hair will glint in the lantern light and each will carry a fan and parasol. Queues should flop against the colorful kimono-like blouses and skirts of the men and boys, who also carry fans. Perhaps they will even have a long, narrow shield attached to each finger to protect their presumably long nails. The men and boys, of course, will enter first because of their "superiority" to women. The children (with a little coaching) will greet their elders by bowing almost to the floor, while the adults shake hands ceremoniously—with themselves. As host and hostess, welcome your esteemed guests with many apologies for your poor home and eternal gratitude that they should deign to cross its humble threshold. When you introduce each one, last name first, even the most reserved of your friends will lose his "oriental" solemnity.



Red paper and gilt paint for this festive dragon!

Unworthy Pastimes for Most Revered Guests

Pitching cards in a hat or box is a game of skill that closely resembles an old Chinese gambling game which consisted of tossing coins into small holes dug in the ground. Two decks of cards and two hats or boxes will amuse the first arrivals indefinitely. After everyone has had practice shots to acquire the knack of the game, have a contest and award a prize to the highest adult scorer and another to the child winner.

Next on the program is Resolution Charades, an adaptation of the old Chinese custom of telling fortunes with bamboo sticks. Pass a circular box (such as an oatmeal container) painted red and filled with colored cellophane straws in each one of which you have placed a tightly rolled New Year's resolution written on thin paper. Be sure there are at least as many straws as guests. Put into green straws appropriate resolutions for the children and have them draw from these. When all have a straw, the first person who drew acts out his resolution, for which you must be prepared to provide properties. At the conclusion of his pantomime, he will of course apologize profusely for his miserable performance while the rest try to guess his resolution. You might award a fan or chopsticks for the best dramatization.

In writing the resolutions try to pick out humorous weaknesses. Some of them might read: "I most profoundly resolve to do setting up exercises each morning thereby stretching my weak frame"; "No more despicable smoking for this insignificant creature"; and "This lowly No. 1 boy resolves to study his mathematics one hour every evening."

If the children are too young for charades, they will enjoy playing jackstones. Be sure to provide them with six small stones besides a regulation set, since they will want to try playing Chinese style. They use one pebble as a ball and, after successfully picking up the five stones as we do, throw the pebbles in the air catching as many as possible on the back of the hand. Score is kept according to the number caught in this way. Boys especially will like Chinese Get-up. Two children sit on the floor back to back and lock arms. The first to get to his feet without unlinking arms is the winner.

Another game the Chinese delight in is Blind Man's Buff. Children and adults can have great fun playing this old favorite which is familiar to young and old.

Mah-jong with its Dragons, South Wind, and Pung is next on the program for adults. If you have no set and cannot borrow one, Insignificant Michigan or Despicable Bridge can be substituted,

"In China, tea is considered an ideal New Year's gift and so one often sees the people carrying boxes of it which they later give away. This is supposed to invite prosperity both to the giver and the receiver."—*Louise Price Bell.*

since cards were played centuries ago in old China by the mandarins at the emperor's court.

Wei-Gyi

While the adults are playing Mah-jong or Bridge, the children could progress from one table game to another. Equipment for dominoes, Chinese checkers, and Wei-Gyi may be set up on three tables.

The children will like Wei-Gyi, a Chinese game similar to our checkers. Supply the two players with a checkerboard (or squared piece of paper) and twenty-four men apiece. Use matches, chips, reversed dominoes or anagrams for additional men. For example, one player could have red checkers and reversed anagrams for his men; the other, black checkers and reversed dominoes. Have the players fill their first three rows of black and red squares with men.

The object of the game is for one player to attempt to surround one of his opponent's men, or more than one, if possible, by moving his men one at a time in any direction on the board. When a man is surrounded, it must be removed. The player having the most men left in play wins. Keep score by crediting the winner with as many points as he has men remaining on the board.

Every child should have a chance to play every game, the high scorer of each one receiving one point. Award table prizes and a grand prize for the one having the highest number of points.

"Having a Good Time" is the title of this old Chinese print of young children at play

If the children are restless, have them go to a romp room because their next game requires space. Catching the Dragon's Tail is a game similar to our Crack the Whip. The children place their hands on each other's shoulders forming a line. The first child is the dragon's head, the last one its tail. With the line intact, the dragon's head attempts to catch its tail. When the first child succeeds, he goes to the end of the line as the tail, and so on.

Humble Nourishment for Superior Guests

Children have a way of getting hungry sooner than grown-ups, so do not delay refreshments too long. Serve your revered guests Chinese tea, if it is not too precious in these days of rationing. Otherwise, substitute the South American tea, maté, or an herb tea such as sassafras. On this special occasion even the children might be allowed to have weak tea well diluted with milk. Chinese almond cakes (obtainable from a Chinese restaurant or bake shop) or nut cookies could be served with the tea. Pass candied fruits and nuts which are also Chinese delicacies. The children will relish mandarin oranges (tangerines) and a bowl of them on your refreshment table will add a note of color.

Should you prefer to serve a late supper, precede the above with a first course of Chow Mein and rice. To make Chow Mein, boil noodles until tender, then fry them. Canned fried noodles are satisfactory and need only be heated. Fry separately mushrooms, shrimps, and meat cut into small pieces. Either one meat or several kinds may be used. Mix these with the noodles and serve with Soy sauce.

Much hilarity will result if chopsticks are the only table implements allowed. Whittle and sandpaper small sticks if you cannot procure any chopsticks ready-made. Those who must resort to a fork in order to eat should pay a forfeit suggested by the others.

At refreshment time ask riddles, complete quotations, and play word

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Courtesy Burlingame, California, Recreation Department

"Dear Joe"

It's fun to dance when you know how

In this letter-to-a-soldier, June Wilson, Director of Social Recreation in Greensboro, North Carolina, describes a teaching campaign for dance-conscious seventh graders.

DEAR JOE:

Today surely has been busy! My feet hurt from dancing with the seventh graders in our old Junior High and my ears ring with the music we've used for teaching that well known box and two-step.

Have I told you about our program with the seventh grades in all Junior Highs throughout the city, Joe? It's a lot of fun and I do wish we'd had it when we were in school. Remember at parties how the boys used to sit on one side of the gym and the girls on the other 'cause nobody knew how to dance? Then the boys would start to "cut-up" and go through all that "horse play" because you were embarrassed and didn't know how to act? Of course, none of us had sense enough to agree to having anything but a dance, and somehow we'd always expect a miracle and just know we could dance the next time.

You know though, Joe, it's almost the same situation in high schools now and that's why I'm determined to do something about it. When anyone, parents included, mentions teaching boys and girls to dance (boys especially) the answer is always the same. I remember your "Aw phooey, football's my game!" and the strange thing is that all the time they're wishing they could dance and be popular.

So here's the problem, I said to myself—a high school full of boys and girls who can't dance and are determined in their minds that there isn't anyway to have fun but dancing. The way to solve the problem, I reasoned, was to start back in the seventh grade and teach them, so they could have fun and be at ease in co-recreation groups. Then the situation in the high school is solved the easy way, because in a couple of years there won't be anyone in high school who hasn't been taught to dance and how to act around their boy or girl friends. Simple, isn't it, Joe?

So after contacting the school

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Don't make him jitterbug!

Military Maids on the Home Front

By EDWINA WOOD
Recreation Superintendent
Columbus, Georgia

"HOW DID YOU GET THE GIRLS?" That's the first question people ask about the Military Maids of Columbus, Georgia, who were organized to help entertain the soldiers of near-by Fort Benning when they come to town.

We found the girls by going out after them. Our workers interviewed heads of department stores and five and ten cent stores; we went into offices where there were numbers of young women employed, manufacturing plants, the telephone exchange, sororities, clubs, teachers and nurses groups. In fact, we went into any reliable place where we could secure attractive girls who would measure up to the standards we had set.

Actually, it was no easy task to recruit girls in a city which had come to distinguish sharply in peacetime between the officers and enlisted men at the Fort. We had to break down the prejudice against service men slowly and painfully and to persuade parents and girls that these boys were from homes such as their own — that they were homesick and lonely and that it was our privilege as well as our duty to dance with them, go to church parties with them, and entertain them in our homes.

As chairman of the Women's and Girls' Committee of the Columbus Defense Council, Miss Wood is in the front line of social activity for service men stationed near this Georgia city.

Before the war, Fort Benning with its 97,000 acres had been the largest Infantry Training School in the world. But when the present war began, the personnel of the Army was so greatly increased that tented cities grew up overnight where only forests had been. Instead of the regular soldiers we were accustomed to, thousands of young men from all walks of life were coming to this Post.

One of the first requests that came to the citizens of Columbus from the commandant was to provide dances where the men might meet the right kind of girls under favorable circumstances. The Department of Recreation, early in December, 1940, was called upon for this service, and the Chief Morale Officer from Benning was named liaison man. Through the cooperation of the local and military authorities, a large hall was secured for two evenings a week. The dances were to be sponsored exclusively by certain companies or battalions. The men themselves provided decorations, music, and refreshments while the Official Hostess provided chaperons and girls.

The superintendent of recreation agreed to help secure girls for the dances and one of the local women was named Official Hostess. All of this antedated the USO in the days before any decision had been made as to how the various organizations would function during

the war. Though the number of Military Maids was exceedingly small at first it increased from week to week and month to month, until we finally had several hundred girls enlisted and serving actively. One of the first rules was that when a girl was accepted and given an Identification Card, her name could be placed in the files. Every time she attended a dance or party for the men in uniform she was asked to bring her card.

We agreed that permanent identification was necessary and had an attractive pin designed with gold spread eagle wings, centered with an enamel shield of red, white and blue, and carrying the name of the girl in gold. When she was eligible to receive the pin the Military Maid signed the following pledge:

Membership Pledge—Columbus Military Maids

"I, Mary Blank, hereby agree to make a fifty cent deposit on the Emblem pin of the Columbus Military Maids, with the understanding that this pin shall be my personal possession so long as I abide by all rules and regulations governing dances and parties given for the men in the military service and at all times to uphold the highest standards of American Womanhood.

"I further agree to attend each month at least one or more parties or dances sponsored by churches, USO centers or the Defense Service Council, unless unavoidably prevented. The Columbus Defense Service Council reserves the right to return the deposit and recall a pin from any member who abuses the privilege of wearing this emblem of Service."

This procedure was under the direction of the Women's and Girls' Committee of the Columbus Defense Service Council. The superintendent of recreation has been chairman of the committee since it was first set up.

If girls in large numbers were to be provided for several dances every week, chaperones and hostesses were needed to work with the Official Hostess. These chaperones were selected from among the married women in the city, many of whom already had sons in the Army or daughters who attended the dances. This group also had to be built up gradually and as they became more highly organized they found it necessary to meet once a month regularly and to adopt these "rules and regulations":

1. Only registered Military Maids will be invited to the dances.

2. A hostess and a sufficient number of official chaperones will accompany girls to each dance.

3. For all dances at Fort Benning, chartered buses furnish transportation to and from dances. Girls are notified of the central meeting place from which the bus will leave. Those who do not have transportation home after the dances are taken directly to their homes by the chartered bus.

4. No girl may leave the building where the dance is held.

5. Only soft drinks and light refreshments will be served.

6. The dances start at 8 P. M. and are over not later than 11:30 P. M.

7. A girl must be sixteen or over.

8. Dances are in-

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Two "don'ts" for Military Maids are illustrated in the accompanying pictures which won honorable mention for the Columbus Department of Recreation in the National Recreation Association's Photography Contest.

Don't forget to listen!

Play in Education

By JOSEPH LEE

A few extracts from a book written by a man who knew and understood children

IF YOU WILL watch a child playing, I think the first thing you will be struck by will be his seriousness. Whether he is making a mud pie, building with his blocks, playing ship or horse or steam engine, or marching as a soldier to defend his country, you will see, if you watch his face, that he is giving his whole mind to the matter in hand, and is as much absorbed in it as you become in your most serious pursuits.

It is the supreme seriousness of play that gives it its educational importance. The question is not of learning, nor yet of power, but of character. The test of a true educational experience is that it leaves a larger personality behind.

It is only in his play that the child's whole power is called forth.

Play a Part of Nature's Law of Growth

Play builds the child. It is a part of nature's law of growth. It is in truth for the sake of play, and of growth conducted by it, that there is such a thing as a child at all. . . . Play is, in sober truth, the very act and throe of growth.

Growth through play is an example of growth through action. But it is also much more than that: play is the essential part of education. It is nature's prescribed course. School is invaluable in forming the child to meet actual social opportunities and conditions. Without the school he will not grow up to fit our institutions. Without play he will not grow up at all.

Play and Leadership

Teaching is thus a necessary part of play because the play instincts themselves call for it. Children do not inherit baseball any more than they inherit the Lord's Prayer, as George E. Johnson truly says.

The notion that play and teaching are incompatible, that in order to give a child a chance to act out his own nature you must leave him alone, is based on a false idea of the nature of the child and of the relation between play and leadership.

Education—which is the promotion of growth, child culture — will include teaching both in the school and on the playground; but it will never conclude, because teaching is part of the law of growth, that it is the whole of it. It will not omit life itself in order to supply one necessary means of living.

Twenty-seven years ago Joseph Lee, in a book, *Play in Education,* painted a picture of the whole which has served as a guide for innumerable parents, teachers, and play leaders. Out of print for many years, a new issue of this book has just been made available. No revision has been made because none was necessary. *Play in Education* will help you understand today's child, with his fundamental urges and desires and his play needs, and it will help you meet these needs. For now, if ever, it is important that we understand the child, to help him adjust to a world of strain; to make possible for him a normal childhood.

The Great Achieving Instincts

Play is growth under the supervision of the great achieving instincts, the chief of which are hunting, fighting, creation, rhythm, nurture, curiosity, and team play. These form the constant element in the child's life and become the warp of the resulting fabric.

But these instincts are not all equally active all the time. Every one knows that a growing child passes through successive phases.

Childhood is thus divided into different ages, fairly well marked, each dominated by one or more instincts that color for a time the whole process of development.

First there is the period of babyhood, from birth to about three years old, during which the child's life is largely in his relation to his mother. Then comes the dramatic age, from three to six, in which the impulse to impersonate colors almost all of his activity.

These ages are of course not separated by hard and fast lines. They not only shade into each other but they overlap. But though not separated by definite boundaries, these different phases clearly enough exist and are very generally recognized.

"Play is growth under the supervision of the great achieving instincts, the chief of which are hunting, fighting, creating, rhythm, nurture, curiosity, team play. These form the constant element in the child's life and become the warp of the resulting fabric."

In practical dealing with children in their play such recognition is very important.

In short the fact of first importance as regards the child is that he grows, that, like every growing thing, he passes through successive periods, and that period once passed will not return. *Carpe diem*, make hay while the sun shines, strike while the iron is hot—proverbial admonition to timeliness applies with especial force in education. In matters of growth opportunity does not recur.

"In brief there is a tide in the affairs of childhood which, taken at the flood, leads on to Man—and which must be so taken if such destiny is ever to be reached."

The Social Instinct. To the little child, his mother is not merely a part of his environment; she is his world, the medium in which all his acts take place, the atmosphere wherein he lives and moves.

It is in this, his earliest social world, this happy society of two which he is born into, that the child first finds his life.

The social instinct of children of this first age—from birth to three years old—is chiefly toward their elders; their need of association with their contemporaries is as yet but very slight.

An interesting and momentous expression of the social instinct in children of this age is that of language. The sources of this greatest of our institutions are visible in their instinctive play. The essence of conversation, the meeting of two minds, long precedes ability to talk. Mother and child understand one another before any word has been spoken on the one side, or any sensible and articulate syllable upon the other, with a depth and confidence that would require a hundred volumes to explain, and would even then leave the best unwritten.

Always with children, I think, as with other people, the essential thing in conversation is not the conveying of information but the establishing of mutual sympathy and the pleasure of mutual intercourse. That is why children, like their elders, ask questions when they care little about the answers, and when they cannot think of something new to say fall back on something not so new. Endless repetition of the same questions, jokes, even of the same grunts and squeals, attests this perennial desire.

The child is thus a social being from the very start. His mind implies society as truly as his lungs imply air or his stomach food.

Society and solitude, light and shade, activity and rest—such is the law of life for human beings from birth on. . . . To the child as a social creature, a human though not a fussy environment, and especially a mother's understanding and reciprocation, is the first essential.

"There are many ways of simplifying life to a very small child, chief of which is to refrain from complicating it by too many toys, too many people, and too much change of scene. Besides the need of quiet there is the need to organize, to get back where there are a few objects and all of them familiar, to set one's house in order, unify one's world."

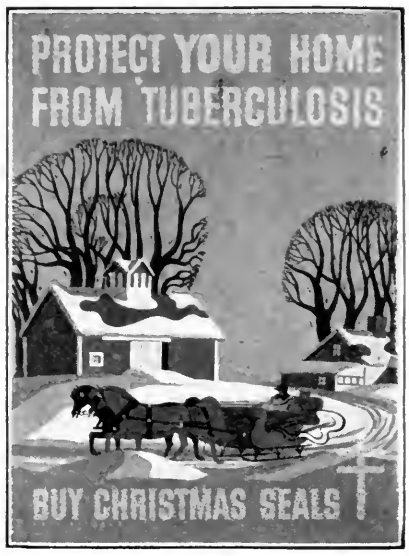
The Manipulating Instinct. If you will walk through the poorer quarters of any city and watch what the smaller children are doing, you will find that three out of every four who are doing anything definite at all — anything beyond running about and squealing or gazing solemnly at the passing show—have taken to themselves a broken bottle or tomato can and are filling it with dirt from the street, tipping it out on the sidewalk or the house steps, and then gathering it up again and repeating the process. Indeed, you will see the same sort of thing going on wherever there are children and material that they can dig or handle. A collateral attraction of the curbstone or the house step is that it is the right height to sit on—for children, when you come to think of it, live in a world that is all tables and floors—what grown-up people call chairs being so high that your legs hang down as a fringe.

What the child with the tomato can is doing is something that all children like to do. And what they like about it is manipulation, the use of the hands in the movement, control and fashioning of outward things. Perverse parents think that the reason children find the gutter so delightful is that they like dirt—especially if they have their good clothes on. But the children who play in this way are mostly too young to appreciate this particular attraction. It is not the dirtiness of the dirt they like; it is the fact that it can be handled, molded, or shoveled up and put into something. What the child wants, and will find if he is not utterly starved of opportunity, is things to work on—something outside of himself that he can control. And in particular he wants material to handle; the hand is the invariable instrument of his desire.

In this manipulating instinct we touch something not merely common to all children but fundamental in the process of their growth. His active instincts find their natural issue in the hand; his mind is focused on it and on what it does. To act is for

him to handle, to manipulate.

And as with action and emotion, so with knowledge also. To know is at first to touch, and for a long time to examine is to handle or pull apart. Through life the real is to mankind the tangible. The doubting Thomas may refuse the testimony of his eyes, but what his hand reports is final fact. To mankind as to the child the hand is at once the executive member and the means both of feeling and of knowing the deepest sense.



We are all of us most literally hand-made. In general the child's first use of the hand is in grasping with it as a whole.

The Wielding Instinct. Then comes the wielding instinct. There are some things too large to swallow and not pre-eminently satisfying to suck. The child finds that it is good simply to take hold of things and shake them. He will seize and brandish any object that is at all suited to the purpose—a spoon, stick, pencil, watch, or block—and become much excited, and look quite fierce, in doing so. Afterwards, well satisfied with the results thus far obtained, he may find banging on the floor or on his tray, or pounding one block on another, desirable variations because of the good resistance encountered and the pleasing sounds produced. Thus emerges the definite instinct to strike things with a stick or weapon of some sort.

Here, I take it, enveloped in these wielding and striking instincts, is the beginning of the use of tools. Man is the tool-bearing animal.

The Instinct to Handle Things. Appearing about the same time as the wielding instinct or a little later, there is a general undifferentiated instinct to handle things—to take hold of them, move them about, feel what they are like. Children like to take sand or gravel in their hand and then tip it out and watch it fall, and will contentedly so occupy themselves for long periods. The manipulation we have noted in the child of the streets or of the sand pile is an instance of the same instinct.

Interwoven with the manipulating, grasping, and wielding instincts is that of possession and control. The receptacle habit, as illustrated in the use of the tin pail or tomato can, represents an impulse toward general dominion over outward things. When the child gets the sand into his pail he can take it where he chooses, do what he likes with it: it is in his power.

The classic object of the undifferentiated handling instinct is the ball, especially of worsted or of hollow rubber so as to be soft and squashy. A special fascination of the ball is that it moves after you let it go. The ball furthermore, is mentally acceptable. This point of being mentally congenial is of importance from the very first in children's play. All activity has of course a mental element, just as all thinking is a kind of action. But besides having this necessary mental dimension in all his acts, the child has a special instinct both to measure and organize his world upon the one hand and to push forward its frontiers on the other — to explore and to assimilate.

So when a child is tipping sand or gravel out of his hand you will often see him stop and examine some little object—a straw or stone. When he tips the dirt out of his tomato can onto the sidewalk he does so partly that he may study it. The sidewalk is his operating table, and you will see him separate out small pebbles or particles of sand and examine them with great attention. A child crawling about the floor will pick up a minute thread from the carpet and look at it a long time and with all his eyes. The value of having two hands and not merely one, like the elephant, is seen in his tearing, dissecting, examining, in this early pursuit of science.

In short the great instinct of curiosity asserts itself almost from the very first. The smallest child is scientist as well as man of action. The hand is servant of the mind as well as of the will; or rather it is now his will toward the outside world to master it not only in the physical but in the mental sense — to get the whole universe into his pail where he can swing it.

"The baby grasps at everything in sight. He not only wants the earth but does not draw the line even at the moon in his prehensile aspirations. And whatever he gets hold of he puts, if possible, in his mouth. He leads, indeed, during the first few months, an emphatically hand-to-mouth existence."

"Childhood is the name of the world's immediate future; of such, and such alone, is the promise of the kingdom of men."—*Walter de la Mare.*

The Constructive Instinct. Some day when the child of this first age (birth to three years old) is playing with a handful of damp sand he squeezes it between his hands and then peeps in and sees that it has kept its shape; and lo! a new era in his life! He has seen a material object marked with his image and superscription: he has stamped his thought upon a fragment of the external world. From that day on, making things will be for him an essential strand of life. The constructive instinct runs thenceforward through the whole of infancy. He will not now be happy unless he can not only handle, wield, and strike, but make.

In this first period the instinct takes a rudimentary form. The mud pie, the classic and aboriginal production, owes its fascination partly perhaps to its gooey consistency, partly to its satisfying response on being spatted on the top with spoon or digger, but chiefly I think to its supreme simplicity of construction. Sand operations are as yet mostly confined to simple piles or pyramids—also much spatted with spoon or shovel — and to digging holes, the latter operation being at first carried on with a forward and back rhythmic motion, both hands at once, like a woman washing clothes, and accompanied by a runic ballad of some sort.

Digging early develops, with a little suggestion, into the cooperative enterprise of tunneling from one hole to another—making "geranium drains," as a child I used to know called these subterranean passages—with much resultant thrill when the two hands meet below the earth. I remember my own first idea of "Sandy Claws" was thus obtained.

Soon the children like to use molds — the tin pail, yielding its standard brown loaf, or shells or box covers, or more elaborate ones producing scalloped cakes.

Every child loves blocks, and should have as many hundred of them as his parents can afford and their house will hold. And there should be a large supply on every playground. The brick-shaped block is best as most practical and least limited by its shape to any special form of edifice. "Building blocks" at this first age is not elaborate. It begins with simple repetition placing one block on another and then another block on that, thus rearing a Tower of Babel — first form of architectural aspiration — as high as envious gods permit. Even before that the blocks are placed simply in a row along the floor.

Do not get impatient with these slow and tentative beginnings, or force the constructive spirit beyond its natural gait. Should music supersede architecture, and the block that was the head of the corner be suddenly diverted in its use to pounding upon that which formed its base as an accompaniment to impromptu martial songs, accept the change as natural and probably well timed. Babies are pretty good self-trainers. They usually know how long to stick at a thing, and if allowed to leave off when they want to they do not get over-trained.

On the other hand children do not need to be constantly diverted as some parents seem to think. They should be given a chance to be absorbed.

Do not be forever meddling, interfering, asking questions, showing them a better way. Give the constructive power in your children scope and elbow room—the temple that it builds is invisible to any eyes but theirs; if you blur and joggle their vision it is lost, and its work in them will remain forever unaccomplished.

In all the material the child will now or later learn to use — sand, blocks, clay, cloth, beads, paper, wood, or raffia — adaptability is the main consideration. It must be plastic to his hand and mind. Not something you have shaped for him, but something he can shape for himself, is what he wants.

Sand is the classic material of childhood because it is the least committed. Sand is the silent comrade who understands, to whom children confide their notions of how the universe should be arranged. There should be sand, a little damped so as to hold its shape, for every child to use; a sand pile in the back yard, a sand box or sand table in the playground, with a cover folded back or other good place for the young Phidias to fashion and set forth his wares.

But whatever the later incarnations of the creative instinct, however wide its subsequent variety of form, its first unfolding, the germ of whatever power it may afterwards attain, is in the child's instinctive molding with his hands. To construct is in these first years to make things with one's hands.

And construction in this first, manual, form must be allowed its scope if the full power is ever to be born. The mental process in all construction is the same. Once a builder, the child may build in many ways and to a wide variety of ends, but

the power must get its first growth in the form that nature has prescribed.

And as of the method, so also of the period of growth. The time to receive an inspiration is when it comes. An instinct must be utilized while it is there, and while the child's nature is plastic to its impress.

After he has learned to walk, and while he is in the balancing business the child takes occasion to carry his proficiency much further than merely walking on the level floor. He likes to walk along a board laid on the ground, as it is still quite a feat to walk such a straight and narrow path.

When he is a little more advanced he likes to get up on the sofa, and rejoices in its lively and disconcerting response to his motions and in the way it pushes his feet up after him when he steps. He stands in the rocking-chair or on a wobbly board or box, and tries how fast he can make it vibrate before catastrophe ensues. Children when they have just learned to walk like running down a bank or slanting board, their feet going, apparently on their own responsibility, out into space before them as they descend. And they will frequently return to this adventure even when disaster has accompanied a first experiment. I have seen a small boy who had lately learned to walk stand up on a toboggan and in that position slide down a slope where many grown people would have found some difficulty. There should be banks or slanting boards, or something else of the cellar door variety, to run down in this manner, as well as to roll or slide on, in every playground to which small children are invited.

As soon as the child can walk he wants to run. From that moment locomotion develops on the two lines of the running, chasing, fighting games on the one hand; and of feats of balance and locomotion on the other, such as balancing on one leg, walking along the tops of fences or on railroad tracks, running across the rocks, skating, dancing, surf-running on a board. But of the two tendencies the more purposeful one, toward the chasing and fighting games, is by far the stronger.

The Period of Make-Believe

As everybody knows, the play of small children —say from two and a half years old to six or thereabouts — is largely in the form of make-believe. They play doll and horse and soldier; sand at their touch turns into pies and houses; blocks become cows and schooners and railroad trains. If you listen to a child busy over his fortification against the waves you may hear him humming to himself a sort of chant; and this epic, often inaudible, is in many children an accompaniment to almost everything they do. Much of the child's life at this age consists of impersonation, directly or through playthings to which the various parts are assigned, and there is no understanding him without knowing what this sort of drama means. Essentially the dramatic impulse in children's play is the impulse to understand their world. Everything for him is alive until the contrary is proved. His sympathetic

There should be things to slide down in every playground to which young children are invited

Photo by Gladys Klein, New York City Park Department

understanding goes out as readily to the wind, the waves, the fire engine, as to the dog or kitten. So also the interesting thing about any object is its life. To know what it is like inside, what it is for itself and when it is at home, how its personality feels when you are it—is the child's great desire. The life in all things is the legitimate object of investigation for a rising young scientist of going-on-four-years-old.

The child's method of study is by impersonation, by putting himself inside the thing he wants to know, being it, and seeing how it feels. What he is doing when he acts mother, horse, engine, blacksmith, bear, is finding out by actual experience what these most interesting playmates really are. His instinct is to grasp the whole, to enter by one sheer leap of intuition into the heart of the object of his study and act out from that.

In getting at the heart of personality the sharing of its action is, indeed, the important method. But the child's reproduction is never merely of actions seen, but always of actions as expressive of the character he feels in them. Not going through the motions but getting inside the person, not being like a steam engine, still less looking like one, but actually being a steam engine, partaking of its experience, is where the fun comes in.

"The child seems often to be guided in his choice of subjects for impersonation by the sheer force of curiosity, the instinct to make acquaintance with the world, unbiased by any ulterior motive. The relation here is one of spiritual kinship to the world at large."

As it is the spirit not the form that governs impersonating play, much laxity in method is to be observed. I heard a boy three and a half years old going "baa, baa" in a plaintive tone of voice. "Hullo," I said: "is that a sheep?" He answered: "I'se not a sheep; I'm a horsie." On the other hand, fierceness in driving away wolves and faithfulness to one's master, as more expressive of the soul, are usually of a high order.

Because of this superiority of spirit over form, costume is always of minor interest. It is the action, not the dress, that counts. As horse, accordingly, you prance, curvette, champ the bit; dark lightning issues from your rolling eye, fire from your distended nostrils. But manes and tails and wings, real ones, why anybody who is half a horse already has these in his soul, whenever in the tossing of the head or in stamping to keep off a fly the spirit calls for them; their physical presentment is a matter of negligible importance.

Even when, in any particular case, there is insistence upon some special mark of outward resemblance—a fur rug for a skin or a pair of pasteboard wings — this is often because such things have become symbolical. I knew, for instance, a boy of three who could become "Mr. McGregor," whose mission in life it was to chase "Peter Rabbit," only when he glared out from the inverted waste-paper basket as through the bars of a helmet, although Mr. McGregor, the original of the part, wears only a skull cap. Not looking like Mr. McGregor but acting as that hero was the thing; you are doing this for your own satisfaction, not to please the audience.

What is true of literalness in your own personal costume also applies to your "support." Toys, things of convenient size and shape to play with, are indeed essential. But it is what you can do with or imagine about them, not what they themselves can do, that is important. Toys, not fizjigs: it is the child's own achievement, not that of the clever man who made the top, that counts. A toy, at this age, is chiefly a peg to hang imagination on. It is the child's alter ego, to whom he assigns the parts that he cannot conveniently assume himself. And literal resemblance to their originals is the last thing he requires in his subordinates. An oblong block will be successively a cow, a sofa, and a railway train, and will discharge each part with perfect satisfaction to its impresario. Too much realism is indeed a disadvantage. If the block had actually been in the likeness of a cow, a sofa, or a railroad train, it would have presented difficulties —not indeed insuperable, but a little daunting at the outset—in its assignment to the other roles.

A doll that could dance the polka and whistle "God Save the King" might be a very good doll for once — perhaps for fifteen minutes on Christmas morning — but after the first fascination of passive enjoyment had passed away she would be fit only for the rag bag or to serve as the subject of an autopsy. A clothespin with a rag tied around it more nearly answers the requirements because, like the American girl, she is not committed to one part in life but is capable of fulfillng any position to which she may be called: mother, duchess, cook or fairy princess, it is all one to her; and thus she holds her own in a world in which one doll in her time plays many parts—and has got to or lose her job.

All the world's a stage to children at this pe-

Courtesy Community Children's Theater, Palo Alto, California

riod. But the home has the best scenario and stage properties. You can there be Abraham Lincoln or Dr. Jones or a fire engine horse with less danger of Philistine interruption than on the playground. The playground can, however, by suggestion, and by taking serious things seriously (refraining, for instance, from asking George Washington half across the Delaware when his mother is coming for him) encourage this most important form of play—an encouragement especially needed when imagination has been stunted by a home suffering from that form of efficiency mania that would sacrifice a mind's development for the sake of a little precocious knowledge of the grown-up world.

"Imagination is the only net in which a world of cause and process and action can be caught. And imagination gets its growth in the dramatic play."

At all events, wherever he is, whether at home or in school or on the playground, whoever has charge of the child should remember that impersonation is during this period a chief and necessary means of growth.

The question of what shall be reproduced is largely a question of what happens to be presented to the children in their daily life. Mother, father, family life; cook, carpenter, railroad train; kitten, dog, or horse — nothing that the child habitually sees before him seems alien to this form of treatment.

A study of the subjects of the child's impersonation during the dramatic age is a study of the directions of his growth. The dramatic impulse is a mold into which almost all his interests are run.

The play of the dramatic impulse occurs at the points where it crosses the other main interests of the child's life. When some day a little girl acts mother for the first time she finds herself in the stream of a deeper satisfaction than when she was a panther or the master of a ship—though these were also good. Her dolls she finds standing, like Diana at the crossways, where the dramatic impulse crosses the great instinct of maternity. So the boy finds Launcelot with horse and shining armor awaiting him at the point where the ancient military road comes in. Back of the dancing, social and constructive dramatizations — of ring-around-a-rosy and mud pies—stand the social and creative instincts and the great

"The only way to belong is to belong; and the only way to develop this faculty is by belonging. The child in whom the belonging instinct has not been exercised according to its nature will always lack the power of expressing it. The instinct itself will atrophy. The family, the state, will be left out of him, or only partially developed."

instinct of rhythm. The stock characters of the child's world are types, ideal forms in which the great constituent instincts of humanity appear to him and take him by the hand.

An important part of the child's play now comes at the intersection of the dramatic with the constructive instinct. The child is no longer content merely to see the sand stick together in the form he gave it—it must have a significant coherence. The hole he digs must be a mine, a subway, or a secret passage; the sandpile is a church or theater; blocks form houses, with real stairs and other modern conveniences—prominent among which in my own case was the "rat-cellar" with which building operations always began, and which, according to my notions, no family should be without. He now likes to surround his houses with a garden, smooth, spacious, and well protected by a wall, with vistas of trees, and stately walks marked off with shells or stones. Whatever comes within reach is pressed into the service, on condition that it will "speak up and be somebody."

In general the subjects of the dramatic impulse, and of all a child's play for that matter, are expressive of his main relations, present or to come, as to war, maternity, the family. But how is it with horses, dogs, and kittens — especially with the lions, tigers, and other friends already mentioned —who live in Noah's ark or behind the evergreen hedge and in the dark corner of the entry? How with the ship we built upon the stairs, with the wolves and Indians who, as I well remember, were accustomed to jump out in droves from behind the stone wall when one was riding by—on a short swing in the play room? How do they fit in with this theory of main relations?

As to animals in general—even the bears and elephants one never saw—these are members in full standing if not of the family, at least of the child's world—poor relations, perhaps, if not main relations.

When the play is of fairies, kings, and giants, it serves, as stories later serve, to project the mind into regions that are its own by virtue of knowing how to long for them. The relation here fulfilled is that of the child to what belongs to him, not now as a child, nor perhaps ever as an individual, but as the blossom of a race that inherits the earth.

Finally the child seems often to be directed in his choice of subjects for impersonation by the sheer force of curiosity, the instinct to make acquaintance with the world, unbiased by any ulterior motive. The relation here is one of spiritual kinship to the world at large.

Such are the subjects of impersonation. They radiate out along the main lines of growth — of fighting, nurture, rhythm, and social membership, of creation and curiosity. And upon these radii, by means of this activity, proceeds the growth of the child of the dramatic age.

The Child and the Family

All their dramatic play is social in a sense; they are true citizens of the world, and every object that interests them is their friend and playmate.

But children are also social in a more special manner. It is no accident that so much of their play centers in the family.

Child and family are correlative — parts of a single whole. They grew together and are in truth but one phenomenon. It was the rise of the family that made infancy possible — that long period of helpfulness in a world of internecine competition. Without it there could never have been a child at all. He is the creature of this institution as the fish is the creature of the sea, the bird of the air; and his every thought and tendency has reference to it. So when a child acts father or mother for an afternoon he not only experiences an interesting personality, but he sees an all enveloping relation from the other side, enters more intimately into that primal social unit of which he is a product and a part.

"It is by hospitality of mind, by comradeship, by a bonhomie as yet wholly trustful and unchilled, not only toward his fellow humans but toward birds and beasts and bits of wood or stone, toward grass and trees and brooks and furniture, that the child conquers the secrets of the physical world as well as the hearts of those about him."

Social membership, which thus has its first growth in the inner circle of the home, is the great moralizing influence in our lives, the source of obligation and self-sacrifice. The mark of all morality is subordination. Surrender to something greater than one's self is of the essence of the spiritual life — of all life, for there are not two kinds.

And the subordination most necessary to health in human beings is this of social membership. It is not enough to be given to your art or business. You must be subject also to your parents, your city, your community.

The precocious acquirement of knowledge is a process by which one thing done badly at the

wrong time takes the place of two things that might each have been done well when the time was ripe for it. The way to cultivate a child or any growing thing is to help it as it is growing now, not to do what would help it at some other time. Timeliness, as Emerson said, is the lesson of the garden, and it would be a blessed thing if we would apply this lesson to plants whose growth is more important than that even of roses or potatoes.

"It is through the child's membership in the family that the citizen in him gets his deepest growth. The instinct of children of this age is not mistaken. The home is the natural habitat of the human young, of the child's soul even more than of his body, the moral center around which he is formed."

The Society of Contemporaries

But the family is not the only social object of children of the dramatic age. There is also the society of their contemporaries. The child of the preceding period—that is until he approaches three years old—has little social sense toward his equals. At those functions at which a hostess aged some two years is at home to her friends and their respective chaperons, you will see one child crawl over another without the slightest sense of encountering anything more than a physical impediment. Or he will abstract a plaything from the hand of another child in perfect unconsciousness of doing anything unkind. He is not selfish, he is simply oblivious of the other's existence as anything more than a physical object in the landscape. He sees something he wants, in a convenient place, and takes it as he would take it off a cushion or a chair. A child below three years old will sometimes, it is true, show an interest in his contemporaries, as in other flora and fauna of his environment, or even a little more than toward the rest. But it is an interest that does not strongly impel to any common enterprise or often survive his natural absorption in his own pursuits.

But at somewhere about the age of three there comes a change. The child now seeks the society of other children, and begins not merely to like to have them round but to cooperate with them. The children now join together in their building operations; their dolls form a visiting acquaintance; they themselves form households, or armies for the expulsion of the invader; or present George Washington, with a select group of his leading generals, looking sternly out upon his country's foes.

It is very important that this new social tendency should have its way. He is now among his equals, and after the first shock of finding himself seriously opposed he enjoys the experience.

The mere coming together—learning, as Goethe put it, to look level as well as up or down—is an essential part of any form of child-gardening that can by any possibility succeed.

Courtesy Madison Square Boys Club

Very characteristic of the play of this age is the ring game, and very significant.

Children in the ring games, as in the family relation, are in the direct exercise of the belonging instinct, which is not an impulse to think about other people, or to feel their interests in an altruistic way, but an impulse to think and feel as the social body of which you and they are parts — to have the soul of it in you and act out from that.

Except as he is

member, citizen, the child will lack the chief basis of morality. He will scarce be human, will miss the most precious part of his inheritance.

"Those who desire their children to have the enlargement of the great world of art will do well to encourage those plays in which, through bodily motion, the soul and radiating center of all the arts gets established in them and entwined with all the deepest elements of their growth."

And the time for this development is now, when the instinct clearly calls for exercise. Our answer to this call will determine the child's power of membership, the extent to which, so far as he is concerned, the state or family or church or any social organism shall exist.

The Importance of Rhythm

During the dramatic age there is rhythm not only in their games, but in almost everything the children do.

Pat-a-cake itself is the beginning of a new manifestation of the rhythmic impulse, combining as it does rhythm of motion and rhythm of sound — dancing, music, poetry, and social intercourse — all in one. Many, and highly satisfactory to the youthful poet and dramatist, are the games of this class, such as rock-a-by-baby, ride a cock horse, I had a little hobby horse, this little pig went to market.

Grown people, it must be admitted, have an essential part in the development of this whole class of song and movement games. The child knows nothing of pigs going to market, of adventures with a hobbyhorse, or of ladies with bells on their toes, until somebody instructs him in such matters. But he is nevertheless responsible for these manifestations as the public is always responsible for the sort of entertainment it receives. He and his instinctive predilections constitute the demand which the inventions of his elders strive to satisfy. These jingles first appear in the response of grown people to the child's rhythmic "talk." They begin by saying "gaa-gaa-gaa-gaa" after him, following his accent and gesture, as an instinctive sign that this is a responsive world and that his effort was noticed and understood.

After a time, when the main stem of rhythm—with its combined expression in drama, dance, and song—takes definite form in the ring game, the instinct throws off a branch, combining song and story, but without a dance accompaniment — from which branch again, a little later on, another sub-branch, the story set only to the rhythmic jingle but without a tune, again separates. (The final separation, giving us the story without rhythm, comes at a later stage.) There thus appear the distinctly literary—as distinguished from the musical and athletic—forms of rhythm, so well illustrated in the selected wisdom of Mother Goose.

"It is the supreme seriousness of play that gives it its educational importance. The question is not of learning, nor yet of power, but of character. The test of a true educational experience is that it leaves a larger personality behind. It is only in his play that the child's whole power is called forth."

The sound is the important thing. As the successors of gaa-gaa-gaa-gaa, their meaning to the child is necessarily only a little less vague than that of the lyrics that they have superseded. Their merit is in that they are of marked and varied rhythm, so married to the words that the two inevitably stick together and stick in the memory as a permanent possession and a means of further assimilation. What they mainly do for the child is to give him the freedom of the world of rhythm, teach him the first paces of the mind, the varying gaits of thought and action. It is an important enlargement of one's world to be made free of a variety of meters, to be enabled to think and act in trochee, dactyl, or iambus, as the spirit moves, and to enter into the feelings of others who do the same.

A special manifestation of the rhythmic impulse during the dramatic age is in the popularity of the swing, a popularity universal and extraordinary, first attaching to the paternally supplied apparatus for

> Swing, swong, the days are long,
> Johnnie shall have a new master,

but soon applying to the familiar and more generally available arrangement of rope and board. Children, if permitted to do so, will swing for almost any length of time.

I believe that the chief attraction of the swing is in its satisfaction of the sense of rhythm. It fulfills the rhythmic impulse in a special form that is very deep in us, namely, that of the perpetually recurring antitheses. Forward and backward—up and down — society and solitude — exertion and repose — Republican, Democrat — Tweedledum, Tweedledee — you can go on forever with this alternation.

The adoption of song and rhythmic motion in the ring game shows the ancient partners, rhythm and the team sense, at their time-honored

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Community Centers Aid the War Effort

"YOUR SOCIAL CENTERS ARE WAR SERVICE STATIONS AND INFORMATION CENTERS," reads the Social Center Directory issued by the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in listing the addresses and telephone numbers of the city's twenty-one school centers. And the emphasis being laid by the Department on the place of the social center in the war effort is indicated in the announcement made in the directory of special classes designed to help in winning the war.

The announcement reads as follows:

HELP WIN THE WAR ON THE HOME FRONT

CONSERVE MATERIALS *Cloth, Wood Are Needed to Win the War*

Sew clothes for your children and your family.
Remodel old coats and dresses into attractive, modern garments.
Reknit old sweaters into socks, caps, and mittens.
Learn to be a "handy man" with hammer and nails.

GIVE SERVICE *Keep Yourself and Your Family Well and Strong*

EAT the right kind of food—Attend a Red Cross Nutrition Course to learn how to buy the best and the most food with your dollar.

EXERCISE regularly—Join a gymnasium group, a class in boxing, dancing, wrestling; play basketball, volleyball; join a hiking club.

RELAX from the strain and worry of the day—Enjoy an evening of social recreation with friends and neighbors.

AVOID ILLNESS—Learn to check colds and illness at the start. Join a Red Cross course in Home Care of the Sick.

GIVE SERVICE *Social Centers are War Service Stations*

Red Cross Knitting and Sewing—Scrap Collecting—Bond and Stamp Sales—Air Raid Warden Meetings—Information on War Regulations.

CARE FOR OUR CHILDREN *They Are the Citizens of the New World We Are Fighting for*

The Social Centers conduct classes, clubs, and play activities for your sons and daughters after school and evenings.

CHERISH CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Continue your study at a social center class. Be intelligent about public affairs. Take part in the life of your community through the social center activities.

Special Classes

At one of the centers a Layman's Aviation Class for Men and Women, which started October 28, 1942, is being conducted once a week from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. The course, which consists of eight lessons, is taught by a government trained, licensed pilot. The content of the course is indicated by the questions asked in the announcement: "Do you know what keeps a plane in the air?" "Do you know how a pilot operates his plane?" "Can you recognize the different types of planes?" "Do you know about traffic laws of the air?"

At the same center the Red Cross is offering a course in nutrition under the leadership of expert dieticians.

Last summer, cities all over the country adapted their playground programs to meet wartime needs. Many of these same communities are doubtless expanding and changing their indoor community center programs to aid the war effort. We want to know how you are serving in the emergency. Won't you send us this information?

When Schools Are Used as Community Centers

The National Recreation Association will be glad to receive from recreation departments and other groups conducting recreation centers in school buildings copies of the policies, rules and regulations governing the use of such buildings.

JUST AT THIS TIME of the year when the community center program is in operation, recreation officials are concerned with the administrative problems involved in the use of school buildings as community centers.

The plan of cooperation between the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation and the Board of Education in the use of school buildings as community centers and for other recreational purposes will be of interest:

Any use of school buildings for recreational purposes after school hours is granted through the Department of Parks and Recreation. Any organization or group of people in the city of Detroit is eligible to use school buildings for recreational purposes provided there is compliance with the rules and regulations laid down by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

If the building is to be used for educational purposes, the application is made directly to the Board of Education.

In most of the activities the Department of Parks and Recreation furnishes the supervision. Where an association wishes to hold a meeting in the auditorium, or a parochial school asks permission to have a school basketball game in the gymnasium, no supervision is assigned, but some reliable person in the group is held responsible for the activity.

In the case of damage to the building while it is being used, a report is immediately made out. One copy is sent to the Board of Education and one copy to the Department of Parks and Recreation. Where the group is held responsible for the damage, the cost of the damage is paid to the Board of Education by the Department of Parks and Recreation or the group.

Public school buildings used by the Department of Parks and Recreation for recreation activities throughout the year are requisitioned in the following manner: Requisitions covering schools desired are sent to the Board of Education. These requisitions cover the gymnasium, playroom, kindergarten, room for handcraft, aircraft, art room and others; and hours, days, and similar information. Copies are retained for the records of the Department of Parks and Recreation. When the school is available, a written permit is received from the Board of Education indicating the charge for service which is determined by the Board in accordance with the engineer, janitor, and bath attendant wage scale. A copy of the permit is sent by the Board of Education to each school, which informs

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Careful planning is making it possible to utilize for community purposes an increasing number of America's school buildings

Courtesy The American School and University

What They Say About Recreation

"THE TRAINING of the athletic field, which produces in a superlative degree the attributes of fortitude, self-control, resolution, courage, mental agility, and, of course, physical development, is one completely fundamental to an efficient soldiery."—*General Douglas MacArthur.*

"We must not forget that if we do not provide organizations that are social, moral, and beneficial, young people will invariably drift into gangs and cliques of their own creation. They have to be skillfully guided into the more formal social activities."—*William S. Sadler* in *Piloting Modern Youth.*

"Youth needs in these times the moral equivalent of adventure. . . . It is that instinctive yearning in the heart of youth to do and be recognized for doing those things which evoke social and self approval."—*Hon. Robert H. Scott* in *The Tax Digest* for September 1942.

"A sport is a game or some form of physical exercise done for the fun of it. Because it gives you pleasure. . . . Experience has convinced me that sports or games played in the open air are more beneficial than indoor games and sports. But indoor sports are vastly better than no sports at all."—*John Tunis* in *Sport for the Fun of It.*

"Without morale at home we cannot maintain morale in the plant and in the service. Sports, games, and recreations are vital builders of this morale; they build for the defense of today and for a better tomorrow."—*Wilson M. Ranck.*

"We may be sure of this: The individual may go down, but the people will go forward. They will climb and fall and lose ground, but never all the ground. Leaders will weaken and pass but new ones will take their places and humanity will go forward and will not fail."—*Joy Elmer Morgan.*

"The ability to play should be cultivated as a valuable asset for what it would add not only to the individual's ability to enjoy leisure and life in general, but also to his mental health and his ability to adjust to all sorts of situations."—*Dr. D. A. Thom.*

In a special message to Congress the President of the United States, in listing certain rights, gave emphasis to the right to "rest, recreation and adventure, the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization."

"Through planned leisure art may be restored to the amateurs and a real folk art may emerge. This will make for a happier people."—*George Hjelte* in *Administration of Public Recreation.*

"Home is coming to mean more and more to children as the days pass. Fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, are working together, having fun together, facing life together. . . . War loses its terror if there are love and tenderness and understanding to combat it."—From *Child Life,* July 1942.

"Give yourself an extra generous injection of wholesome fun to balance the extra strain of wartime. . . . It is certain you can relieve the daily grind and make a more vigorous contribution to winning the war."—*Dr. Victor G. Heiser.*

"We cannot win the war with work alone. Work demands rest . . . and wholesome recreation."—*Dr. Andrew Ley,* Northwestern University.

"In its truest form the art of city building is the art of creating the kind of environment needed to produce and maintain human values."—*Thomas Adams.*

"Recreation is no longer considered to be among the superfluities of life, but is one of the primal essentials for the development of healthy, well-rounded, balanced personalities."—*Clara Bassett* in *Mental Hygiene in the Community.*

"What a sad situation it would be if we could carry on park and playground programs only in times of depression!"—*Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia.*

"Any genuine culture must rest upon an unaffected preference for the fine, strong, true, mature and beautiful, and in music these preferences may be cultivated in connection with the simplest as well as the more complex elements of the art."—*Will Earhart* in *Our Homes.*

Cincinnati's 200-Acre Recreation Field

By TAM DEERING
Director of Recreation
Cincinnati, Ohio

THE MILLION DOLLAR Airport Recreation Field in Ohio's second city is salvage from the decade of depression. Had it not been for the hunger of thousands of men and the dearth of work it is not likely that approval could have been obtained in Cincinnati for this type of development. When an additional thousand men had to be given work in the month of December, 1933, with the inauguration of C.W.A., the Recreation Commission saw its opportunity. It leased the 200-acre portion of the municipal Airport farthest from the hangars—a sink hole which had long lain idle as a flood water area nine feet below the level of the flying field.

Urged even by recreation leaders to construct another "sure fire" golf course on the 200-acre area, the Commission held to its purpose to blaze a new trail. The new interest in bicycling everywhere suggested the possibilities of a fifteen or twenty mile trail as planned, or even a four and a half mile trail such as was actually constructed. The prevalence of recreation illiteracy among the people suggested the possibilities of a "sportseteria" designed to attract the interest of the typical American—who has never learned to play.

Even before it started, the project was rejected by those in authority, but when no other department could take the additional thousand men, the Recreation Commission was allowed to put them to work with mules and wagons and shovels. In midwinter, they moved enough earth to lift thirty acres of the proposed playfield two feet above its former level. This was the site chosen for the buildings and night-lighted facilities to insure their being on dry land in ordinary flood times when the other 170 acres would be covered with water.

Difficulties Pile Up

Passers-by insisted that the playfield was the premiere of all boon-doggling projects. So many criticized during the ensuing years, as project followed project, and so few had confidence in the undertaking that even the head of the local F.E.R.A., which was supplying the Federal labor, gravely inquired whether anyone would ever use the facilities and whether it might not be wiser to drop the undertaking!

The authorities again and again rejected proposed additional projects and were persuaded only when they had no other possibility of providing employment.

The flood of 1937 threatened to be the end of the Airport Playfield scheme. It destroyed the sixteen tennis courts and injured other improvements. Matters reached a crisis. Public opinion rose as high as the thirty-five feet of flood waters that covered the area! The verdict was that the very idea of the playfield should be sunk as deep as the 200-acre field. But fortunately the Recreation

A young play leader takes a mean cut at the ball and—well, it's on its way!

Commission had conceived the idea of converting the entire 200 acres into a beautiful turf. When the Commission bought several tons of grass seed, the largest order ever cleared through the Purchasing Division, there were angry protests from prudent householders who had confined all their grass seed purchases to ounces. The City Hall rocked somewhat from the force of the outcries, but when all the grass seed was found to be enscribed in the WPA project as sponsor's contribution, the project rolled on once more.

Sown in October, 1936, the seed outgrew the storm of criticism which followed the destruction of the great flood. The grass survived the waters and grew into a beautiful meadow where formerly had stood 200 acres of ugly horseweeds fifteen feet high.

Capitalizing on a bit of popular appreciation of the attractive landscape, the Recreation Commission struck hard to win a new improvement project. It was successful, but a year later in January, 1938, when the project was in full swing, the tide of complaints had risen so high that the authorities urged the Recreation Commission to "drop the whole business and get away from the area. No one will ever use it. Why, it's seven miles from downtown! Everybody is against it. It's the worst thing you've ever done!" It seemed that the end had come, but again the Commission had good luck. It was found that once a WPA project was under way it was difficult to stop it! The Commission decided to risk no further delay, and although the improvements planned were only half completed, the area was opened for play three months later, in April 1938.

The Commission itself was surprised by what followed. Asked to approve the purchase of 100 bicycles, it cut the order to twenty and expressed concern lest bicycling be merely a fad. Ultimately 260 were purchased and the people took to them eagerly, standing in line to get a chance to ride over the dirt trails on a Sunday afternoon. From the opening date, there was play in each of the different sports as soon as facilities were completed.

Finally — Success!

The most dramatic episode in the long unfolding of the playfield project came three months later. It was a warm summer evening in July when for the first time the field was flooded with the 200,000 watt night-lighting system. There was no ceremony, nor was there any need of such.

The length of the hundred-foot-wide roadway parking area on the field below was crowded with the automobiles of people who were at play everywhere under the lights. The length of the mile-long Beechmont Avenue which stands twenty feet above the field was crowded with the cars of citizens who stopped only to watch the fun. Those below expressed their delight in laughter. Those above were amazed. They had been sure that adults at play were adults at night clubs, sitting at the radio, at the movies, at the ball game or just sitting. Now they were astonished to discover that great numbers of adults can enjoy themselves playing simple games. They heard the gay laughter that burst forth from a family group at table tennis. They saw women bicycling who had not done so since the gay nineties. They saw young people riding tandem, old men at horseshoes, swarms of adults of all ages playing tennis, archery and other sports. And they believed what they saw!

Every night thereafter for months the long queue of automobiles appeared on the upper level. The players gathered below. What went on in the minds of the players was as varied as the groups. Dreams of vacations at the beach or mountains, which the dreamers knew could never be, came true on the sports field at the Airport. The "country club" came to the people. The ability of people to entertain themselves at simple things, something which seemed to have vanished, came alive again. But not for any one group. Some arrived by street car, by bus, or on foot; others were driven by chauffeurs. Packard cars were parked alongside Model "T's." Every section of the city and the widest range of incomes were represented.

The "democratic way," true to its best traditions, was in evidence in every activity on the 200-acre area. If an individual wished to remain by himself, he played "solitaire," or with his "buddy," family, or particular group. If his nature was gregarious, he found plenty of opportunity to get acquainted and to share in mass play. From the comments made by thousands of players it was obvious that Cincinnati had a testing ground for an important social experiment in the field of municipal recreation.

"It is just as essential to keep up the bodily health, strength, and balance of our people at home as to do the same for the armed forces of the United States."—*Mayor James G. Stewart.*

It Pays Its Way

For some people, the most eloquent proof of the public's

Mayor James G. Stewart patronizes Cincinnati's Airport Playfield and paddles his own canoe!

acceptance of this new type of municipal service will be found in the fact that it has paid its own way every year.

The record of receipts is as follows: 1938—$11,400; 1939—$22,700; 1940—$30,400; 1941—$50,500; 1942—$60,000 (estimated). The relative standing of each activity in terms of receipts is as follows:

Refectory (operated by Recreation Commission employees)
Bicycles (250 of them)
Golf Driving Range (Tee—600 feet in length with enclosed 350 yard field)
Eighteen-hole Tom Thumb Golf Course
Playhouse
Archery (8 targets)
Tennis Courts (22 courts)
Beginners' Golf Course (18 holes on thirty acres)
Table Tennis (20 tables)
Badminton (10 courts)
Shuffleboard (20 lanes)
Canoeing (3 lakes—12 acres of surface when completed)
Picnicking (20 acres)
Baseball (2 diamonds)
Softball (2 diamonds)
Horseshoes (6 courts)
Soccer (1 field)
Croquet and Roque (4 courts)
Volleyball (20 courts)
Casting
Giant Checkers (3 courts)
Children's Playground
Gardening (100 acres)
Ceramics Guild
Other arts and crafts

The eight last named activities produce no receipts, and other receipts are applied to the cost of supervision and maintenance of the area.

But the business of collecting millions of nickels and dimes is only an incident. It was not entered into as a matter of choice but because of necessity, on the supposition that there was no other way of financing the undertaking.

The Fourteen Points

The real purpose of the Recreation Commission in constructing the sports field can be set forth in these fourteen objectives:

1. A recreation field with abundant facilities, easily accessible to all
2. Games for adults on the "cafeteria style"
3. A place where the whole family can play together
4. Recreation for groups—industrial, social, or civic
5. Sports suitable for co-recreational groups, especially youth
6. Games for those of advanced age
7. No waiting in order to play
8. Supervision of children's play in order to accommodate parents at play
9. Emphasis on participation and minimizing "spectatoritis"
10. Emphasis on wholesome, good times together, not on winning teams
11. A sports center for adults that pays its own way
12. An environment of beauty in which to play
13. Bicycling, with miles of trails but no contact with motors
14. Night-lighted recreation for those who cannot play by day or those who cannot endure the heat

The Method

To accomplish these purposes the Recreation Commission has directed its services toward the beginner. All necessary paraphernalia is provided

The humble hot dog joins up for the duration as a sure-fire morale builder for civilians and service men—and don't forget the mustard!

so that the player need bring only himself. Free instruction is provided when desired by the individual or special group. Attendants seek to release the novice from his feeling of shyness and awkwardness. They try to draw him into playing the sport where he will feel most at ease.

Different approaches are tried out with individuals and groups. A special effort is made to make adjustment to the needs of the soldier and sailor. Men of the armed forces are drawn into play with civilians. There are overnight accommodations at the Playhouse for 25 cents. They engage in all sports free of charge.

The hundred thousand war workers in the metropolitan area are taken into account. Services are varied to meet the needs of different shifts—day, swing, and graveyard. Consideration is given to their need for an offset in their leisure time to the monotonous, repetitive processes of the assembly line. Abundant opportunity is afforded them for fresh air, sunshine, exercise in the open, and for expression of those talents which are denied any outlet in their jobs.

Special accommodations are made for large commercial or industrial concerns to facilitate annual picnics. Over a period of four years the city's largest department store has used the Airport Playfield for its employee party. The average number attending has exceeded 2,000, yet the regular service to the public has not been interrupted. Above all, the aim is to create an atmosphere most conducive to making the sports field Cincinnati's finest "melting pot."

"Tethered" Landscaping

In laying out and designing the Airport Recreation Field there were certain fixed limitations. The lease limits tenure to five-year terms, subject to the control of Council. All improvements must have the approval of the Director of Public Utilities, who has charge of the municipal airport, and

the City Manager. Lighting poles and buildings must be within a short distance of Beechmont Avenue, the boundary line farthest from the landing field. No excavation may be made deeper than a few inches.

Only in the light of these limitations is it possible to understand certain elements in the design. For example, the restriction against excavation made it necesssary to "haul the lakes in" in the form of 45,000 cubic yards of fill to create the lake shores, and to pump the water over the top of the twenty foot levee to supply the lakes.

Beauty with Flexibility

The sports field was designed on a functional basis. Design had always to allow for adjustments to meet current human interests. The field was to serve a wide variety of individual and group recreational interests. These had to be anticipated because there was no comparable facility in the knowledge of those who conceived the pattern. Therefore, great care was taken in the location of the permanent improvements to allow the maximum flexibility for details. This procedure was highly successful. The history of the development will show that very little has had to be undone while administration experimented and tried out public response to a wide variety of facilities. The first step, which was to convert the entire 200 acres into a well-kept meadow of blue grass, proved to be of inestimable worth.

The Airport Playfield serves all groups within the community. It is not primarily for the family, but is well suited to its wartime needs; it is not primarily for men in uniform but helps draw them into play with civilians; it is not primarily for war workers, but serves them well; it is not primarily for young people, but is ideal for co-recreation.

The necessity of making all construction on the work relief program and of making the most of little is best illustrated by the construction of the children's playground and swimming pool on the sports field. It was so located as to make possible the use of a privately-owned, adjoining, fireproof, permanent structure admirably suited to become the shelter building, two years in advance of the purchase of the same at 30 per cent of its original cost.

The manner in which liabilities have been turned into assets is illustrated by the story of the community gardens. The Recreation Commission made available for gardening a considerable portion of its 200 acres for several years while it negotiated for an additional hundred acres. Unable to get possession of the additional property on a permanent basis because the authorities did not want large numbers of players near the Airport landing field, the Commission secured the area on a year-to-year basis and established the Community Gardens on the buffer area. Several hundred gardeners, under the supervision of the Community Gardens Association, have harvested approximately $25,000 worth of vegetables each year for nearly a decade, while at the same time eliminating the eyesore which otherwise would stand adjoining the sports field.

Part of a Broad Plan

The Airport sports field has never been allowed to take the place of other elements in the municipal recreation system of Cincinnati. Since the commencement of work on it in 1933 there have been created the following: 20 neighborhood playgrounds averaging 11 acres in size; 5 playfields; 100 ball diamonds; 120 tennis courts; a golf course; Cincinnati's first day camp; the first municipal recreation building suitable for a community center; and the first regulation outdoor swimming pool. In a ten year period the total areas under the control of the Recreation Commission have been increased from 358 to more than 1,000 acres, all of which have been under improvement for many different types of facilities.

The development of the whole recreation system has been kept in balance, while no operating funds drawn from tax sources have ever been spent on the Airport sports field. The Airport field is only one item in a many sided concept for the service of a great metropolitan area in Ohio and Kentucky. The Recreation Commission has been severely limited in its operating budget derived from taxes, but it has contrived to make improvements running into many millions of dollars in the past decade by utilizing three administration devices: the leasing or transferring of other publicly-owned areas; the local and Federal work relief program; and the increase of its earnings on an average of $10,000 annually.

In taking the initiative along these lines, the Commission has been moved by the conviction that a great modern city must be something more than factories and shops and shipping lines; that it must render other services than collecting waste, pre-

venting fires, and protecting lives. The city of today and tomorrow must provide for the people's leisure. This is no luxury item; it is a matter of stern necessity. It is the means of replacement of certain elements that have been lost for most of those who live in the city—elements as vital to community life as vitamins to the body. They have been lost in the brief course of a few decades while our people were being uprooted from the farms and cooped up in factories, offices, and on fifty-foot lots. In this process the people's leisure has been exploited. Their opportunity to create has been largely lost. Their chance to do things for themselves has been replaced with a seat in the bleachers, at the movie, or beside the radio.

What's Ahead?

The Airport Playfield of 200 acres is only a fragment of a proposed 1,500-acre layout. This would provide for hiking, bridle, and bicycling trails through fields, hills and dales; for water sports on the Little Miami and Ohio Rivers; for camping and picnicking; for wood, metal, ceramics, and other crafts; for the wide variety of the arts and sciences; and for other work and play activities suited to the varied interests, capabilities and skills of a million people.

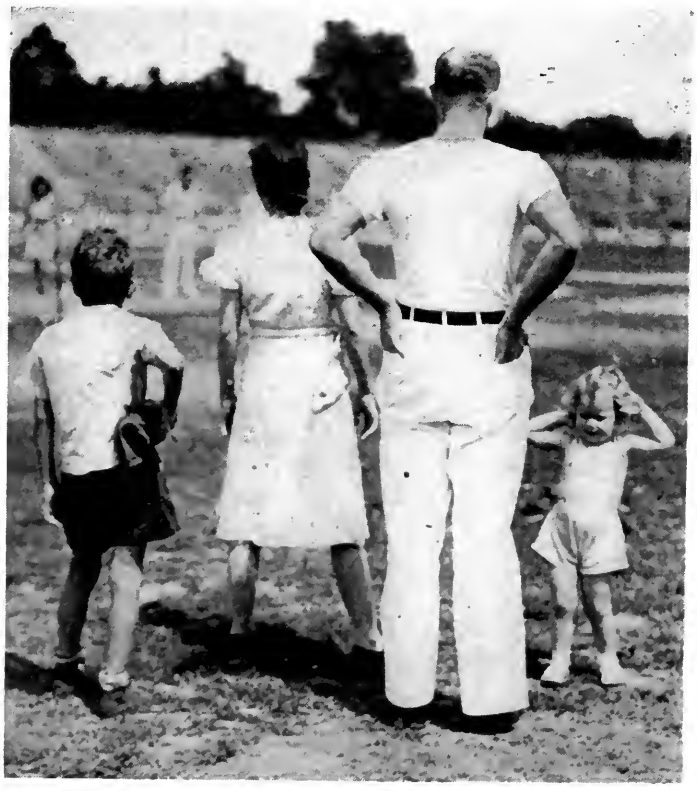
Another fragment of the contemplated development is to be seen in the beautiful 235-acre California Day Camp and Golf Course three miles away. Conceived ten years ago, innumerable attempts have been made by the Recreation Commission to create at least the outlines of the whole, but to date these efforts have been unavailing.

In 1933, the Commission adopted the plan to acquire the entire area as one of its major undertakings. The same year, the Commission leased the Water Works area for twenty-five years, and began construction of the California Golf Course and Day Camp.

In 1935, the Commission attempted to acquire a 1,000-acre riverfront property which would link together the Airport Playfield and the California area. The purchase money was available as a $200,000 gift for parks and playgrounds, but the Commission could not win the necessary support from the Cincinnati Board of Park Commissioners or the Finance Committee of Council. In 1937 and 1941, the second and third attempts were made. At this time the Commission is planning a fourth attempt.

Considered against the background of what might be, the Airport Playfield is only the starting point. As yet it does not go far. Already the 200 acres are overcrowded. The cyclists can only go round and round. The skyline trail along the top of the dyke is denied them. The twenty mile trip along the Little Miami and the Ohio, through the woodlands and over the picturesque hills with their magnificent scenic points, is only a dream. As yet, there is no chance for hunting with bow and arrow and no good fishing in the streams.

Hundreds of Cincinnatians make the Playfield their headquarters for family fun



"Cincinnati's Sportseteria served 66% more people in 1941 than in 1940, which in turn had shown a 35% increase in service over 1939; while 1939 had shown an increase of 100% over that of 1938, the first year of operation. The increased attendance was directly due to the increased facilities and service made available for the first time in 1941, as had been true of the preceding years. The Airport Playfield continued to serve almost every type of economic and social group in the city. . . ."—From 15th Annual Recreation Report.

Strategy for a United Front

These suggestions for ways in which local communities can combine forces to meet the problem of rapidly growing delinquency were prepared by the Special Review Committee of the Chicago Recreation Commission for presentation at the city-wide conference held September 22, 1942, to discuss the findings of the report, *Recreation and Delinquency,* recently published by the Commission. Copies of this report are available at $1.50 each from Frederick Rex, Municipal Reference Librarian, City Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

FORESTALLING Delinquency Calls for Team Work by the Total Community. It is not the job of recreational agencies alone. It requires also the united cooperation of schools, churches, homes, and business interests, as well as courts and law enforcement. It demands pooling the thoughtful support of the total community citizenship.

The Moment Is Ripe for Effective Action. Total communities are now uniting in Civilian Defense. Citizens are accepting responsibilities. In that same spirit youth can also now be given its part and can achieve dignity in work to promote the general welfare. The physical fitness program, the morale program, the salvage program, and especially Chicago's own American Youth Reserves program, are some of the new instruments already available for this purpose. They can be put into effect before the tide toward delinquency mounts to a flood.

There Are Certain Definite Things to Do Now. It is urged that communities, districts, and blocks now organized for Civilian Defense make a campaign to arouse public opinion to the threat of delinquency and put that public opinion actively to work. The community, by accepting responsibility, will set an example for youth similarly to accept its responsibilities. To this end your committee makes the following suggestions:

1. **Inspect your community recreational institutions:** parks, playgrounds, community centers of all kinds. Examine their day-to-day programs. Encourage and stimulate them to make those programs more constructively attractive, more adventurous, fresh, novel, glamorous. Do not let them grow stale with the "same old stuff."

   Remember that the boy escapes from a dull play center into the street just as his father escapes from a dull work place into the tavern. He wants excitement, new experiences.

2. **Work with your public servants:** your police; your school authorities; your court and truant officers; your social agencies and churches. Team up with them. Help them develop constructive ways for youth to keep busy as partners in every patriotic and community cause, thereby earning social status and recognition.

   The citizens of Chicago have elected their own block captains in charge of community health and property protections. The plan has worked out very successfully. Possibly the time has now come similarly to elect a block mother as a companion co-worker with the block captain, to help organize each community's social protections. Her maternal sympathy and understanding might spread, city-wide, a pattern of assigning to youth definite service duties and responsibilities, in cooperation with all the social agencies of every section of our city. One of her functions might also be to secure for those youth community appreciation of the services they might render.

   Remember that youth earns self-respect by winning the respect of others, and that there is more thrill in being a community hero than in being a community bad man.

3. **Enlist your commercial amusement enterprises:** Movies, billiard halls, skating rinks, dance halls. Get the proprietors to cooperate with community sentiment. Help them raise the tone of their programs, to implant sound ideals in the minds of young patrons. See that destructive and demoralizing centers of recreation are eliminated.

4. **Make use of our new national spirit of unity.** Compose the confusion and disorganization of youth by combining on the home front to drive one lesson home and make it stick.

   Life has only one foundation principle: Recreation leaders teach the code of the sportsman. Schools teach the code of the patriot. Homes teach the code of the gentleman. Merchants teach the code of the businessman. Labor organizations teach the code of the

(Continued on page 532)

Juvenile Delinquency— And the Wartime Recreation Budget

By JAMES V. MULHOLLAND

CHILD DELINQUENCY has increased, according to reports, in many cities of the United States during the past year. The statement has been made that in New York City there has been a 14 per cent increase during the first six months of 1942 over the first six months of 1941.

Many reasons can be given for this increase which would involve various factors, especially during wartime. We are aware that many close family ties have been broken since the United States entered the war, and also that there is partial lack of parental control and guidance. Fathers and older brothers have entered the war, and older sisters and mothers are often engaged in some kind of war work. It is natural to suppose that the 14- or 15-year-old boy of a broken family is in need of careful guidance during his leisure time.

We are concerned here with the prevention of delinquency through play and recreation. It is gratifying that churches of all denominations are now providing more recreation and guidance for the young people of their parishes. Many civic organizations and boys' clubs are also doing fine work but this does not seem enough. There is a need for wider participation by young people in social and recreational activities, a need for more recreation centers, especially during the fall and winter months, and a need for child guidance.

Have you ever asked yourself the question as to where thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of young people get their recreation in large cities during the fall and winter? In the spring and summer you will find them in the parks and playgrounds, but only a limited number are discovered participating in activities out of doors during November, December, January and February. During these months young people prefer to use indoor gymnasia and to take part in social events, dancing, basketball, bridge, volleyball, and handball.

In some cities indoor recreation facilities are not open, and our young people resort to other activities and other places for their recreation. They will go to the movies, which cost money; to the poolrooms, which cost money; or to the cellar clubs, which also cost money. Some will roam the streets looking for excitement, or will meet a girl friend in a candy store. If the boy does not have the money he may commit a crime in order to get some. It was J. Edgar Hoover who once listed among the causes of crime the lack of recreation facilities in some cities.

The first step which municipal authorities should take is the appropriation of sufficient funds to open closed recreation facilities where activities which would interest youth can be conducted. Participation in a broad recreation program is an important factor, and places should be available out of doors and indoors for the widest possible participation.

In this connection it may be stated that about a half million young people attended free public dances in the parks of New York City during the past summer. Although we did not have an appropriation for dance orchestras, our problem was solved by Park Commissioner Robert Moses, who made arrangements for name bands through the cooperation of the New York Edison Company. Some of the finest name bands in the United States played in our public parks, including Benny Goodman, Cab Calloway, Tommy Dorsey, Charlie Spivak, and others. When Benny Goodman played in Prospect Park, 30,000 persons flocked to the park either to participate in the dancing or to enjoy the music as listeners. The attendance at each dance averaged 3,000 persons. With the cooperation of the Pepsi-Cola Company, a program of concerts and community singing was also successful.

Indoors we are having suc-

"If play and recreation are to be regarded as luxuries and non-essentials," predicts Mr. Mulholland from long experience as Director of Recreation in New York City's Park Department, "we are bound to have an increase in juvenile delinquency. Recreation is essential for a citizenry mentally, morally, and physically fit." Mr. Mulholland's plea is for larger recreation budgets.

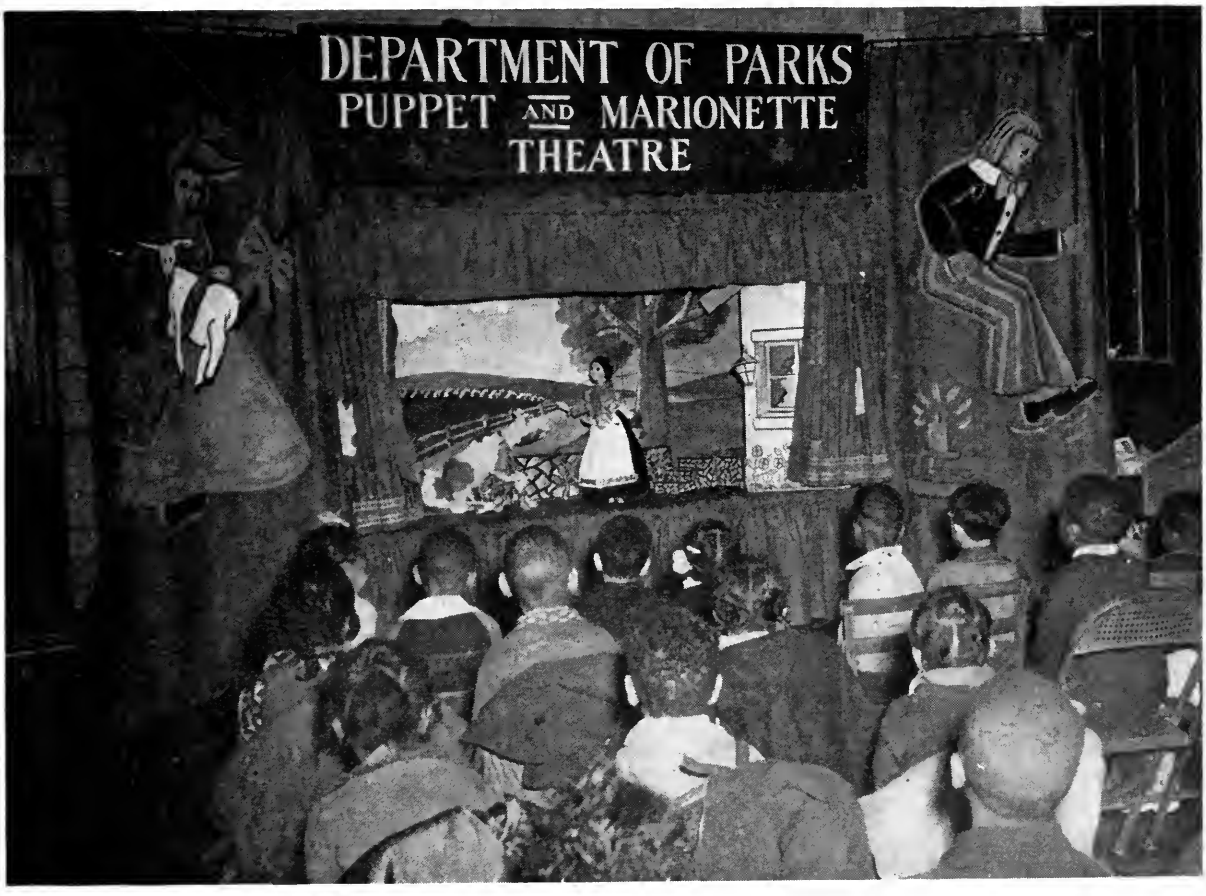
cess with dancing to victrola music, square dancing, basketball and similar indoor activities. We also promote a wide use of the indoor swimming pools and keep them open all winter. During November an indoor swimming carnival at the West 28th Street Recreation Building attracted many swimmers and hundreds of spectators. Interest in amateur and novice boxing has increased in many centers, and boxing tournaments and exhibitions have attracted thousands.

These are just a few indoor recreational activities of interest to youth. Others might include wrestling, gymnastics, volleyball, handball, group games, folk dancing, glee clubs, orchestras and the promotion of social events, carnivals, pageants, puppet and marionette shows, gymnastic exhibitions, dramatics and parties. Parties should be arranged for the service men, especially if there is a military post near-by.

Schools have a great responsibility during peace times as well as war times. Teachers come in direct contact with the child. They know the natural leaders; they know the timid child as well as the bully; they can help by suggestion, advice and cooperation with parents. Attendance officers who know the problem boys and girls, and the school truants, should get them into recreational activities during their leisure time.

Young people crave interesting activities and excitement of one kind or another. Let's give it to them in a wholesome way during their leisure time. Let us plan our recreation program in such a way that it attracts thousands. But we must have places indoors and out of doors for wide participation. Therefore, a survey and cooperation with civic agencies and newspapers should in some way bring about the opening of all public recreation areas in all large cities. The old idea in some cities that the school custodian owns or has exclusive jurisdiction of school buildings, should be broken down. School principals in many cities are steadily becoming more neighborhood—and civic-minded, and they control the use of the school building. They are realizing that their job does not end at 3:30 P. M., but, rather, that their job deals with the widest and best possible neighborhood use

A Park Department puppet show holds an audience of young New Yorkers spellbound



of the school building from 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.

Recreation executives should give thought to the advisability of offering, for night recreational use, facilities for those between 14 and 16 years. At present, many public facilities are open only to those over 16 years, and as a result the 14- to 16-year-olds roam the streets. In the Park Department gyms and play centers of New York City, we are admitting the 14-year-olds and allowing them to use some of the evening play facilities. We also urge truant officers and teachers and parents to have the children participate in the park recreation program. Delinquency involves many factors. Only one has been touched—the leisure-time problem. But if we keep our young people busily engaged in activities which they enjoy, the problem will be partially solved.

It has been said that play and recreation should become part of the war effort. Many consider this an excellent idea, but the activities should be interesting and of value to the individual as well as to the nation. Junior Red Cross clubs, physical fitness clubs, salvage clubs, messenger and hiking clubs have their place in any recreation program, especially during wartime. Although they can become part of the war effort, we should not lose sight of the play element involved in the activities. The competitive instinct between individuals and clubs should be encouraged. Children love competition and the spirit of friendly rivalry. Therefore, any recreational phase of the war effort should be based on sound fundamental concepts concerning play and recreation.

We should not lose sight of the old idea of "Play for the fun of it." This is, perhaps, the most important reason why we have such a thing as play in this life. At the same time, we are all aware of the mental, physical, and moral values that accrue to the individual and to the nation through play and recreation.

Play is a means of giving young people health, strength, initiative, grit, nerve and courage; better than all, play helps develop spiritual values. An activity, therefore, which plays a part in creating a sound citizenry for the future should be strongly encouraged and assisted with sufficient appropriations. The fundamentals of good citizenship are part of the fundamentals of play. The boy or girl who is loyal to his team, club, or playground gives promise of becoming a loyal citizen to his country. The ideals of fair play, justice, respect for authority, and obedience to rules are taught in the games and activities of all playgrounds and recreation centers for young people. Children and young people need play, and this universal urge must be given opportunity for expression. There must be interesting activities in a wholesome environment for each age group so that all will have an opportunity for enjoyment.

At new housing developments in boom towns, our Federal government is making provision for suitable and adequate recreational facilities. Sufficient municipal appropriations are being made in some small boom towns to help solve the delinquency problem. Are we obtaining adequate municipal funds in large cities to carry on a worthwhile recreational program?

Physical fitness, welfare and morale are America's strength. The use of public recreational facilities will develop physical fitness and morale for children and adults. The delinquency rate in many cities will drop if facilities are open and if participation is the key note of an interesting recreation program.

Chief findings of a study of juvenile delinquency in five Chicago neighborhoods are the following:

More provision is now being made for the supervised recreation of boys than of girls. Boys over fourteen years do not attend recreation agencies in as large numbers as do boys under fourteen.

Delinquents do not take part in supervised recreation as much as do non-delinquents, and when they do they prefer competitive sports and non-supervised activities such as game rooms.

Delinquents attend the movies more often than non-delinquents, but all boys and girls spend twice as much time at movies as in supervised recreation. In the four neighborhoods with the higher delinquency rates, all children were particularly fond of radio crime and mystery stories, while in the neighborhood with the lower delinquency rate both boys and girls preferred comedians and variety hours.

Participation in supervised recreation reduces juvenile delinquency. Delinquents who did not take part in such recreation during the year became repeaters 30 per cent more often than did those taking part. The proportion of non-delinquents not participating who became delinquent was three times as high as the similar rate for non-delinquents in the recreation program.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

"ANIMALS Are My Hobby," Gertrude Davies Lintz. McBride, New York. 301 pp., illustrated. $2.75.

Appalachians. "Guide to Paths in the Blue Ridge," third edition. Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, 1624 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 865 pp., maps, accompanying transparent map case. $3.50.

Army Hospital, Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Recreation workers of the American Red Cross unit assisted the hospitalized service men in spending their enforced leisure constructively. The Massachusetts Federation of Garden Clubs supervised the landscaping of the barren grounds; the Massachusetts Audubon Society provided bird feeding stations and houses. Interested patients were discovered through bird talks. Field trips, birds feeding outside the windows, bird photography, and the breaking of monotony led to physical improvement of the patients.

Battle Creek, Michigan, has a year-round camp supported by the Kellogg Foundation. Children from broken homes remain in camp all winter with teachers.

Beautification. The Garden Club of the town of Cornwall, Vermont, made the beautification of the main street its special conservation project for the year.

Cacti. "Flowering Plants and Ferns of Arizona," Thomas H. Kearney, Robert H. Peedles, and collaborators. Government Printing Office. Order from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Outstanding are the seventy-six cactus species.

Coast Guard has asked the Massachusetts Audubon Society to provide more recreation programs which are essentially educational. Enthusiasm for such nature recreation programs must spread by contagion, since only a year ago nature programs were struggling for a foothold and today they have grown to great popularity. Good going, Massachusetts Audubon.

Training personnel in nature recreation is the big job in the field.

Conservation. A new merit badge pamphlet, "Conservation," has been prepared by the Editorial Service, Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. 56 pp. Excellent pictures and text not only tell the story of conservation but also explain what you can do, occupations in conservation work, and the stipulations of the Hornaday Award granted to scouts for outstanding service.

The scouts now have a library of 105 pamphlets at 20 cents each, with the exception of the 240-page insect book which is $1.00.

Conservation Conference. The Second Annual Conference was held at National Camp, Sussex, New Jersey, August 10-12. One of the many points agreed upon was that American youth is entitled to a program of vital outdoor experiences instead of merely an unimaginative textbook curriculum. Leadership was considered the weakest link in the chain.

V. K. Brown and Terry Rose of Chicago represented the recreation field in what proved to be a lively conference.

"First Aid for Boys," Cole and Ernst. D. Appleton-Century, New York. 190 pp. $2.00.

Forest Fire Prevention, according to Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, "is a first-line defense job on the home front." He gave the slogan, "Careless matches aid the Axis." In an ordinary year, fires sweep 30,000,000 acres of woodland, and this year there has already been an epidemic of forest fires. It is something for the "Axis to gloat over" whether started by enemy action or by the carelessness of a loyal American. Recreationists must be volunteers on the watch.

"Frogs," Wilbur T. Gracey and Irwin Shappin. Whitman, Chicago. 46 pp., illustrated. Prepared by WPA Writers' Project for Children. 1941. 50 cents.

Gardening. "The Farm Primer, A Manual for the Beginner and Part-Time Farmer," Walter Magnes Teller. McKay, Philadelphia. 266 pp. $2.50. Plan now for next summer.

Gardening. "Food Gardens for Defense," M. G. Kains. Greenberg, New York. 246 pp., illustrated. $2.00.

(Continued on page 538)

Recreation in National and State Parks

The increasing provision of recreation in national and state parks and forests is illustrated in the extracts presented here from the 1942 Year Book, PARK AND RECREATION PROGRESS

THE INCREASING PROVISION of recreation in state parks and forests is illustrated by the following quotations from the summary of state park and recreation progress for the year 1942:

The year's trend in park uses — in addition to the emphasis on recreation for men in the armed forces and concentrated industrial groups — was toward winter sports and more careful planning and direction of use of all types of areas. Increasing thousands poured into the national, state and local parks offering any sort of winter sport. Skiing got the biggest play, and became such an activity in the western national parks that it is beginning to affect park planning. Also, attention is being focused on helping people to get to the parks, organized games for youngsters, interpretive programs for adults, and maneuver tours over military parks for men in the armed forces.

The Midwest had six state park naturalists in action in 1936, and in 1941 there were eighty, of whom forty-three were employed by state park and conservation agencies. These men conduct nature walks and field trips, museum interpretations, campfire programs and special nature programs, and give illustrated lectures. Their facilities, supplied by state and local agencies and organizations, include natural history museums, nature trails, council rings, amphitheaters, and lecture halls.

The Federal Recreational Demonstration Areas continued to become better known to increasing numbers of people during the year, offering opportunities for rugged outdoor recreation such as hiking, horseback riding, swimming, pioneer camping, archery, and general nature observation.

More than 1,000 different organizations used the organized camps under seasonal and short term permits to the extent of 600,000 camper-days. The U. S. Army made extensive use of these areas to help both its training and recreational programs for the selectees. Recreational uses included day use for swimming, picnicking, and similar activities, and public campground use by groups of soldiers bringing in Army tents and equipment. At Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area, Missouri, the Army established and is operating its own rest camp for soldiers.

So popular is skiing in national parks in the West that it is affecting park planning

Although recreational area development in the national forests was much less during the last year

than originally planned, emphasis was placed on improving and expanding facilities helpful to the war effort. The Forest Service cooperated with our armed forces and war workers by integrating, wherever possible, the recreational resources of the forests with the needs of the war program, especially for heavy concentration of troops in training areas and workers in defense industrial plants.

At the end of the 1941 fiscal year the national forest recreation system included 2,300 campgrounds, 572 picnic areas, 1,381 recreational areas for both camping and picnicking, 254 winter sports areas, 54 organization camps, and 11 miscellaneous types of areas. These areas, widely distributed throughout the national forests, involved only about 100,000 acres, or one-fifteenth of one per cent of the total forest acreage, the Forest Service reported. The winter sports areas increased in popularity with the installation of many more ski tows and lifts of improved design, efficiency and safety, and more facilities within reach of the lower-income groups.

With America's entrance into the war, changes are already evident in the recreation program, with growing emphasis on relaxing, restoring fun as an antidote for the increased pressure of heavy work and as one means of building neighborhood unity.

With restrictions on the use of automobiles, homemade recreation is more in demand. Training schools for social recreation leaders and for square dance callers in which old-timers teach the young ones, neighborhood get-togethers when traditional songs and games are revived, and activities to enjoy at home seem to be the things the people are beginning to request.

Plans for the camps that will be held this summer (1942) include many individual club and county camps and far fewer three- and four-county (district) camps. One-, two-, and three-day camps are being set up rather than those running for a week with the expectation of reaching many boys, girls, and women who will be carrying on a major part of the farm work this summer, who will greatly need a rest, but will be unable to be away from home longer than a day or perhaps occasionally a much-needed week end.

Recreation in State Park Areas

Throughout the various state reports of the Park, Parkway, and Recreation-Areas Study many references to recreation appear. A few of these follow:

Copies of the report on parks and recreation are available at $1.00 each from the National Conference on State Parks, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Florida. In the planning and development of the state areas, priority should be given those areas and facilities which meet mass needs; swimming and picnicking, followed by the development of facilities for boating, nature study, music festivals, pageants, organized camping, and vacation cabins, more or less in the order given.

Indiana. Present state park exhibits and museums should be improved and qualified custodians or attendants provided to build up and develop the exhibits. New museums or exhibits are urged at state parks where none now exist. These might include: (1) geology; (2) arboretum of native trees; (3) Indian tools and weapons; (4) native fish and aquatic life.

Kentucky. A thorough study should be made of the recreation programs of organizations within communities surrounding state areas to correlate these programs with the use of the areas and to stimulate participation and the development of a greater range of opportunities and activities. (This has since been done in several instances.)

Maryland. A recreational council of citizens representing all parts of the state should be organized to promote the acquisition, development and full use of recreational areas.

Missouri. Recreational programs should attempt to interest the general public, especially youth, in appreciation and enjoyment of nature. Nature study should include the fields of biology and geology. Archeology and local history also should be subjects for public enjoyment. Assistance in interesting the public in this type of park appreciation should be obtained from state leaders such as are to be found in schools and universities, state departments and museum and historical societies.

North Carolina. The cities, either individually or in association, should make careful studies of their recreational needs, and there should be prepared for each city or group of cities a recreational plan for the pro-

"The winter snows have come and filled once more from sight of eager eyes the winding trails and wooded streams beside which restless feet so lightly moved."

(Continued on page 534)

Something Rich and Strange

Play, given new emphases through the war emergency, presents new and challenging opportunities

By JOSEPHINE BLACKSTOCK
Superintendent of Playgrounds
Oak Park, Illinois

THE EMERGENCY of war has suddenly and challengingly given play not only a new impetus but a new meaning. This "sea change" is indeed something rich and strange. For the first time play's curative values are to the forefront. We are being given such a chance as we have never had before of exploring its possibilities as a method of treating mental and nervous disorders.

Play used to be the "pause that refreshes"; now it is the pause that stabilizes. Perhaps we don't like this subordinating to war ends, but do we as professionals realize the value of this tremendous new spotlight on play? Are we going to find adequate lines for the new star? President Roosevelt thinks play is so important that he exempts it from the ban on new construction. We spend millions of dollars on USO and Service Men's Centers. General Douglas MacArthur inscribes over the gymnasium at West Point these words:

> "Upon the friendly field of strife are sown the seeds that upon other fields in other days will bear the fruits of victory."

A well-known radio commentator says, "Our men in uniform are fighting for baseball and jive, for a way of living that these sports personify." A play leader who recently went from the Oak Park Playgrounds to a position as physical director of three aviation schools in the East sums up his job this way: "I am not going to rest until I lead a square dance set into Tokyo."

Do the men in service appreciate this new attitude? I think their viewpoint is summed up in a remark a selectee made the other day. The writer happened to be the person who first suggested the farewell parties now being given every group of service men leaving for camp. When one young fellow was handed his cigarettes he said, "I don't know how we can ever thank the community for its thoughtfulness. Something like this sort of gets you over that rough spot of leaving." (*They* thank *us!*)

Oak Park is a notable example of this new attitude towards the importance of play. The president of the village, R. F. McCaster, orders an exhibition of all the duties of the civilian defense units. He asks the playgrounds' superintendent of maintenance, Andrew Watters, to build a block of houses to be used as the background for a dramatization of normal home life and play activities. Twelve thousand people test the capacity of the high school stadium to see the show. Three neighboring cities, including Chicago, ask the loan of these realistic houses so they may repeat the program.

But the women of the community are meanwhile making recreation history. The Women's Committee of OCD, headed by Mrs. J. H. Pratt and Mrs. Ben Badenock, ask the writer to conduct a recreation institute to train women to care for young children in case their mothers are called into defense jobs. The institute is limited to fifty; the enrollment is filled the day the institute opens in June with an informative lecture by L. H. Weir of the National Recreation Association on the history and background of play. Dr. Paul Schroeder, head of the Institute of Juvenile Research, follows next week with an illuminating talk on the psychiatry of play. The heads of the day nursery and the children's home tell of their objectives and programs; the supervisor of music in the grade schools lectures on community singing; the Chief Forester of Cook County Forest Preserves gives a practical talk on nature study. The Y.M.-C.A. throws open the gymnasium for a skillful presentation of game leading. The public library contributes an expert lecturer on storytelling. Then the playground staff takes

"The advent of war has suddenly thrown upon the people of the United States a responsibility for greatly increased work. Leisure time, some of it the enforced leisure of unemployment, has vastly diminished. The planning of appropriate and satisfactory recreation seems all the more necessary at this moment. If we must have play to complete our lives, and if the time in which we may play is reduced, it is obvious that we must learn and plan to play better while we are playing." Karl and Jeanetta L. Menninger in "Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic," May 1942.

over. There is the theory and practice of social recreation, games, simple dances, preschool play classes, and handcraft. The students in the institute do not get their "diploma" until they have each served twelve hours in one of the institutions that participated.

The consequences? A second training institute started early in October and the playgrounds alone have some thirty-five volunteers (many of them college women with valuable specializations) working efficiently in the preschool play classes and dramatic department. Paul V. McNutt's Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services sends a congratulatory letter on the institute and the preschool classes.

But that is not all. The first institute is doubling and redoubling itself. One committee is working on a survey of recreation facilities for workers of two defense plants; another is making a similar study of tot lots and home play. A third is contributing a survey on what the sixteen-year-old girl can do in the war effort. A fourth, with the aid of the playground staff, is training a group of older high school girls who have volunteered for work on the playgrounds.

One woman in the group interests her young daughter, an expert in puppetry, in organizing thirty girls of her age to make dolls for needy British children; fifty of these gifts are sailing shortly on the Santa Claus ship to England. Another woman, through Infant Welfare, sent twenty girls to serve as volunteers on the playgrounds last summer, and, incidentally, they did good work.

The institute members are on the committees that give the Victory Belles dances to the men in service and the farewell parties to the selectees. They are making hundreds of cakes each week for the Chicago Service Men's Center. They are providing transportation for the playground groups giving entertainments at military camps and centers. A group of young defense workers here from the East and working in a torpedo plant near by asks for recreation facilities; a committee from the institute is helping in this job. A skilled handcraft student made the striking emblems that institute graduates wear.

Periodically the Women's Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense is holding coordinating meetings at which reports are made of every activity connected with the war effort.

The playgrounds, the high school, and the Y.M.C.A. last spring organized physical fitness classes for men and women at the high school gymnasiums. At one of the largest women's classes (an enrollment of seventy-five) the playground square dancers took over. Sunday hiking clubs, bicycle clubs, horseback riding groups, and women's bowling clubs have been organized and are prospering. The director of playgrounds has served on the Sixth Corps Area youth activities committee and the physical fitness group.

And last, but far from least, the commissioners on the Playground Board, Dr. Theodore M. Nelson and Ashley B. Smith, are a bulwark behind the playground staff's efforts. They are backing a suggestion of the writer that a monument be placed on one of the playgrounds to Lieutenant James Orr, the young lieutenant from Oak Park who, rather than ground his falling plane on a group of small boys playing baseball on a vacant lot somewhere in the East, chose to give his life so that—I like to think—play might go on.

Young children like these play safely under supervision while their mothers work in war factories

Courtesy Indianapolis Park Department

WORLD AT PLAY

A Christmas Parade in White Plains

In 1941 the Civic and Business Federation of White Plains, New York, in cooperation with the Department of Recreation, sponsored a large Christmas parade in which musical units and floats decorated by local merchants were featured. A novel feature of the parade consisted of huge inflated figures paraded through the streets. At City Hall city officials reviewed the parade and a reception was held. Thousands of children greeted Santa Claus, and more than 50,000 people from all sections of the county lined up to see the parade.

Softball Game Popular

Much interest was aroused in Tuckahoe, New York, by the softball game between managers of the Eastchester, New York, softball teams and playground directors on the staff of the Eastchester Recreation Commission. The game was staged as a benefit for U.S.O.

A Nature Museum Contest

More interest in nature hikes and nature collections was shown at the playground centers of St. Paul during 1941 than at any other previous time. Exhibits were displayed during the nature museum contest at fourteen playground centers. The exhibits included pine cones, branches, clam shells, magnolia fruits, birch bark, riker mounts, hornets' nests, white and Norway pine, rocks, brocket fungus, birds' nests, locust pods, cocoons and leaf specimens. The Colorado Playground was awarded first place for its outstanding large display. Exhibits were collected and mounted by boys and girls on a series of weekly Saturday hikes.—From 1941 *Annual Report* of the Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings, St. Paul, Minnesota.

After-School Playgrounds

Bakersfield, California, reports that in 1941 after-school playgrounds were the most popular of all the recreation facilities and that children from 10 to 16 were the most frequent users of these playgrounds. Children who came to these grounds for two months — November and December — were registered, and a total of 2,808 different children used the grounds during this time. The report states further that the Probation Department records show fewer juvenile delinquent acts when these after-school playgrounds were open than before they were started.

Serving Local Groups

The Recreation Department of Waco, Texas, reports that in 1941 it provided direct recreation leadership to 190 church and Sunday school organizations, 18 public schools, and 345 semi-private groups. In addition, 38 groups were helped with their programs although leadership was not furnished, and equipment loans were made to 176 groups for their socials and picnics.

An Elementary Course in Photography

The Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, has issued a pamphlet entitled "An Elementary Course in Photography," based on the use and construction of the pinhole camera, by means of which rudimentary equipment the fundamentals of photography may be taught effectively. This booklet may be secured from the company free on request.

Needs of American Cities

In December 1941 a questionnaire was sent to the Mayors of 340 municipalities in 275 official defense areas. The questions asked pertained to wartime requirements in these cities for hospitals, schools, municipal facilities, transportation terminals, recreation facilities and commercial buildings. "It is clear," states the *Architectural Record* in reporting on the survey returns, "that the modern community understands its obligations to citizens as extending beyond essential utilities and protective services to the provision of swimming pools, playgrounds and community buildings."—From *The American City*.

Winners at a Music Festival—The fifty-four piece orchestra of Cardinal Hayes High School, New York City, directed by the Reverend John W. Ziemak, was awarded a silver cup for preeminence in its field at the seventh annual Catholic School Music Contest Festival held in May, 1942. Thus the Bronx school is now in possession of the cup which for two years has been held by the Regis High School group of Manhattan who needed but one more victory to keep it permanently. Both orchestras played the required selection, "Lustspiel Overture." The Cardinal Hayes orchestra played "Andante Cantabile" as its free choice, while Regis High School performed "Voices of Spring," by Strauss.

Community Programs in Detroit — Recreation programs were presented in forty-nine neighborhood centers to show residents the types of activities available at the center, and to show parents how their children spend their leisure time. In addition to the publicity value of the programs in acquainting thousands of spectators with the activities of the department, each provided an evening's wholesome entertainment that was eagerly awaited.

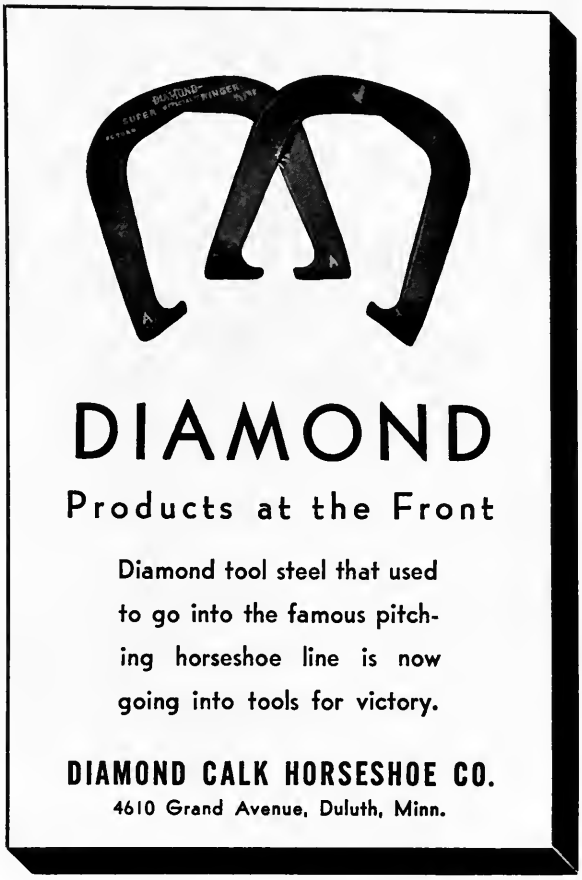
The 20,478 spectators were entertained by 6,677 participants with dances of all kinds, drills, marching, calisthenics, boxing, tumbling, relays, group games and team games, plays, songs, band numbers, model airplane flights, and many other activities conducted at the center.

Where pools were operated in connection with the center, swimming demonstrations were also on the program.—From the 1941 *Annual Report* of the Detroit, Michigan, Park and Recreation Department.

The Santa Monica Players Club—"In the loft of a barn a group of starry-eyed youngsters gathered six years ago to form a little theater with little more to work with than their own histrionic abilities and an experienced director, Harold Clifton. Those were turbulent years; the depression was in full swing. Building their own sets, borrowing lights, borrowing a theater, even borrowing talent from other groups, the Players won their 'spurs.' Today, incorporated, controlled by a board of directors and supervising director, they are the recognized little theater group of the city of Santa Monica."

This little theater group has opened its seventh season with "The Man Who Came to Dinner" and is staging a traveling show at army and air school posts. The Department of Playgrounds and Recreation sponsors the Club.

The Players Club is now looking forward to the time when it will have its own little theater, and a percentage of every dime of revenue received is being earmarked for the building fund.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A "Recreation for Total Victory" Conference—The subject of the eighth annual conference held under the auspices of the Chicago Recreation Commission will be "Recreation for Total Victory." From 9:30 A. M. on December 11, 1942, when a special demonstration of home play in wartime will be conducted by the P.T.A., through the dinner meeting at 6:30 P. M., with Dr. C. A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin, as the main speaker, delegates from many organizations will discuss mutual problems at general sessions and group meetings. Exhibits and demonstrations will bring home to the citizens of Chicago the importance of recreation in wartime and in the peace to follow.

As a part of the program a youth recreation dinner will be held. This will be a special meeting of the Senior American Youth Reserves, official Youth Activities Program, Chicago Metropolitan Area, OCD.

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Nineteenth Annual Soap Sculpture Competition — Announcement has been made of the nineteenth annual Soap Sculpture Competition which will close May 16, 1943. Detailed information may be secured from the National Soap Sculpture Committee, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Can You Spare Any Athletic Equipment?— Miss Marjorie G. Hugo, Third Officer, WAAC, School Recreation Supervisor, Army Post Branch, Des Moines, Iowa, writes that there is need at the post in Des Moines for athletic equipment such as baseketball goals and volleyball standards (at least twelve pairs of standards are needed). Other supplies which can be used to advantage include balls, table tennis tables, shuffleboard sets, and badminton equipment.

The Physical Training Department of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, lacking funds with which to buy supplies, asks that any college, school, or recreation department with equipment it is not using and can spare, communicate with Miss Hugo.

The Barre Junior Symphony Orchestra

(Continued from page 493)

PART IV

(a) Pizzicato Gavotte ..... *Johannes Pache*
Esther Davidson and Annie Lasorsa, violins, with Eloise McCarty at the piano

(b) The Young Prince and Princess... *Rimsky-Korsakov*
Margaret Gover, flute, with Eloise McCarty at the piano

PART V

(a) Serenade ..... *Enrico Toselli*
Vocal Soloist, Mrs. Evelyn Newhall, with orchestra

(b) Lassie o' Mine ..... *Edward J. Walt*
Olga Papandrea, violin, with orchestra

PART VI

Orientale ..... *Cesar Cui*
Virgilio Mori, violin soloist, with orchestra

PART VII

(a) Campus Pride March..... *DeLamater*
(b) Marchine Feet March ..... *DeLamater*
Barre Junior Symphony Orchestra

The Barre Junior Symphony never charges for its concerts. Members bring twenty-five cents to each rehearsal for the purchase of music. Dr. Jarvis owns twenty-five violins, ten violas, twenty cellos, and one double bass, two oboes, one English horn, eight flutes, twelve clarinets and twelve saxophones. These instruments are loaned to the boys and girls, and Dr. Jarvis furnishes an instruction book and gives lessons, all without charge.

Dr. Jarvis's musical appreciation began back in his boyhood home; his mother was a music teacher and his father an excellent pianist. One of his earliest memories is of the family group gathered around the piano on a Sunday afternoon singing hymns and Stephen Foster songs. It was only natural that he should learn to play the piano; then followed the guitar so that he might play in the high school banjo and mandolin club; then the cello, that he might be a member of the high school orchestra. One instrument followed the other, with his increasing love of music.

The orchestra includes children as young as twelve, who are, perhaps, appearing with the orchestra for the first time, high school boys and girls, and one or two older musicians who like to sit in to give the youngsters a helping hand. The children are the sons and daughters of granite quarrymen, stonecutters, polishers, store clerks, laborers, lawyers; in fact, they come from all walks of life.

Dr. Jarvis likes to reminisce about his boys and girls and tell of their present interests and careers.

Christmas in Dearborn

THE CITY OF DEARBORN, MICHIGAN, marked its 1941 Christmas season with an almost life-size outdoor Nativity scene set up on the City Hall grounds. A singing program was presented at the site for three successive evenings before Christmas. The Department of Recreation arranged the programs with the cooperation of choral groups in the city.

On Monday the Girls Club Chorus presented the first evening of Christmas music, after a member of the recreation department welcomed the citizens and spoke briefly of the holiday season.

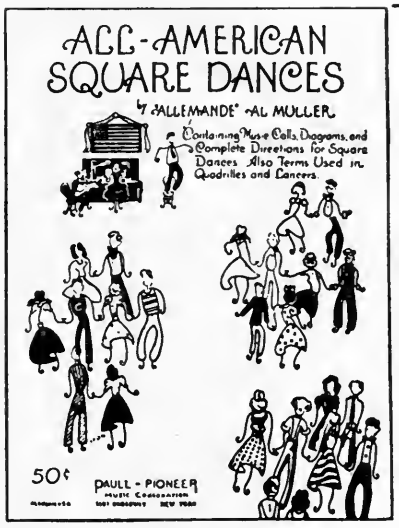
The vested children's choir from St. Alphonsus Church sang on the following night, and on Christmas Eve the choir of the First Congregational Church presented its program. That evening a six-year-old girl who had been stricken with infantile paralysis the previous year turned the switch to light the two large decorated evergreens in front of the City Hall.

The Nativity scene, a detail of which is reproduced as the frontispiece of this issue of RECREATION, was designed and painted by a local artist and was constructed by various departments of the city. The masonite figures were cut out in silhouette and illuminated by indirect lighting.

Most of them, after high school days, drop their music or keep on merely for their own pleasure. Dr. Jarvis likes to tell of one of his boys, who, after being drafted, became an assistant instructor in the Bugler's School. Another, an Italian boy, is a violinist in the Marine Orchestra. The present director of the local high school orchestra and band is one of Dr. Jarvis's boys. The girls are now supervisors of music in public schools, and two are church organists and choir directors.

"Sometimes these young people try to thank me for what I have done," says Mr. Jarvis, "but I always tell them they do much more for me than I do for them. I enjoy most taking some person who has a really splendid personality but an inferiority complex, teaching him to play a musical instrument, and then, step by step, bringing him before the public, first, as a member of the orchestra, then in ensemble groups, next as a soloist with the orchestra and finally, as guest soloist. To see him lose his inferiority complex and blossom out into the real personality which is rightly his, is reward enough for me."

Dr. Jarvis will tell you with a smile that when a new instrument is needed he just works a little overtime at the office, putting that money aside for the time when there will be enough to purchase the needed instrument. It is jokingly said of him, that if there is a crowd of patients in his office waiting for medical attention and a little boy comes in with a violin tucked under his arm, he is next in the private office to have his musical ills adjusted.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A Christmas Story Comes to Life

(Continued from page 488)

knees. Cover bare arms with long white stocking or plain white material. For the stiff white collars (see picture) cut large circles of material with holes in the center to fit the children's necks. Open the collar at the back. Several thicknesses of tarletan will be found most effective for the collars.

The priest's robe is similar but of a different color, perhaps red or black. Instead of a collar he may wear a cape.

Say "Merry Christmas"

with **RECREATION**

THIS YEAR, in choosing our Christmas gifts, we'll all want to make every penny count by selecting gifts which will be useful as well as attractive.

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We'll be glad to send a gift card to the recipient of your gift.

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"Dear Joe"

(Continued from page 497)

principals and securing the "go-ahead" signal from the school board, we launched the program. Luckily, the school schedules worked out so that we could spend a whole morning or afternoon at a school and teach all the seventh graders which usually number about 200 per school. We usually have four classes averaging 45 in a class and meet them once a week in their regular gym period.

They don't have regular "phys ed" teachers in any junior high except one and she has been very cooperative. You know her—Miss Leslie—who used to live on High Street there by the drug store. So we fit into the program just fine.

Joe, it's such fun to watch them. They giggle when we do grand marching and have to hold hands, and the first time they dance with each other you'd think they were enduring an air raid. You see, we teach the boys and girls separately until they learn the basic steps and a simple routine like four steps, two boxes and four steps, and then we let them try it with a partner. Then learning the two-step comes next and practice in new routines putting walking steps, boxes (fox trot), and two-steps together.

The most fun comes in teaching the correct dance position, and how to "cut-in" and asking a girl to dance and things like that. They really practice them too and always remember (when not speechless) to say "Thank you" and return a girl to her seat. We're going to do a receiving line procedure next week which should be fun. They love mixers (as you did after you learned they were fun), and doing robber dances with chairs and trinket and lemon dances is remarkable to watch. This is one activity that gives you a sense of accomplishment and achievement.

Well, how's army life, Joe? I know you're glad now you finally broke down and admitted you wanted to learn to dance. A good dancer at the soldiers' dances here in town is pretty popular and I know it's the same where you are.

Let me hear from you whenever you have time. I saw your Mom the other day and she said be sure and write you—so I did.

Love,
PATTY.

Strategy for a United Front

(Continued from page 519)

worker. Police, lawmakers, and courts teach the code of the citizen. But all codes, in the end, are based on the disciplines and the integrities which stem from the code of the churchman. All codes get back to the fundamental moral law.

The compensation for the blood and tears of times like these is that they bring us all humbly to our knees again in renewal of our pledges to our faith and our devotion, in that freedom of worship for which America goes to war. Combining to bring that lesson home to youth, we shall make firm the integrities and the disciplines which are the final correctives of delinquency of either juveniles or adults.

A Chinese New Year's Party

(Continued from page 496)

games—all pastimes enjoyed by the Chinese. One of their favorites, according to Lin Yutang, is a game in which words are formed by starting a new word with the last syllable of the preceding word named. For instance, the host gives the word *dread-ful;* the person to his left, *ful-fill;* the next, *fil-a-ment;* and so on.

Greeting the Illustrious New Year

As midnight approaches, you will want to have ready plenty of noisemakers, confetti, and streamers. Firecrackers (if you can salvage any from Fourth of July stocks) thrown into an open fire are especially suitable. According to Chinese superstition, the noise will frighten away evil spirits—provided you have placed a fire screen in front of the fireplace.

Once the racket has subsided, finish the evening by matching proverbs. Slowly read aloud Chinese proverbs and maxims and see who can first give an English equivalent or near equivalent, or for a variation of this game have teams act out the English proverbs, giving the Chinese versions as hints to the audience.

Open your gutters while it is fine, you will thus anticipate a heavy shower. (Make hay while the sun shines.)

* * *

When the boat is in midstream it is not the time to stop her leaking. (A stitch in time saves nine.)

* * *

Young men don't laugh at gray hairs; how long does the flower bloom? (Beauty is only skin deep.)

* * *

A small man who is well educated can be employed by the government; what is the use of a tall man who knows nothing? (Never judge a book by its cover.)

* * *

Don't meddle in matters that are of no account, the sun is not always in the zenith. (Time and tide wait for no man.)

* * *

If a man has no forethought, sorrow is close at hand. (Look before you leap.)

* * *

What is the use of directing your thoughts too high, where the land is high the water flows off. (A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.)

* * *

Good and bad fortune befall man when least expected; the sky is sometimes clouded over, at others bright with sunshine. (Every cloud has a silver lining.)

* * *

If you do good to a man, calamity will not come upon you. (One good turn deserves another.)

When you make friends, you must be careful the first time you meet, then even to old age you will not complain of the friendships made. (It is better to be sure than sorry.)

* * *

Do not depend upon your present good fortune; you must anticipate the time when it will leave you. (A penny saved is a penny earned.)

* * *

So ends this Chinese party, with your unworthy scribe's superior wishes for a most exalted evening and a Happy New Year!

"Stunts and Entertainments"

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* * *

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Christmas Games

(Continued from page 489)

clear varnish. When this has dried, smooth lightly with steel wool and add another coat of shellac or varnish. This will keep your dominoes in good condition through many holiday seasons.

Christmas seals pasted on the dominoes should be shellacked or varnished in the same manner to preserve them.

After the pictures have been painted or pasted, place small figures in the corners to correspond to the number of dots on each domino. Perhaps the following symbols could be used for the respective numbers:

(1) Pine branch
(2) Christmas stocking
(3) Holly sprig
(4) Mistletoe
(5) Santa Claus
(6) Wreath
(7) Christmas package
(8) Tree ornament
(9) Christmas tree
(10) Candle
(11) Ball
(12) Star

The game is played with the regular domino rules.

Christmas Wrappings

Place a small Christmas gift in a box that can be easily handled. Wrap it in Christmas paper until there are ten or more layers of wrapping, each securely and separately sealed or tied.

Players are seated in a circle and the parcel is started around as someone plays the piano. While the music continues the parcel moves from hand to hand, but the minute the music stops the person holding the package unwraps one layer of paper. As soon as the music starts again after a few seconds, the parcel must be passed along, continuing in the same manner until at last it is unwrapped completely. The player uncovering the package itself wins the gift.

Christmas Wreath

Place a large Christmas wreath on the floor so that a circle of about ten people can stand around it with hands joined. In the center of the wreath place Christmas packages numbering one less than the persons in the circle.

The players march around the circle to the tune of "Jingle Bells" until the music stops, then they all grab for a package from the wreath. The person emerging without a package leaves the circle. The game continues in this way, the leader removing one package each time, until there are left only two players and one package. Blindfold these two players before they start to march and let them grope for the last package in the wreath.

Recreation in National and State Parks

(Continued from page 525)

vision of parks and playgrounds. This plan should be based on careful studies of population, location and extent of existing and proposed recreational facilities, and other pertinent factors.

At each state park and state recreational area there should be instituted, under competent leadership, a carefully planned program that will interest the general public in the appreciation and enjoyment of nature, portray and interpret natural history, and promote better knowledge and use of the recreational resources of each area.

North Dakota. It is recommended that a special recreation director ultimately be employed to assist in the use of state parks and to cooperate in the operation of community parks.

Tennessee. Institutions of higher education should include advanced courses for the training of leaders in the field of recreation. Wherever possible, leadership should be provided at each recreation area for the programming and directing of activities.

West Virginia. The various municipalities should

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"The Christmas Book"

IT is not too early to begin your planning for home and community Christmas celebrations. And here is a booklet for recreation leaders, teachers, club leaders, and others who wish to plan special Christmas programs and to inject into their celebrations something of the charm and beauty associated with the old traditional Christmas customs.

In the various articles which make up the booklet will be found novel ways to distribute gifts at Christmas parties; suggestions for enlivening the program of Christmas caroling; and many interesting ideas from the Christmas customs of other lands for party themes, decorations, and refreshments.

Order your copy now

Price 50 cents

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

be made conscious of their individual responsibilities with respect to the development of recreational areas within municipal bounds.

Consideration should be given to the broader use of existing areas by organized groups as well as by individuals, and the possibility of serious park use by such groups should be stressed, particularly with respect to nature study. An interesting and instructive program should be provided for park visitors.

Special mention is made repeatedly in the state reports of the need for developing recreation areas and facilities for camping, winter sports, water sports, and picnicking. Repeatedly, too, the special need for caring for Negro citizens is mentioned, especially in the southern states. The use of water areas—lakes, streams, ocean frontage, and reservoirs—is frequently recommended. Several states called attention to the need for the development of recreation programs and the acquisition and development of areas and facilities in the municipalities and in several cases cooperation between state and municipal authorities is recommended.

Each Candle Lights Anew!

(Continued from page 492)

the wick upward as in the cardboard container. Knot it at the bottom and tie it at the top, so that it runs through the vertical center of the can.

Fill the can with the melted tallow, then after the wax has hardened in place set the can in a pan of hot water to melt the wax away from the sides. Remove the molded candle and place it in your holder.

You might decorate this type candle by pouring silver or gold radiator paint over the top, allowing it to creep down the sides.

Muffin Candles

If you find a few extra candle ends simply melt them down in an old pan or glass jar placed in boiling water, and pour the tallow into muffin tins. A string wick can be fastened to the bottom of the tin with scotch tape, then held vertically as the wax is poured around it. Remove the new candles from the muffin tins by heating slightly after the wax has hardened.

These smaller and flatter candles are picturesque on mirrors as a table centerpiece. Or float them in a shallow bowl of water as they're burning.

Whichever way you renovate your second-hand candle ends, you can add your own variations. Melt them and make them and murmur with glee.

When Schools Are Used as Community Centers

(Continued from page 511)

the principal and also the engineer, janitor, or bath attendant regarding the facilities the Department of Parks and Recreation has arranged to use, and the hours during which the groups will be in the building. This permit is checked with the carbon copy held by the Department of Parks and Recreation, is entered on the records, and then filed.

If for some reason the school is not available for the use of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the district director is notified and another school is selected. In the event of cancellation of the school for an afternoon or evening, or in case the entire permit must be canceled, the district director is notified so that the recreation instructor may be assigned elsewhere. All cancellations are entered on the records and filed.

Time cards are submitted to the Department of Parks and Recreation by the engineer, janitor, or bath attendant on duty. (These workers are as-

signed by the Board of Education.) The Department makes up a pay roll from these time cards every two weeks and sends it to the Board of Education. An appropriation to cover the cost of the engineer, janitor, or bath attendant pay roll is included each year in the budget of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Cardboard cutouts of Christmas symbols—bells, stars, candles, etc. — may be substituted for the packages.

Military Maids on the Home Front

(Continued from page 499)

formal unless girls are notified of a special occasion.

9. No soldier will be permitted to ride to town on the bus with girls returning from Benning. No exceptions will be made.

10. All girls going by bus to dances at Benning must return on the same bus. Girls having dates and transportation to and from their homes are expected to notify the Official Hostess.

11. After having attended twelve dances girls are entitled to wear the official Columbus Military Maid pin.

12. Any registered girl may bring a girl friend or visitor if the office is notified in advance.

The most recent action taken by the Official Hostess and her chaperones is an appointment of thirty Leader Girls to assist the chaperones. They enlist new girls and help to keep up the enthusiasm and morale of the Maids, even as we seek to build morale among the men.

Following are the six ways in which the Leader Girls have pledged to help:

1. By assisting chaperones in enlisting new members and enlarging their own groups to ten or fifteen active girls.

2. By contacting girls; helping to stress to the others the necessity of knowing in advance the number of girls attending a dance; educating each Military Maid to have some one take her place if she finds unexpectedly that she cannot attend a dance.

3. By volunteering wherever the group is called on for some special duty. (Example: when two buses are going out to the Post and the majority of girls want to go to one service club, thereby leaving the other group of men with only a handful of partners, the Leader Girls will volunteer to go to the second club and take others with them.)

4. By setting examples of good sportsmanship,

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, October 1942
- Dead Leaves, a Source of Rich, Valuable Humus for City Parks, by Richard Walter
- In the Midst of War, England Plans for Better Post War Communities, by Henry Strauss, M. P.

Girl Scout Leader, November 1942
- The Wing Scout Program. (New program for air-minded girls)

Journal of Health and Physical Education, October 1942
- The Arts of War, by Robert O. Parks, Purdue University. (The values of a puttering shop for ordinary folks)
- Health Education Activities of the Government
- Water Pageants, by Grace B. Daviess

National Music Council Bulletin, August 1942
- Does Music Speed Up Production in Industry?

Parks and Recreation, September-October 1942
- (Entire issue devoted to park planning)

Physical Educator, October 1942
- California Revises Its Physical Education Law, by Charles W. Davis
- Camping and the Public School, by Ralph Ballin
- Combating Juvenile Delinquency with Recreation, by Granville B. Johnson
- Mental Health in Restricted and Corrective Activities, by Edith M. Lindsay
- Team Games and World Citizenship, by Gertrude E. Moulton, M. D.

Research Quarterly, October 1942
- The Effects of Hot and Cold Shower Baths Upon Adolescents Participating in Physical Education Classes, by A. C. Robbins
- The Relationship Between Personality Adjustment and Achievement in Physical Education Activities, by Abraham P. Sperling, Ph. D.

Safety Education, November 1942
- A Score for Safety, by L. W. Welbourne. (Safe play for grade school children)

Scholastic Coach, October 1942
- Building a Marching Band, by J. Maynard Wettlaufer
- High School Calisthenic Program, by A. J. Wyre
- Volleyball for 100 (Women) Students, by Josephine Burke

School Activities, October 1942
- Stage Action Streamlined, by Edward Palzer. (Suggestions for smoother productions)
- Suggestions for a Photography Club, by Irma Ragan

PAMPHLETS

High School Victory Corps prepared by U. S. Office of Education. Complete manual of the program. Victory Corps Series No. 1
- Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents

How to Read the News prepared by U. S. Office of Education. Education and National Defense Series, Pamphlet No. 16
- Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents

Municipal and County Parks in the United States 1940

PARKS are essentially land areas dedicated and developed for recreation use. This report, accordingly, is a record of the extent to which hundreds of cities and counties have prepared themselves to serve the leisure-time needs of their citizens. The study was conducted by the National Park Service with the cooperation of the American Institute of Park Executives and the National Recreation Association, under the direction of George D. Butler.

Order a copy of this important document so that you will have readily available the record of park developments in approximately 1,500 communities with 2,500 or more population.

Price $1.50

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
315 Fourth Ave., New York City

kindness, and observance of rules and regulations; helping to inform newcomers, etc.

5. By helping us keep up with changes in home and business addresses, telephone numbers, girls leaving the city, and "casualties from matrimony," etc.

6. By introducing boys to new girls; coming to the aid of a friend who is unhappily attached to an uncongenial partner.

Each of the four areas of Fort Benning has a service club with its own hostess. Two area dances are planned each week on the Post by the Official Hostess in Columbus and the hostesses at Fort Benning. In addition to the regular dances special affairs are planned for individual companies or officer candidate classes. All Military Maids may also go to the six USO dances which are given in their own buildings each week. In the USO's where they do not have dances the girls help to entertain at parties.

Altogether about a thousand Military Maids are needed to "supply the demand" and the files must be up to date at all times. It is significant to note that in the two years during which the Women's and Girls' Committee has been in charge of this phase of war work, we have not had to recall a single pin because of unbecoming conduct.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 523)

Guyot, Arnold (1807-1884). One of twelve children of French Hugenot stock, Guyot was graduated from a European university and then spent his summers touring Europe with young boys. He studied both physical geography and people in his travels.

Because of a political upheaval he sailed for America in 1848, without knowledge of English. Here he found security with twenty-one other expatriates in the home of his countryman and friend, Louis Agassiz. Soon lecturing all over the state for the Massachusetts Board of Education, Guyot compiled a series of six graded school geographies. These humanized the study of geography.

Guyot believed in observation in the field. Playground leaders who are sensitive to the features of the earth and who inspire others to widen their universe are unconscious followers of Guyot.

Nature Hobbies. "Byways to Adventure," Edwin Way Teale. Dodd, Mead, New York. 1942. 220 pp. $2.75. Fifteen nature hobbies and the accomplishments of amateurs should suggest a new refuge from stress and strain.

Play in Education

(Continued from page 509)

and momentous work. These two that have built up all the tribes and nations of the world, still pursue their joint vocation in our children's games. We speak of political rings and social circles; the ring game is the second circle through which the citizen, or belonging, instinct extends, as the family circle is the first. It is of vital interest to the State that its children be given full opportunity to form these infant commonwealths and to sing and dance themselves into the spirit of them.

As to the particular story or drama to be enacted in the ring games, the children themselves are not particular so long as they have the two essentials, the circle and the dance and song. The dramas of love, or of trades or household occupation, even of medieval mythology, which the traditional ring games represent, are survivals of grown-up games and dances. There is opportunity here — which Froebel has well made use of — to select those stories which we think most worth telling and to eliminate those that are stupid or convey an undesirable suggestion.

NOTE: Copies of *Play in Education* are available from the National Recreation Association at $1.80 each.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Table Tennis

By Jay Purves. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

WITH TABLE TENNIS becoming an increasingly popular sport, this book with its description of fundamental techniques and principles of winning play will find a warm welcome. The book, which contains the official rules of table tennis, will be useful for players and coaches alike.

Recreation and Delinquency

By Ethel Shanas and Catherine E. Dunning, through projects of WPA. Chicago Recreation Commission. Obtainable from Frederick Rex, Municipal Reference Librarian, City Hall, Chicago, $1.50.

THIS IS A REPORT of the recently completed three-year survey of juvenile delinquency conducted for the Chicago Recreation Commission under the supervision of its Committee on Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency. The study was not undertaken to prove that recreation is a preventive of or a cure for juvenile delinquency, but was designed to discover the relationship between the two. The survey covered the recreational activities of 15,000 boys and 8,000 girls, ten to seventeen years of age, in five neighborhoods four of which had delinquency rates above and one below the average for the city. The findings are significant for the entire recreation movement, and recreation workers will wish to include this book in their libraries.

Bowling—Science and Administration

By Ferd John Lipovetz. S and H Sports Shop, La Crosse, Wisconsin. $2.75.

THE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION of bowling are presented in this book in the compilation of which practicability has been the watchword. Many bowling organizations have helped in providing the material and pictures. Rules and regulations are given, and there are simple score sheets, publicity material, and constitutions for bowling leagues.

Sing for Victory

Edited and arranged for voice and piano by Murray Chase. Obtainable from Murray Chase, 609 West 137th Street, New York. $.35.

THE SONGS IN THIS BOOK—and there are about thirty-five of them—have been classified under "Songs of the United Nations," "Songs of Freedom the World Over," "Songs of Unity," "Popular Songs of Victory," and "Songs for Children." The songs selected are more diverse in performance and style than is usual in a collection such as this, ranging as they do from the direct, driving folk song to the composed song in concert style.

Training Through Recreation

By William J. Pitt. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. $.35.

THIS PRACTICAL BOOKLET, written by a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, is designed to serve the new soldier by helping him make the most of his leisure time. There are suggestions on relaxation, hobbies, games, indoor activities, education, and activities outside the camp. A section on "Organization for Leisure Activity" tells how the Army sets up its organization for the service man's free time.

This is a booklet which recreation workers will find exceedingly valuable.

Dealing with Delinquency—Yearbook 1940

Edited by Marjorie Bell. The National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. Paper bound, $1.25; cloth bound, $1.75.

THIS VOLUME contains the papers on the treatment and prevention of delinquency which were given at the thirty-fourth annual conference of the National Probation Association at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in May, 1940. It also contains a report of the work of the Association for 1939-1940.

Functional Football

By John DaGrosa. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. $3.25.

IN THE SECOND EDITION of this book, Mr. DaGrosa analyzes every technique of the game of football and teaches graphically every move of individual and cooperative play from fundamentals to the advanced stages. He gives an unbiased picture of the fundamentals of all systems of play, their strengths and weaknesses, and how to use them. Six-man football is discussed in detail, and many new illustrations are used in this revised edition.

The Ceramic Arts

By William H. Johnson and Louis V. Newkirk. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.20.

THIS BOOK, intended as a basal textbook for use in the industrial arts department of junior and senior high schools, will be of equal interest to adult groups wishing information on how to make articles included in this classification of the arts and crafts. Beginning with a chapter on "Ceramics—A Foundation of Modern Industry," the book presents the basic principles of the five great divisions of ceramics: pottery, plastics, glass, alabaster, and cement and concrete. The use of tools is explained, and the processes in each case are presented. There are fifty diagrams and a number of photographs illustrating processes.

Service Library.

Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York.

The Boy Scouts of America is issuing a series of practical pamphlets through its Service Library. Though chosen primarily for the use of Boy Scouts, there is much information in these practical booklets for recreation workers. Recent publications include *Metalcraft, Leathercraft,* and *Craftstrip Braiding Projects.* Each of these booklets may be secured for 25 cents. Lists of the pamphlets making up the Service Library may be secured on request from the Boy Scouts of America.

Healthful Living Out of Doors.

By Nina B. Lamkin. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York.

In this effective little pamphlet Miss Lamkin answers a number of questions such as: Why do we like the out of doors? What do we need to know to enjoy the out of doors? She offers suggestions on ways of enjoying outdoor life, keeping in mind the needs of early elementary grades, upper elementary grades, and junior and senior high schools. Discussion leads and activities are suggested.

The pamphlet is available through your local or state Tuberculosis Association. For further information write the National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

Fun with Wood.

By Joseph Leeming. Frederick A. Stokes Company, Philadelphia. $2.25.

Beginning with old-fashioned but fascinating whittling, Mr. Leeming's book takes us on to wood carving and describes the techniques for chip carving, chase carving, and other types of carving. Many designs and diagrams are given.

The Barnes Dollar Sports Library.

A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00 each.

Recent additions to this library on sports include *Bowling* by Joe Falcaro and Murray Goodman, which is devoted to principles of bowling, techniques, and fundamentals of play, and *Fencing* by Joseph Vince, which presents in simple language the fundamentals of this fascinating sport in all its branches.

Guideposts for Rural Youth.

By E. L. Kirkpatrick. Prepared by The American Youth Commission. American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. $1.00.

In this book Dr. Kirkpatrick tells of the more than twenty-one million Americans between sixteen and twenty-four years of age who live on farms or in villages of less than 2,500 population. For almost three years Dr. Kirkpatrick has been examining the rural areas, and his book is filled with the ingenious and practical ways in which rural communities have reformed themselves to meet the enormous increase in farm youth population. The findings are discussed under such titles as "Ready for Work," "Education for Life," "Time for Play," "Establishing Homes," "Organizations for Youth," and "Young People and the Community." In his final chapter, "Looking Ahead," the author says: "The final solutions to the problems of rural young people cannot be realized without solutions to the problems that vex the nation and the world. But until that time comes much can be done to make things better in communities where people live."

Improving Interpretation and Public Relations.

Compiled by the American Association for the Study of Group Work, 670 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Single copies, 30¢; 10 or more, 25¢ each.

An outline for those in charge of recreation publicity, starting from the very basic principles of interpretation and continuing on through the actual process of releasing news. Discusses methods of determining public opinion, often a neglected aspect. Specific hints on goals, audience, appeals, media, and collection of material. Also included is a selected bibliography of books and articles on publicity in social fields.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of RECREATION, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1942.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Howard Braucher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of RECREATION and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Editor: Howard Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor: Abbie Condit, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Business Manager: R. J. Schwartz, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)
None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HOWARD BRAUCHER, *Editor*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1942.

[SEAL] MIRIAM S. C. DOCHTERMANN,
Notary Public, Nassau County.

Nassau County Clerk's No. 355. Certificate Filed in New York County. Clerk's No. 138. Register's No. 4D70. My Commission expires March 30, 1944.

On January 1, 1943

RECREATION is one of the few great divisions of life.

Wherever man goes he carries with him concern for religion
education
health
recreation
work.

Recreation has its contribution to make to religion, to education, to health of body and mind, to work.

Yet man is most fully himself in his religion and his recreation.

Religion and recreation have always been closely related—though we often do not stop to think of this.

Music, drama, art, sport, nature, speak the language of aspiration.

Through them man may reach up to the highest he is to become.

* * * *

It is to recreation that on January 1, 1943, we dedicate ourselves, nearly 4,000 of us, who give all our time and strength, and some hundreds of thousands more who as volunteers give of their best to the same cause.

The national recreation movement goes on steadily and will go on steadily as long as with singleness of purpose we serve men, women, and children—and them alone.

* * * *

In the last 37 years quite a number have come and gone who would use recreation not for man but for ulterior purposes.

Sometimes the desire has been to build capital, sometimes to build labor, sometimes to build institutions, sometimes merely to build individual prestige.

* * * *

All such in the past have come and gone no matter how much they flourished for the moment.

* * * *

The National Recreation Association has stood always as it stands on January 1, 1943, as a place where people of all nationalities, all religions, of all colors, whether of capital or of labor, whether of city or of open country, could unite to work in cooperation.

The Association has tried through many people and many agencies to build recreation for the people, all the people, rather than over much to advertise itself or build itself. It has such a record—a record of nearly 37 years.

You who work cooperatively through the Association do not need to be disturbed. Centralized power is not to take the place of voluntary cooperation. In the realm of things spiritual, such as religion and recreation, there will always be a large place for voluntary cooperative leadership. The Association will ever be as strong as your cooperation is.

One thing we have to do, and one thing only—that is to continue in voluntary cooperation to do our job effectively and with singleness of purpose to help men serve themselves in their free hours. And always now our task is first to help win the war.

JANUARY 1943

Howard Braucher

January

MY NEW YEAR

Print by Gedge Harmon

Recreation and Spiritual Power in Wartime

By RABBI JAMES G. HELLER

THE FIRST IMPRESSION one must bring to such a gathering as this is that which the average unthinking man would entertain.

We are engaged in one of the most tragic of tasks.

Even with the words of the President, warning upon the heels of warning, ringing in our ears,

Even listening over the radio and hearing the sirens blowing in London, when the bombers began to rain incendiary and high-explosive bombs from the sky,

Even though we know the fate of those whom the Nazis have subdued — sold into bondage, subjected to the last indignities they could devise, shot as hostages for their brothers who had struck a blow for freedom,

Even with all this and much more, most of us have not begun to envisage all this war will embroil before it will be done.

But already, in response to an intuition of its crucial, decisive character, men are demanding concentration only upon the essential, ignoring the unessential, abandoning it, until victory will have been won, until we shall be able to return to our wonted ways.

Some wish to lay aside religion, call off all the conclaves and assemblies by which religion prepared itself for the world to come.

Some wish to diminish education to an absolute minimum.

And doubtless the average man would say, "We can let recreation go, 'for the duration.'"

All this is far too simple a concept and statement of our problem—the problem which is that of the free peoples of the world in this war.

Put as succinctly as I can, it is this:

How to win without abandoning our way of life,

How to conquer without descending to the cultural, spiritual level of our feral enemies.

To be sure that the victory,

when it shall have been won,

will prove to have been worth winning;

That it will mean not a long eclipse of democracy, of the ideals of freedom, justice, brotherhood,

But that it will carry with it their rebirth, their rejuvenation, a new career of lusty, joyous creation.

To me the problem of recreation is one of the central aspects of the tasks of the evolution of the human race.

I know that that is an apodictic sentence, which makes little sense in end of itself.

I shall try to justify it as rapidly as I can.

If you will pardon me a personal word,

I should like to tell you how I feel about my own recreations.

I told my father I wanted to be a rabbi, when I was thirteen years old,

And even before that I had had a deep yearning to serve the cause of religion, and through it the cause of men.

But I had also loved music from my earliest childhood.

And all through the years, when I was studying for the ministry,

All through the time when I was struggling in my first pulpit, even in the days when I served as a Chaplain in France in the last war.

I studied music, found solace in playing it on the piano or on the organ,

Continued to learn to acquire the rudiments of harmony, counterpoint, the use of instruments.

It has come to mean more and more to me, as the years have gone by.

It is still, in the strictest sense, a recreation, an avocation.

I find time, late at nights, to write the program notes of the Symphony Orchestra, to lie on my bed and read orchestral scores.

In the summers I try to find refuge in some place of peace and beauty, as this summer in the mountains of Mexico,

And to give rein to the longing for musical creation, which has been gathering potential perhaps for a year or two.

I do not think I could do entirely without it.

Unless I am utterly in error, it makes me a rounder man, one who touches the spirit of God in another of the veins of fire through which it flows.

With this inspiring message, Rabbi James G. Heller of Cincinnati addressed the general opening session of the War Recreation Congress in September. As one of the outstanding religious leaders in America, Rabbi Heller is well qualified to discuss the spiritual power of recreation.

It convinces me more with every year of its profound, organic relation to religion, of the things it can say of the heart and to the heart, with which even the most eloquent words cannot compete.

It completes my life, brings me both ecstasy and release, a joy different from all other, and a strong consciousness of breathing a purer, serener air,

Of knowing a place where all storms are transmuted into the contours of beauty.

Is this recreation alone?

No, it is creation, too!

Bound up, in a myriad ways, with what I wish to have, with what I wish to be!

Recreation is the growing point of culture,

The area in which the spirit of a time is best judged.

Man is the wave, as Bergson put it in his "Creative Evolution,"

that has burst across the barrier and into the open sea.

In him instinct, moving through the higher primates, has culminated in intelligence.

In him there is the restlessness of freedom,

The insatiability of the dim vision of the ideal.

"Nothing is more steadying and uplifting than the power of music. Beauty, truth, and goodness are the ultimates of life, and they must be maintained. Music reenforces us with values which are invisible and eternal."—*Dr. Ralph W. Sockman* in *The Etude Music Magazine.*

And yet, through most of his history, he has been bound to the Ixion-wheel of necessity,

He has spent his days in the stern effort to live.

The dark, deterministic picture which Malthus drew in his famous "Essay on Population" of the increase of men always tending to exceed their subsistence, and of war, pestilence and famine as balancing the equation,

May not always have been true; but in most times, and for most of the sons of men, it has been so.

All the classical descriptions of man—in Homer, in Hesiod, in the Bible—coincide with this.

Man is a sojourner, a stranger upon earth.

Thorns and thistles grow in his way, and he must till the soil in the sweat of his brow.

Disaster crouches, lying in wait for him.

The locusts beat their way out of the soil, and settle upon his fields, and he and his children starve.

The Yellow River dwindles away to a mere trickle in China, and all the terraces of rice and corn wither and shrivel until millions die, or trek into other corners of the land.

The rains do not fall in their seasons, and all the labor he has put into seedtime, and into the ploughing, prove to have been for naught.

The past has been a perpetual struggle, with the elements, with the indifferences of the earth, with other forms of the life that vie with man, and fully as often with his own fellows, who would rob him of all he had slaved to acquire.

Few and brief have been the times and the places where men could rest upon their arms,

When they could fill their granaries, and laugh at the morrow!

Few and brief have been the times when men could turn from their toil to other things,

To learn to read and write,

To answer the crowding questions that filled their souls,

To fashion things that would combine beauty with use,

To strive, as in Athens, for harmonious souls in perfect bodies.

And yet, all along their course, men have sought this.

In the Dordogne are the caves, upon the walls of which men drew the animals, as they saw them.

There may have been the purpose of magic, of prospering their hunting in them, but surely there is also joy in beauty, the perception of the perfection of form of an antelope, a hairy rhinoceros, a buffalo, a bear.

This very summer I beheld some of the archaeological remains of Mexico—the pyramids and the temples, the tombs and the ornaments left by the Toltecs and the Aztecs, the Zapotecs and the Mixtecs.

One did not have to be deeply percipient to understand that all these testified not only to their religious preoccupations,

To the might of their medicine men,

But also, consciously perhaps as by-products, but unconsciously surely of fully as much importance,

To their love of beauty,

To the joy of building,

To the restfulness of a design that carries the eye in rhythm across space,

To that creation which so freely and well mingles with recreation.

Work is one of the greatest of goods.

"In the summer I try to find refuge in some place of peace and beauty."

The first chapters of Genesis are wrong when they depict agriculture as a curse, put upon Adam for his disobedience.

But work, alone—work that is not free, work that ends in monotony, work that does not employ the full man,

That makes no demands upon his aesthetic sense, that does not make him feel that he is giving of himself, that has not in it the principle of growth,

That work can be barren and compounded only of drudgery.

One of the greatest aims of life is to free man from the need of work like this,

To reduce it to the lowest possible minimum,

To increase the leisure not of the privileged few, but of the underprivileged many,

To throw open the doors for work that shall be on the basis of a free choice, that shall aim in the direction of beauty, truth, and goodness.

It is the anomaly of our time that these two wars came, just when this aim seemed possible of achievement in the nations of the West.

Surely one of the great ironies of history!

One might make an argument concerning this war, based upon mere economic necessity, the birth rate in Germany, or Japan,

But it would not come near the heart of the trouble; it would, as so often we do, mistake the part for the whole, the obvious for the real!

It is not my purpose this evening to analyze the deeper causes of the War,

But merely to point out the irony of its timing.

This is no world where the Conquistador should be at home.

It is not an age which is a good *mise-en-scene* for the task of brutal, empire-building.

Peoples do not live by oppressing and exploiting the weak, by enslaving the Slavs, by devising mad theories about the Herrenvolk.

It is a time when men, had they grown as much in wisdom as they have in strength, might have turned to other ends, other quests.

In most lands less than a quarter of the population had to devote itself to agriculture—to feed all the rest.

And scientists were predicting that even this proportion would soon suffer drastic decrease.

We had not yet learned how to use the productive power we had acquired.

Some of the estimates may have been hyperbolic.

But careful studies, like those of the Brookings Institute, showed that it was possible to reduce the hours of all men,

Maintain a high standard of living,

And bestow upon men the leisure time needed for recreation, for education, for growth.

But I think we can go much farther than this.

Not only was this possible, is still possible,

It is also one of the things for which we are fighting.

Our foes deny the right of man to grow.

For most of their fellow men, they snarl their creed that they are subhuman, that they belong to species which cannot learn, cannot under-

"History reveals that for ages men have been yearning, struggling, for free time—time they could call their own; time free from intolerable yokes; time in which to be more and do more to satisfy inner cravings; time to 'invite their souls.'"—*Eugene T. Lies in How You Can Make Democracy Work.*

stand, cannot create, as can the Nordic.

They want an economy of masters and slaves, of medieval barons and their varlets, of the few who enjoy and the many who drone.

They conceive of society as a gigantic hive of bees in which they are queen bees and warriors, all others the workers, the sexless drones.

We give our allegiance to the democratic creed which believes in the equality of all men—not in their possession of equal gifts of body, heart or mind; but in their equality before the Law, their equality before God, their equal right to live, to learn, to grow.

Their aim is to make life narrower, more circumscribed for men; and they care not what pain, what martyrdom comes to the myriads of the vanquished in the process.

Ours is to make life wider, less circumscribed; to find new ways of releasing the power that is in men, new ways of freeing them from pain, of releasing them not only from the martyrdom which men inflict, but also from the martyrdom of their own weakness and ignorance.

How profoundly all this is related to the exigencies of this hour, let me indicate by another illustration.

Education was one of the dogmas of the liberal revolution—in America, in the writings of Jefferson and Paine especially, and in France, in the speeches of Carnot in the first French Assembly, and in some of Napoleon's first laws.

Patently, free suffrage demanded men who could exercise the right of the ballot.

It called for a free press to inform them, for free schools to instruct them.

To the fathers of the Revolution, once the road had been cleared, once men were permitted to travel it, progress was sure!

Benjamin Kidd, in "The Science of Power," showed how a whole nation could be remade by education in a single generation.

Germany, after the Franco-Prussian War, the Germany of Bismarck and von Moltke was his illustration.

The hope was destined to speedy disillusionment.

Education, alone, is not enough—

That is, education without regard to aims and methods.

It is not only possible to have a nation, equipped with all the latest knowledge, and yet a people as susceptible to ill-regulated passions, to national delusions of the fiercest and most corrosive kind.

Our day displays the actuality—the depressing fact!

There is a new task before the democracies—the second step in the process.

What kind of education must be given to bestow self-criticism upon men, to give them the sure impulse toward mercy, and to make them more immune to these epidemics of ferocity, of negation, of self-destruction?

Unless I err, the answer to this epochal question—a question which will have to be asked after the War—is to be found in several directions.

Education must touch the whole child—not mind only, but the heart as well. It must be integrated with all life—in the abolition of its tendency to pigeon-hole; in the impression it makes that knowledge is an instrument rather than an obligation.

But, above all, education must be coordinated with a program of recreation that shall be conceived in the senses of which I have been speaking all through what I have said.

Society must give men leisure, but also teach them how to employ it.

It must use the arts, physical culture, according to the old Greek ideal, to create harmonious, integrated personalities.

By enriching life, by deepening the emotions, it must give men riper judgment, deeper, warmer selves, by which to live and act.

Recreation is a large part of the problem of creation.

The problem of the creation of a good society.

The exciting task of the new world that is yet to be.

In one of the best passages of his wonderful novel, "The Magic Mountain," a diagnosis of Europe before the last War, Thomas Mann has his central character, Hans Castorp, sink in weariness in the snow, upon a skiing trip in the Alps.

Before what may be the last sleep sinks upon him, he beholds vision—in contrast with all the feverish unrest of the tubercular sanitarium in which he has been.

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"We hear much, and you will hear much more, about those precious freedoms—the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the freedom of worship. But how necessary is the democratic way of life to the preservation of the freedom of the imagination! We want the right to dream and the right to translate ideals into action." — *Grove Patterson* in *Think*.

An Old Mansion and a New Community

By MARGUERITE MEEKS
Project Services Adviser
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Federal Public Housing Authority

THE WHIR of the old spinning wheel is heard again in the historic Littlepage Mansion of Charleston, West Virginia. Echoes of children's laughter, the hum of activity and interest—all the sounds of joyous living fill the spacious rooms. Once again a feeling of general well-being permeates the old home where four generations of Littlepages entertained their families, friends and neighbors.

Built over a hundred years ago, the Littlepage Mansion was for many years the center of community life. There is a Civil War story told about the old mansion and its famed mistress, Rebecca Littlepage, the gallant southern woman who defied General Wise when he demanded the use of her home for officers' headquarters. "Under no circumstances will I give up my home," she is supposed to have said. "You, sir, will leave the premises."

Whereupon the general gave his soldiers the order to blow off the roof over the head of the defiant woman standing in the doorway with her children gathered about her. The soldier were reportedly court-martialed for disobeying orders, but the Littlepage home was saved. And it stands today, like a grand old personage, presiding over a new community.

When the site was selected for the Littlepage Terrace Housing Development, a United States Housing Authority Aided Low Rent Housing Project (now Federal Public Housing Authority), the Charleston Housing Authority decided to preserve the gray stone mansion, a landmark of the community, for use as a community center and management office. The building was renovated and furnished in keeping with the Early American period.

Three rooms were reserved for the office, nine were opened for recreation. These latter include a large social hall or ballroom, two club rooms, a kitchen with adjoining room for cooking classes, a photography and dark room, a library, and a craft shop.

Once each week the neighborhood gathers for square dancing in the ballroom. Socials and benefits of various types also take place here. A record player, radio, piano, and community string and jam bands provide music for dancing and entertainment. Small groups gather around the crackling fires in the club rooms to sing, study, work or play. Some prefer to relax in an easy chair before the open fire in the snug little library which is served by a county bookmobile.

Perhaps the greatest contribution of the mansion today is not the opportunities for new interests which it provides but the old crafts which it preserves. The whir of the old spinning wheels and the sound of many looms can be heard issuing from the third floor at any hour of the day. Through the cooperation of the Charleston Local Housing Authority and the Virginia Department of Vocational Education, weaving and spinning classes, taught by Miss Lucy Quarrier, are open to the city and surrounding countryside.

Two antique spinning wheels and twenty-six looms, ranging from a 500 pound, 120-year-old loom to very small modern

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"All defense housing agencies have agreed to set aside in every new housing development a minimum of space for children to play. Henceforth they will also spend some money in every project in putting up a building where people may practice that beautiful and peaceful art of community life."—*Mark McCloskey.*

What I Acquired at Play

By RUFUS M. JONES

An eminent Quaker scholar and philosopher writes of happy days as "a small town boy"

PLAY IS ONE of the oddest of all our human activities. It bakes no puddings, butters no parsnips, and adds nothing to the family assets. But it is one of the greatest of the nurturing forces of group-life, and it contributes to health and sanity and joy to an almost unparalleled degree. It depends on surplus energies. No surplus energy, no play. The German children who were deprived of proper food by the blockade in 1917-18 lost the power to play. They did not go out of school at recess time, or, if they did, they leaned up against the school-house and waited listlessly for the bell to ring to call them in. Play is an overplus, a gratuitous addition to life—something thrown in, like beauty, as a free gift to life. No one expects to extract permanent returns from play; to make it stand and deliver a grist. Play is just play. It is an end in itself, its own excuse for being.

But I am concerned to point out how it ministered to my inner being, how it contributed to the making of my personality—my inner and eternal me. In any case, it was implicit education, not explicit or premeditated. It gave direction to important habits. It formed significant tendencies. It fed the subsconscious, or the unconscious, rather than furnished overt assets to be cashed in. Everybody who played with me in my early youth is gone from the earth, and I alone am left, like Job's reporters, to tell about it. The first one to go was a boy named Charlie, with whom I learned to play croquet where the community church now stands. He was one of my first boyish affections; always a swimming companion, at the stage when we swam with a board underneath to give assurance. Then one day he suddenly died of some swift illness, now unknown to me. It was the first death I remember of anyone for whom I cared. In fact it was the first time death really meant *death*. Here was a boy with whom I played every day, who would never play with me again. I went with many other boys to the funeral—the earliest one I remember — I saw Charlie for the last time, perfectly still, very white, and lying embedded in flowers, whose fragrant smell still recurs to me at odd moments and brings back with it the white face of my lost boy friend. I can still see across the years the little jacket he wore.

The earliest and the most important member of my play-group was the son of our nearest neighbor, whose Mother was my Mother's dearest friend and companion. My first memory of him is when I was four, and from that time until I went away to school at sixteen, we were almost constantly together on play occasions. The next most important member of the group was Charlie's brother, who was a year older than Charlie and just my age. He was strong and powerfully built, full of vigor, alert, fertile in suggestions and always the same good fellow. We wrestled together a great deal, as healthy boys do, and we were about equal in such contests, but it was always friendly "fighting" and never attended with anger. I do not remember one single instance of a break in friendship with either of these boys. There were ten or twelve others who could usually be counted on to form a play-group—I do not like to say "gang"—but there were no others quite so essential as these two indispensables I have mentioned.

The early years from four on are rather dim and shadowy now. Somewhere in that dim early period we all learned to swim, to paddle, to row and to skate, and of course to coast on improvised sleds was a feature of winter life. I taught my nearest neighbor playmate to say "thee" and "thy," so that he could go to heaven with me in case we died, even though he was not a Quaker by birth as I was. I need hardly add that that idea originated wholly with my little childish mind and had no encouragement from my family, but I undoubtedly did think at a very early age that God took peculiar delight in hearing us say "thee" and "thou" and "thy," for

This chapter from Rufus Jones' autobiography, *A Small Town Boy*, is reprinted by permission of The Macmillan Company, publishers. Dr. Jones was chairman of the Department of Philosophy at Haverford College for many years and is known internationally for his work with the American Friends Service Committee.

it was the language everybody used in prayer to Him. I supposed it was the language of heaven. We had to drive our cattle—cows and steers and oxen—every morning a long way round, through the village and up the Belfast road to pasture, and back again at night. The boys early formed the custom of joining me on this diurnal expedition. We soon had a great variety of incentives to speed the cattle on their trek back and forth. We created darts and slings and sling-shots and bows and arrows, by which we hastened the slowly moving herd, inclined too often to feed by the roadside. In potato ball time we used to fasten a potato-ball on the end of a limber stick, or withe, and we could hurl it with vigor and accuracy to wake up a dilatory cow. It was a noisy process, bringing home the cattle, but it was great fun and a popular sport.

In an evil hour I besought my father to teach me how to milk. It looked like fun as I watched him do it, and I wanted to master the trick. He met me more than half way and took advantage of my enthusiasm. The moment I acquired the skill, I was caught. From being fun, it quickly became required duty. Instead of going off with a rush as soon as the cows were "corralled," I found myself conscripted to sit on a stool and fill a ten quart pail. It became rapidly a bore. A recent cartoon in *Punch* showed a farmer boy milking, and a militant woman leaning over the fence, saying in fierce tones: "Why aren't you at the front?" And the milker calmly said: "'Cause there ain't no milk at that end." I knew very early which "end" to assault for results, and I have never forgotten how to milk, any more than I have how to swim. A few years ago I spent ten days in a "Retreat" on the sacred mountain in China, "Taishan," where we had seven goats for our milk supply. A missionary's wife and I did the milking, and, though I had never milked a goat before and had not milked a cow for many years, the milk streamed forth at my first grip.

My group of boys who had assisted in the trek from the pasture lined up on the top rail of the barnyard fence and waited as a patient group until I was free and could join them in the next expedition, which in summer was pretty sure to be a swim at the old pine stump on our shore. Most of the boys I regularly played with were not farmers' sons, as I was, but enjoyed a much wider area of freedom than I did, and they were almost always ready to help me finish a task so that when it was done I could join them in play, for which I was never too tired. In threshing time, which was the most miserable of all our recurrent tasks, there would almost always be a bevy of boys milling around, pitching down oats, or taking away straw at the tail of the machine, hurrying on the disagreeable job, so that I could get away so much earlier for some play scheme which we had concocted. They would have "whitewashed the fence," as Tom Sawyer's boys did, if it would have released me from toil for some mild escapade with them. When the boys appeared in solid formation father always knew that he was soon going to "lose" me to the majority party. There is a story of a small boy who was weeping piteously and could not be comforted. He was accosted by another boy who said: "What's the matter with you?

"... at a spot where an echo repeats itself four times over, and where there is an almost unsurpassed sylvan beauty."

What are you crying like that for?" "My dog has been run over and killed; boohoo. I can't bear it. He was such a dear; boohoo." "I don't see why you make such a fuss over a dog," the second boy said. "My grandfather has just died, but you don't see me wailing and howling over it, do you?" "I know," said the broken-hearted boy, "but you didn't raise your grandfather from a pup!" That is just the secret. We boys had come up from the roots in the soil. We all "belonged." We were raised here from "a pup," and the land and the wind and the lake were in our blood. We were as much a part of it all as was the sky over us.

The "out of doors" sport that most often held the stage was what we called "guard's clear." It is a game of many names in many lands and it is probably as old as Methuselah's boys, but it is or was one of the best games ever invented for a rainy day. On wet occasions we always "invaded" a barn, while on summer evenings we played it around an uninhabited set of rambling buildings, near the grocery store. The procedure was to "count out," which I by the choice of the boys always did. That settled who would be "It" for the first round. The unfortunate boy who was "It" stood at the goal, always pronounced "gool," where stood the "guard," which was a long stick placed slanting-wise against the wall. His first function was to count a hundred slowly and fairly. While he was "counting" the other boys hid. Then he who was "It" began his search for the hiders. As fast as he found them they came and lined up at the "gool." Meantime while the goal-keeper was away on a hunt for more boys, some uncaught boy would break away from his hiding, touch the goal, seize the "guard" and throw it or kick it as far as ever he could. Then all the boys who had been caught up to that time were "free," could hide again, and the poor Sisyphus had to begin all over. The experts knew all the hiding places and took no chances of seeking for distant "caches" until all the near ones had been cleared, but a newcomer, less *au fait* with the lie of the land, might be "It" for hours, in fact for an entire evening. Our own barn was an admirable place for this game. The big haymows had a way of settling under the great beams, and one who knew these tunnels could make remarkable get-aways. Then the barn had a mysterious cellar with a curious exit up through the haymow, so that one moment you were in the cellar, and then as quick as you could say Jack Robinson, you were on top of the haymow or under a beam in the heart of the haymow. We always had early harvest apples hidden in pockets under these beams, which made them still more advantageous as hiding places for those who were in the secret.

But "Uncle William's" barn was even better than ours. It was the most complicated barn in ten counties. It had been built, like the English Constitution, to meet the growing needs of new occasions. There were many levels, unexpected corners, sheds, lean-tos, dark holes, forgotten pockets, tie-ups, sheep-pens, scaffolds, stairways, and numerous ladders. The boy who got chosen as first guard-keeper on a rainy day in that barn was just out of luck, for he was likely to be still at it when noon dinner time came. But the counting out — "eeny, meeny, miney, mo"— was fairly done, and when a boy was chosen to be "It" he took his fate calmly and stuck it out until success set him free in a legitimate way and laid the new burden on the first one of the hiders caught who took the next turn. "Uncle William's" barn was long ago laid low in ashes, and *our* barn blew down in a hurricane, and "the uninhabited house" where we played evenings is now a happy home, and nobody now plays "guard's clear." I am glad I was a boy a

Print by Gedge Harmon

"We were absolutely at home . . . on the ice or through the ice, in the woods, or in the snow."

long time ago! We had another game which we called "playing truck." It was something like "hockey," only it was played with a stout truck, sawed from a birch log, about a foot in diameter, instead of a ball. The truck was rolled with powerful muscular force toward the opposing side, and it could be returned and forwarded toward the enemy's goal only so long as it was kept in rolling position. It was played with heavy shinny-sticks and it was about as dangerous as football—but a game with a thrill to it. Now it also is out-moded.

"Youth is not a time of life—it is a state of mind. . . . Whether seventy or sixteen, there is in every being's heart the love of wonder, . . . the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing, childlike appetite for what next."—Anonymous.

I realize now in retrospect, though I did not sense it at the time, that the boys treated me as their leader. They always came for me and waited for me until I was "free" to go, and helped to get me "free." They waited for consultation before deciding on the program for the day or the evening. They invariably asked me to "count out." And they looked to me for guiding direction or for decisive suggestion. But I was quite unconscious that I was their "leader," and I think that they were equally unconscious of it. It was a complete democracy. We were all equals. We acted as a unified group. We did not quarrel; we played with a corporate harmony, as would be the case with a brass band, but they looked to me as "leader," though I was never elected to the position, and neither the boys nor I would have liked the term, if anybody had suggested it. We were naive. We were in the happy stage before self-consciousness or ambition comes into play to disturb the course of events. Our processes were implicit rather than explicit, and that is one sufficient reason why we were so happy together.

This mutual fellowship of ours had a profound influence on our health of mind. We did things and said things and heard things that were not always wise or nice. We were the usual run of boys. But in the main we were living, finding ourselves, throbbing with activity, with discovery. We were unconsciously happy. There was an element of inspiration in what we did, a flare of radiant energy. I was confronted with many physical handicaps as a boy and might easily have been a victim of disease, but this health of mind, this free and joyous group action, had a powerful effect on my body and helped to lay the foundations of physical strength and of an optimistic outlook on life, which was better than an inherited fortune, which obviously I did not have! This fellowship did much to cultivate a spirit of daring, of adventure, of courage. We walked high beams with balance and steady head. We climbed perilous roofs and walked the ridgepoles. We visited Indian camps in the woods and bought bows and arrows of real Indians, in real tents, in real woods. We dived off bridges into brooks with our clothes and boots on, to get ready for an emergency, if we should capsize when sailing, or in a canoe. We went out sailing on cakes of ice, when the "break up" of the lake came, after the marvelous vernal equinox. We ventured out on thin ice in the early freeze-up of the lake, daring one another to see who could carry a stone the farthest out on the ticklish bending ice, leaving it where we reached the limit of our dare, and challenging the next boy to outdo our daring. Eventually a limit was reached, and in the end a boy who overdid broke through, fell in and found his way back, after breaking ice, to safety and got home dripping wet with ice-water — but something of a hero to the boys, though usually not to his "valet," who being interpreted was his mother. We were absolutely at home on the water, in the water, on the ice or through the ice, in the woods, or in the snow. There were few challenges which we did not accept.

A rumor was circulated that "pirates" from Waterville were violating the law by using nets to catch fish in great quantities for market. There was danger that the lake would be combed of fish. The nets were pulled at night and no one knew where they were. We organized a flotilla of boats, each one supplied with a grapnel, and we spread out in wide formation to sweep the lake as we rowed lengthwise of it. We went first to the "Outlet," about four miles, with no results. We came back through the "Narrows," where the water was deepest, with no victims. Then we started north with our grapnels. Everything was peaceful until we got in sight of the uppermost island when we saw two men, who had spied us and fathomed our intent, pulling up nets for dear life, and trying to make an escape before we could reach them. We had revolvers and old muskets and we began firing,

"There are certain habits of fair play, respect for the rights of others, defense of one's own rights, that must be learned on the playing field or in association with other children."—*Dr. Edwin G. Conklin* in an address before the N.E.A.

but, of course, in the air or on the water where we were sure not to hit them. They quite naturally took immense fright, rolled up their nets which were stretched entirely across the lake to both shores from the island. We gained on them and caught them as they pulled to the shore with their boat full of nets. They were completely scared as the array of boys surrounded them, and they promised us never to come back to the lake, if we would let them go unharmed, which we generously did, and then we rowed home with a sense of victory in our tired bodies. There have been no "pirates" on the lake since.

About two miles up the lake there was a beautiful island named "Round Island," alias "Birch Island." It had in early times been believed to contain gold, and it was dug over by "prospectors" before the birch trees covered it. The "gold" was found in large quantities, but it proved to be "pyrites," that is "fool's gold," and no one made a fortune from it. There grew up in my time a tradition that nobody owned it, and that if we slept on it one night a year for fifteen consecutive years—and proved our claim—we should own it as ours by "squatter rights." We might easily have discovered that it was properly owned, as I have done in later life—by a search in the County Record Office in Augusta, but that is not a boy's way. He accepts and trusts the tradition and proceeds to make good his claim. It was an admirable place for evening sweet corn roasts. Sweet corn abounded within easy distance; so did wood for the fire and stones for the stove on the island itself. Hemlock boughs and a warm blanket were all that was needed for the night—and one "squatter" claim was tallied.

"Boys do not worry very much about such magnificent abstractions as truth and beauty and democracy and justice. They unmask swindlers, sweep pirates from the Spanish Main, round up cattle rustlers with Pecos Bill, lie on their backs under an apple tree and watch the sparrows make nests in the blossoming boughs."—*Paul V. McNutt.*

Even better was a visit to Bradley's Island, where there was a bowling alley, and we all knew how to bowl and how to set up pins. Best of all, however, was a trip to Indian Heart. This was a rock on a beautiful wooded point, on the face of which the Abenaki Indians had cut a large heart as a mysterious symbol, the key to which was lost. There is the heart unmistakably, gouged out with their stone tools, at a spot where an echo repeats itself four times over, and where there is an almost unsurpassed sylvan beauty. It was our favorite resort on the lake. Thither we went in as many boats as we could command, and ate a vast amount of hot fish chowder cooked on a crane over a fire in a stove of stones. The mother of one of our boys — the best fish-chowder creator the human race has yet known, according to our united judgment — always went with us to produce the delicious dinner. While this dear woman was preparing the perch-chowder we withdrew to a secluded glen and had a swim, which put us in fine trim for the best dinner the world has seen. There may be better things in some other world, but in this sublunary one there has never been anything better than those glorious days at Indian Heart. *They* can never come back!

In the winter we had three top joys. I should put first breaking roads through the snowdrifts. It was done with the old-fashioned "heater," which was a flatiron shaped snowplow—hence the name "heater." It was drawn by from four to six yoke of oxen, and all the boys of my group would pile on for ballast. We wore "long-legged" boots made by Elijah Elwood's father. There were no "sweaters" then, but we were well bundled up for below zero weather. We helped with the shoveling when we came to a jumbo drift, and then the "chief" of the snowplow would call out, "every man to his ox and every ox to his bow. Give one almighty pull," and we would plunge through the huge drift with "tons of boys" holding down the "heater." Now it is all done with a tractor or a "caterpillar," and no boys! What a drop! The next best fun was skating on the lake with a pine-stump fire at night. The whole region had once been a vast forest of venerable pines. When it was "cleared" the roots of the pine stumps had been cut around and the stumps pulled out by "strings" of oxen, and either built into fences — "bull-strong, pig-tight and sheep-high"—or dumped along the shore in tangled piles. The roots were full of pitch, and time with its all consuming power had during the years only dried them, with no touch or blight of rot. They were plainly enough designed for a skater's fire. It was a day's job to pull them out of the tangled pile, push them to the desired spot and build the pyramid. It could not be done until the ice was very thick—at least twelve inches—otherwise the ice would melt and plunge the pyramid into the deep, and possibly carry some unwary boys down into the melted cavity with it. What a

"Boyhood's habit and love of games tends to persist through life and directly to enrich social relations, while relieving duty's routine. From such games we may carry a sense of the value not only of sportiveness but of a richer quality that does much to mellow and dignify the inevitable rivalries of life. For this quality we have no abstract noun but we know pretty well what we mean in saying 'he plays the game.' "—*Percy Hughes* in *The Journal of Health and Physical Education.*

joy it was in the evening to skate and play what we called "coram" around a fire as majestic as a house on fire, though of three times the length of endurance of a burning building. One never knew when to go home on such evenings.

The other winter sport, outdoors, was of course coasting. There were no skis, no toboggans, no double-runners, no pull-ropes to bring you back after the descent. But we had sleds of a kind and, to make the affair "corporate," we took a "pung," a large family sleigh, and put a skillful boy on a sled between the shafts or thills to steer it. We could load ten or fifteen boys into the "pung," and if there was a crust we could go for a mile at an unbelievable speed. Our best "slide" was down a hill in front of the "narrows," where we struck the lake at a fearful pace, and on good ice we could go all the way—more than a mile—to Bradley's Island. Then we walked back!

There were plenty of other things to do in the winter—tunnel through drifts, make caves in the snow, build bridges out of snow blocks, go lumbering in the woods, etc., but nothing quite matched these three sports. In the early spring we had a water-wheel which a few of us had made together. We dammed a small brook and produced water power, which turned the water wheel. This was connected by a belt with a home-made circular saw that would actually saw a potato in two, though it balked at more solid substances. But the highest moment in the spring, after tapping maples, was going "pickerelling." This always happened when the ice began to break up around the shore, about the time that neighbor Noah Jones made his last dangerous trip across the lake on the ice, jumping his horse on and off at the shores. We had an iron fire basket which we filled with pitch-pine knots from the old stumps. It was hung out over the water at the end of the boat, and one boy lay on his stomach at the front end, near the light, while two boys at the other end silently paddled the boat in among the coves. The pickerel lay unmoving like great sticks, dazzled by the light. It took some skill, but not too much, to plant a three-pronged spear in the neck of the mute pickerel and to bring him into the boat for another boy to dislodge. It was obviously cruel sport, though the cruelty did not occur to our minds, bent as we were on the feast that was to follow. "Smelting" and "suckering" came about the same time, soon after the ice went out of our two brooks. One of these brooks—the one we called "Tannery Brook"—already referred to—was an endless resource for us boys. We learned to row there. At its mouth was a beautiful "sandy bottom" for wading and early swimming, before the sense of danger was eliminated. Here we fished when we had no boat, and here we gathered "pollywogs" and turtles. I always wondered where the brook came from. Like Alf, the sacred river, it "ran through caverns measureless to man." Nobody that we knew had ever explored its source and origin. It was mysterious as the Ganges or the Amazon. I organized an exploring party, and we traced the brook through many pastures and alder clumps on into the woods. It bent and wound with many curves in among the ancient trees. There were thickets of wild blackberries and ground junipers, and finally we found its source in a vast "bog," which we now know has underneath it a submerged lake forty feet in depth, and once, ages ago, this brook of ours, now

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Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

This material, reprinted from *Better Homes and Gardens* Magazine, is a chapter from *Parties in Wartime*, copyrighted 1943, Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50. The book will be ready for distribution this month.

WHETHER you want to get your neighbors, friends, relatives, or members of your club together for a jolly good time, have the affair in honor of the grandest flag in the world. Every red-blooded American will warm up to the idea and — if you plan games that are informative—they'll all go home wiser and better-informed citizens of their beloved country—and have had lots of fun getting informed!

If you want to make an extra-special event of it, send invitations written on air mail stationery because of its proper color scheme in setting the patriotic note of your party. On it write in red ink something like this:

Yankee Doodle went to town
A-riding on a pony,
He was a true American
And not a flimsy phoney.

Now, how you come to our house
We really do not care;
But a patriotic stunt will be your "pass"
When once you *do* get there!

Friday Night—8 o'clock ALBERTA AND DOUG.

These required stunts will be amusing ice-breakers, if you need any such start. For no one should be allowed to join the group assembled until he has given a stunt, preferably before the ones who have arrived ahead of him. (Serves the late arrivals right for being late!)

If you ask your friends for the evening, serve bright red cranberry punch, sweetened, at least in part, with honey, and accompanied by white-iced cup cakes, from which tiny silk flags wave amast. You'll probably have to save a little extra sugar from the family's rations for this special occasion, but the little cakes are worth it, and remember, extra egg white will stretch the icing.

If you prefer to serve an informal supper or dinner, cover the table with a red cloth, use blue willowware dishes and glassware (or the nearest to to these you possess) and blue and white paper napkins. Or use a white cloth, alternate red and and blue paper napkins, blue china, and cherry-red glassware. For a centerpiece use a blue bowl piled high with red apples, or one holding American flags erect by means of a perforated flower holder, with the center flag-stick the longest and others the correct length to make an artistic effect. Flank the centerpiece with three-branch candelabra holding red, white and blue candles. Or, if you have a large candelabra, it would be used in the center, holding tapers of the national colors.

You probably won't want to spend much for gadgets for this party, for it *is* a patriotic party, and it's patriotic now to be thrifty. But there are always tiny flags and flag stickers obtainable which cost very little. Put shield or flag stickers on the tumblers, particularly if these are neither red nor blue. At each plate have tiny silk flags inserted in white marshmallows that have been fastened to blue cards with a dab of glue. On the cards the guests' names should be written in white. Thus you have favor, place card, and table decoration in one.

A few rousing songs will end your red-white-and-blue party with a bang!

Courtesy Orlando, Florida, Service Men's Club

Cast inhibitions to the winds when arranging your party table. Make it so American that your guests will start singing "God Bless America" without your even suggesting it. And the meal couldn't be

started off in a more appropriate and fitting manner! As to the food, serve whatever you think your friends will enjoy. Carry out the patriotic idea as far as possible, but don't sacrifice the tastiness of the meal for that idea.

Here are some game suggestions. As we have mentioned before, the very best prizes would be War Stamps. But if you do wish to have a little variety, give prizes that are really useful. Flag pins, handkerchiefs, scarfs in proper colors can be found for the women. Air mail envelopes and stickers are grand prizes for men or women. They can be wrapped in white paper and decorated with flag stickers and red ribbon.

Courtesy Staten Island Center for Active Service Men, Inc.

Refreshments will be a highlight of this patriotic party—especially if you invite the men in service

Patriotic Quiz

Pass out sheets of paper upon which flag seals have been gummed. Tell guests to answer questions as you read them, numbering them and signing their names at the bottom. Pass out red-white-and-blue pencils for the purpose. (The person getting the most correct answers might be rewarded with a box of these pencils, which makes an inexpensive favor.)

1. How many people signed the Declaration of Independence?
   A. 56.
2. Who were our three martyred presidents?
   A. Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley.
3. Name Columbus' three ships.
   A. *Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria.*
4. Which of the three ships was the largest?
   A. *Santa Maria.*
5. What President wrote a history of the United States in 500 words?
   A. Coolidge.
6. Where is the original Star Spangled Banner?
   A. Smithsonian Institute.
7. What states in the United States are named for our Presidents?
   A. Washington is the only one.
8. What Presidents came from New England?
   A. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Franklin Pierce, Chester A. Arthur, Calvin Coolidge.
9. What other cities have been the capital of the United United States?
   A. New York, Philadelphia, York, Pa.
10. Who was the composer of "Stars and Stripes Forever"?
    A. John Philip Sousa.
11. How many voyages did Columbus make?
    A. Four.
12. Where is the original picture, "Spirit of 1776"?
    A. Marblehead, Mass.
13. What colony was named for Queen Elizabeth?
    A. Virginia. Elizabeth was called the Virgin Queen.
14. Who was the first President to live in the White House?
    A. Adams.
15. Who wrote "America"?
    A. S. F. Smith.
16. Who wrote "The Red, White and Blue"?
    A. D. T. Shaw.
17. Who wrote "Hail, Columbia"?
    A. F. Hopkinson.
18. How many United States senators are there?
    A. 96—two for each state.
19. How many United States Congressmen are there?
    A. 435.
20. Who wrote "God Bless America"?
    A. Irving Berlin.

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What About Games in Wartime?

By MARGUERITE ICKIS

Every play leader, teacher, and parent faces this problem today

PART I

"WE MUST EXPECT children today to play at war and at war games, because children in many of their play activities naturally imitate the adult world about them," writes Miss Ethel Kawin, lecturer in education at the University of Chicago. "It is futile to try to prevent such war play activities, but we can and should encourage other more constructive forms of play."

The children themselves have created a new style of play. They have galloped through the saga of cowboys and Indians, and are now content with nothing less than the epic of Commandos.

Many play leaders and teachers recognize the need for this adaptation of games, believing that peacetime activities cannot completely satisfy wartime interests. There are those, however, who still maintain that play should provide complete escape into a world of fantasy.

Much may be said for this latter philosophy in its attempt to protect children from the reality of war—but a rising tide of thought recognizes the inevitability of some war games in children's play. A number of psychological and educational reasons support this trend:

1. War games are a natural outlet for the emotions. Children are well aware of the war; they see fathers and brothers off for the service, mothers in war industries or Red Cross; stories and pictures in magazines and newspapers; war scenes in the movies. Children who thus absorb the mood and pace of the adult world must express their emotions, and their natural outlet is through play.

Boys, with their quick imaginations, have not waited for play leaders to direct them. In every town and village the cowboy bands and the cops and robbers have disappeared. In their stead are Commandos or guerrillas, marines or fighter pilots.

Little girls who once contented themselves with playing house now are brave nurses on the battle front, bandaging wounded soldiers and caring for the sick. Or perhaps they're WAACs or WAVES or WAFS.

Vivid young imaginations will turn this innocent-looking snow fort into a great Russian stronghold

In England the playing of war games has become a natural emotional outlet for children, according to Eric G. Muggeridge, executive secretary of the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children in Great Britain. "Just as soon as we discouraged the games," he writes, "little secret raids and invasions began taking place all over the house and in the garden. We therefore felt it would be far more desirable to permit the children to play their games unhampered and unmolested."

If war games are prohibited, more detrimental activities than secret invasions of the garden might result. Such prohibitions may be a factor in delinquency if children turn to law-breaking as an outlet for their pent-up emotions.

2. War games satisfy the child's natural urge to imitate adults and to hero-worship older brothers off to war. When a small boy captures a foreign island or convoys his ships across the sea, he feels that he really belongs to the grown-up world of today.

3. Many war games are merely adaptations of old games. Basically, the games that children play in wartime are the ones they played in peacetime, camouflaged now with new names and new places. Cowboys have evolved into pilots and Indians into Japs, but the essential idea of hunt and be hunted remains the same. The always popular snow fort now becomes a besieged stronghold on the Russian front. Children build their play around skills, quiet or active, and varying degrees of hazards and thrills. The principle of a game is the same in war or peace; it is merely the surface that takes on the aspect of war.

4. The educational value of war games should not be underestimated. Plato, the Greek philosopher and teacher, once said education should begin with the right direction of children's sports. The plays of childhood have a great deal to do with the maintenance or non-maintenance of laws.

Play leaders and educators today are seeking opportunities to help children practice democracy and leadership with as much spontaneity as possible. Where better could this be done than in a small boys' Marine Corps? Children will soon come to respect the natural leader who, instead of bossing and pushing his troop, leads them with a spirit of comradeship.

The teamwork of a successful corps must be perfect, and children will soon learn cooperation. Each miniature marine will come to respect the rights and privileges of others, and he will learn to share the fun and glory by the very pressure of his cohorts' candid opinions, if not by the guidance of his teachers.

But why cannot such lessons in cooperation be taught through other channels than war games? They can, and undoubtedly they will, but since war games appear psychologically inevitable at this time, play leaders will want to capitalize on any educational possibilities they offer.

5. War games may lead easily and naturally into constructive activities which might otherwise remain unexplored. The step from Marine Corps to Salvage Corps is a short one, and an idle query about the location of the Solomons may lead into a fascinating geography lesson.

War and war games involve endless questions of history, geography, economics, and sociology, over and above the obvious question of tactics. Finding the answers to such questions is a complete new game, and certainly a constructive one.

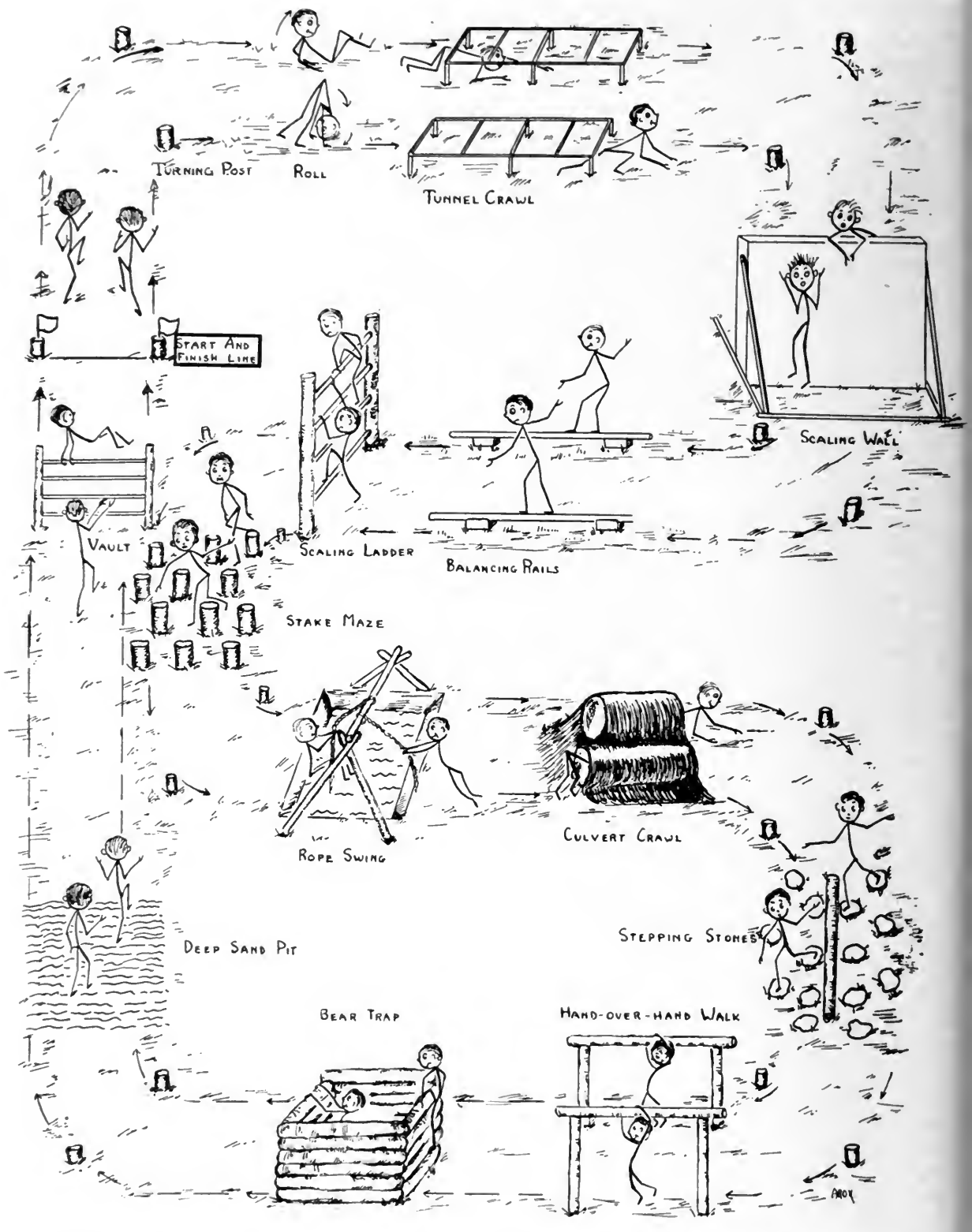
Part II of this article will appear in the February issue of *Recreation* when adaptations of a number of interesting quiet and social games will be offered. We hope that any of our readers who may be working along these lines will give us the benefit of their experimentation and comment. This is a subject of keen interest to all who work with children and calls for careful consideration.

Not Without Reservations

But war games cannot be recommended without distinct reservations, for they are potentially dangerous if allowed to run rampant. Play leaders must keep a wary eye on four main areas of caution:

First, war play may diverge from its original purpose of emotional outlet into that area of intensity where the child becomes keyed up and wildly excited. Agnes E. Benedict, writing in the *New York Times,* has distinguished between these two phases: "Release leaves the person released more calm, more quiet, more ready to concentrate on the next activity, more relaxed. It does not leave him wild and excited. The wise teacher who encourages war play knows when this point is reached. And at the point she skillfully diverts the children. In the midst of the wildest battle she asks firmly what has become of the hospital unit. And, while doctors and nurses get to work, the group calms down."

Second, the educational aspects of war games should be guided in the right direction—cooperation, not competition; leadership, not dictatorship;



This obstacle course is based on the outdoor Obstacle Training Field developed by the Boy Scouts of America. It will challenge the most ardent young Commando.

This layout may be altered, adapted, or simplified to suit boys of any age. It may also serve as a blueprint for an improvised box - barrel - and - crate course.

individuality, not automatism. Wartime games should not simply involve groups of children going through specified movements under the orders of a leader. They should encourage individuals to combine their talents and exercise their ingenuity as a team.

Third, wartime games should be selected with discretion. Choose games wisely, lest they assume the destructive proportions of a hurricane!

In general, use games that develop leadership, teamwork, sportsmanship — games that instill a desire to win honestly, that demonstrate the rights and obligations of members within a group.

Introduce the children to games where they can pit their skill against hazards, as in obstacle courses and raiding games. Stress physical fitness wherever possible.

Dress up the games with a touch of newness, even if only as adaptations of old games.

Naturally, the games must fit the age group of the children so that the theme is within their scope of knowledge and reasoning.

Some children will not care to play war games at all. In this case, use no compulsion, for war games are not justified unless in answer to a demand.

"What of toys that reflect the war: tanks and jeeps and anti-aircraft guns and battleships? It is practically impossible for us to protect our children from an interest that is uppermost in the minds of all of us. . . . I doubt the seriousness of reputed effects upon children of physical and emotional energy. . . . Parents should, however, attempt as far as possible to capitalize on other childhood interests such as sports and hobbies, and to be sure that these phases of the child's experiences are well represented in the toys given him."—*Dr. Donald S. Klaiss* in *The American Family,* Dec. 1942.

The fourth and last reservation concerns the postwar era. Just as industry must return to peacetime functions after the war, so recreation must be prepared to adjust itself to postwar conditions.

Recreation leaders will be the logical ones to direct wartime games into the era of reconstruction and relief. Children will always want to match their skills against obstacles, but instead of continuing their raids on Japanese islands when the war is over, they may battle their way through a blizzard with Red Cross supplies for Russia—or sail the seas as colonists to Alaska.

But for the present, wartime games are an important challenge to recreation leadership. The adventuresome Commando and guerrilla spirit must be guided into the proper channels. Leaders can analyze the interests of their children and devise games to suit them. They must find ways to utilize world affairs and world personalities to bring home the principles of true democratic sportsmanship.

Adapting the Games

Many old-time games include all the skills and thrills demanded by children today. They need only be adapted to new events and new locales in order to satisfy the desire for up-to-the-minute games.

Obstacle Course. Since teen-age boys like to pit their skills against difficulties and hazards, they will revel in an obstacle course patterned after the Commando courses at training stations and colleges. Each object in the course can be designed to benefit the runner in some specific way—strengthening arm and leg muscles, developing balance and agility.

But the atmosphere of an obstacle course must be kept informal if it is to be called recreation. Boys will keep coming back for more if an atmosphere of friendly competition reigns rather than one of strict discipline. It was General Douglas MacArthur who said, "On the fields of friendly strife are sown the seeds which in other years on other fields will bear the fruits of victory."

An obstacle course should be adaptable to use by younger boys as well as the older ones, either by removing or modifying some of the obstacles. The course outlined in the accompanying drawing is based on the excellent outdoor Obstacle Training Field developed by the Boy Scouts of America. A more temporary course, however, may be improvised from old barrels, crates, and planks. The courses may be either single- or double-tracked, for individual timing or for regular races.

The fewer rules the better, for the boys will find challenge enough in the course itself. Most important rule is that all runners must negotiate all obstacles successfully. This means replacing any cross bars knocked off and making a fresh start on each obstinate obstacle until it is conquered. Likewise, if the runner slips off balancing rails or stepping stones, he must repeat that section of the course.

Second rule: runners should wear rubber-soled shoes rather than spiked track shoes. Sneakers are the best for this kind of running.

For those who will help the boys construct an obstacle course, a few measurements will be helpful:

The tunnel crawl may be 12 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 2 feet high. The unattached crossbars must be replaced if moved by the crawling boy.

A scaling wall may reach 6 to 7½ feet in height. It requires especially sturdy supports on the landing side.

The balancing rails may be as long as 16 feet, and the scaling ladder as high as 8 feet.

Stakes in the maze could well be at least 4 feet high and 3 feet apart for safety's sake. Rounded tops are advisable.

The rope swing is set up over a sand pit. Runners pull their ropes back beyond the starting line and then swing over the pit.

The tunnels of the culvert crawl are made from old barrels embedded firmly in a pile of dirt and sod. Be sure the inside of the barrels are clear of nails and splinters.

The stepping stones may be varied in height and size, with the tracks separated by a rail lying on the ground.

Hand-over-hand rails might range from 15 to 20 feet in length; the suggested height of the bear trap is 5 feet.

The deep sand pit may be as deep as 6 feet, with the width proportionate to the depth. But don't let your runners jump over it!

Last obstacle is the vaulting fence, a rail structure 3½ feet high.

These measurements are merely suggested. Alter them to suit the age and fitness of your group, keeping safety always in mind. Then send your boys around the course and watch them vent their energy with a purpose

"Young people want to be doing. The problem of the director of recreation is 'What to do about it?' Will the emphasis be 'Taboo — No — Mustn't do,' or 'Come on — here is something fine that needs doing'?"

Half-Hour Trek. For a variation of the obstacle course, arm your group with compasses and start them off in a specified direction. They must trek along that compass point, come hills or rills, never deviating from their course until they come to a prearranged picnic area about half an hour away. The natural obstacles they bump into will provide plenty of variety and fun.

Such a trek is naturally better undertaken in the open country or woods, rather than in farming areas. No game justifies a swarm of twenty children prancing through Mr. McGregor's cabbage patch!

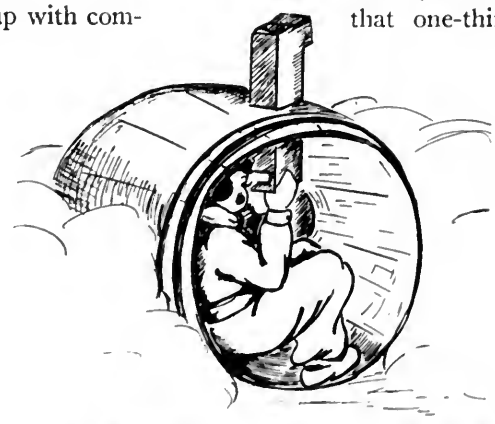
The course should be checked beforehand by the leader to make sure there are no real hazards. Have refreshments ready and waiting at the ultimate goal. If the group is large, divide it in two sections. These sections then start from opposite points, perhaps one going south and the other going north, heading toward each other until they meet. And no hot dogs until they do!

Snow Fortress. For centuries past, small boys have been pelting each other—and passers-by—with snowballs. This year they'll probably take their sport more seriously, building a fortress and inventing new military tactics.

The highest point on the playground is ideal for the fortress, or if the ground is level, build the stronghold into the corner of a fence or wall. The project may be either elaborate or simple, depending on how long the snow promises to remain. The dimensions vary with the number of children, a circle 12 feet in diameter or a square with 10-foot sides accommodating a group of about ten children.

If the smaller ones roll the balls for the fort, older children can build the walls. These might taper from 4 feet at the base to 2 feet at the top. A mound of snow in the center of the fortresses will hold the flag staff.

Next step is to elect two commanders, possibly with one or two assistants. In choosing sides the commander of the fort has first choice. When two-thirds of the children are chosen, the remaining third joins the attacking team, on the basis that one-third behind fortifications equals two-thirds outside.



Modern addition to a snow fort: the barrel outpost for detecting an "enemy" advance

As the attacking army establishes its camp at least 30 yards from the fortress, it stacks sleds and fills buckets with snowballs to carry forward with the attack. Meanwhile the defenders prepare their piles of snowballs for each corner of their stronghold.

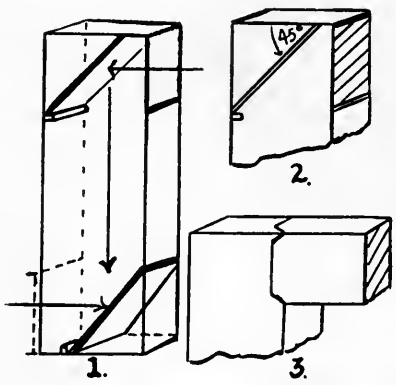
The action centers around the attempt of the attacking team to replace the enemy's

flag with its own colors on the mound in the fortress. The defenders may win the game by successfully repulsing the attackers, perhaps for a specified length of time.

Any attacking soldier who is pulled into the fortress becomes a prisoner of war and cannot leave until the game ends. Similarly, any soldier from the fort may be captured by the oncoming team. Prisoners of war may be employed in making snowballs or in repairing damage to fortifications, but they cannot be compelled to fight against their own team.

Since storming a snow fortress is a vigorous undertaking, the children should be dressed for the occasion. Snowballs will fly and scrambles will ensue in the course of the game, but such sport will use up some of their surplus emotions.

Lookout Post and Periscope. The latest style in snow fort is completely equipped with a lookout post set up in front of the fortress. Camouflage a barrel in a snow bank and station a lookout there to give the signal when the enemy is coming. Whether the barrel is horizontal or vertical, leave one end open so a child can crawl in and out.



A Hand Periscope

A hand periscope is ideal equipment for this lookout post. With it the sentry can watch the enemy without being seen himself, since he hides inside the barrel and holds the periscope up. If the periscope is painted white, it will hardly be noticeable in the snow.

For the body of the periscope use a long rectangular cheese box or a long narrow cardboard box. At each end of the box, on opposite sides, cut a square opening as shown in Figure 1. Two pocket mirrors can then be set opposite the openings, facing each other, one at the top and one at the bottom. The view will be reflected from the top opening down through the body of the periscope and out the bottom opening. (See illustration.) The lookout watches the bottom mirror and sees the view from the top opening.

For the best results set both mirrors at 45 degree angles. To obtain this angle, move the mirror around until its two edges rest at equal distances from the corner. Then with heavy glue attach a narrow piece of wood under the bottom edge of the top mirror; this will act as a ledge on which the mirror rests, face downward. (See Figure 2.) Hold the top edge tightly in place with adhesive or scotch tape.

Fit the lower mirror face upward in the bottom corner. Measure the angle in the same way, gluing the piece of wood on the bottom of the box this time. Tape the top edge of the mirror as before.

If you wish a periscope-like top as shown in Figure 3, tape cardboard around three sides of the opening. The bottom opening is better left uncovered.

The periscope can be raised through a hole in the side of the barrel, if the latter is horizontal. Don't attach the periscope to the barrel, since the lookout will have to turn it around to see in all directions.

This is an example of constructive projects in the field of war games. Not only does the builder work with his hands, he also learns from the mirrors his first lesson in elementary physics.

The Prisoner and the Soldiers. The old game of Hare and Hound is trimmed with a wartime aspect as one boy represents the escaping prisoner and the remaining players are the soldiers who pursue him.

Instead of the hunter and the whipper, choose a captain and a sergeant to take charge of the soldiers during the chase. The prisoner carries a supply of sand which he scatters on the ground as he goes. He agrees not to cross his path or return home until a certain time; if he does either, he is considered captured. In turn, the soldiers are bound to follow the clues implicitly. They may not take short cuts even if they see the prisoner.

After the lone prisoner has gone on his way for about five minutes, the bugler blows his call and the soldiers start the hunt. The captain, carrying an American flag, leads the line Indian file over the trail. The sergeant marches at the rear with a company flag.

If the captain loses the clue he immediately shouts, "Lost!" and the sergeant thrusts his flag in the ground at the last clue seen. The entire company walks or runs in a circle within which they are reasonably sure of finding the trail. When

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An Overseas Worker "Lets His Hair Down"

Workers who have gone overseas to conduct recreation programs for the American Red Cross are having an opportunity to use their ingenuity and resourcefulness to the nth degree, and sometimes they have little else to work with in the situations in which they find themselves. Through the courtesy of the American Red Cross we are publishing excerpts from a letter written by Jack Malach from an island somewhere in the Southwest Pacific.

BELIEVE I'LL LET my hair down a bit and give you as much of the professional dope as possible. Might as well start from the beginning. Since landing, we have been going practically all of our time full tilt—mornings, afternoons, and evenings. A typical day is on the job at 7:30 A. M., quit at 11:45; on again at 12:30, off at 5:30; on at 7:00 in the evenings always, until taps at 10:30. This has happened almost invariably seven days per week ever since our arrival.

Office work is done the first two hours in the morning and, when no special event is operating, after seven in the evening. The rest of the day is spent in the field, the transportation for which is furnished by a car given us by the Army. This has necessitated quite an adjustment from the 5:00 o'clock whistle back in the States, but frankly we have learned how to get a bit of private relaxation on the job, and the satisfaction received from really putting out is more than adequate payment. There is so much to be done.

Here are the results of our major recreation projects to date:

We are building nine Enlisted Men's Service Clubs for recreation purposes to be staffed by Army personnel and operated under my direction. These buildings are 80′ long and 40′ wide, built by native labor under my supervision along with that of the Field Director. The American Red Cross is footing the complete bill, and what a construction experience this is proving! We have certainly called into use all of the technical points we have been able to pick up.

The natives want to do all of this work for nothing. Money means not a thing to them. Consequently we are working out a barter arrangement to their extreme satisfaction. About two hundred natives are now actively engaged on the project, and all of our contacts have to be handled through an interpreter, another interesting experience. What they can do in their primitive ways is nothing less than amazing; it puts us to shame. For example, the military were supposed to loan us a truck for a day on which to transport some huge beams to the construction site. The truck failed to show up at the appointed time, so the natives bodily lifted the beams, one by one, and carried them down to the water, then floated them to the desired spot. One lad jumped on top of them while in the water, whipped out his paddle, and maneuvered them a half mile to their destination.

The first day of erection, when they are quitting for the night, all of the workers are called together, and their chief recites a five minute prayer for the safe completion and blessing of the building while the others kneel with bowed heads. What an inspiring sight!

Forgot to mention that a ten-foot porch runs along one 80′ side and extends over the water. The purpose of this is to take advantage of a natural for a swimming program, in addition to certain definite relaxational scenic values; "atmosphere" might be a better word. Detailed day-by-day records are being kept on the whole project, both written and photographical.

Second Big Job

The second big job of the moment is taking complete charge of the special event phase of the military recreation program. So far this has revolved around the presentation of such things as minstrel shows, stage shows, quartet contests, and glee club performances which have been turned by the chaplains into church choirs. Every unit on the island receives a minimum of one of these monthly; they put them on themselves. I am the technical director and have a small staff under me working on these and trained by me.

We shoot for the participation angle and not performance, so technically some of them are pretty awful, but they all get a chance. They vary from hillbilly jamborees to soldier versions of "Hellzapoppin" which are really riots—ninety per cent original stuff. One prize act was the rolling of a huge oil barrel on the stage by eight men; after it was up there, one man walks up and fills his cigarette lighter—then the eight laboriously roll

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A Champion in the Making!

By C. HENSLEY JACKSON

In this delightful story a father tells how he and his four-year-old conquered the fine art of skiing. Together they ski-walked and balanced their way to skill, via the parlor rug, a golf course, and a bumpy street car.

WHEN MY four-year-old showed an interest in ski pictures, jump meets and movie shorts on the white art, I resolved another season would find us both on skis of our own. My armchair skiing would blossom into a try at the real thing. We would learn the sport from scratch, together.

With the first frost of the following autumn, I brought two books on skiing from the library. The child and I poured over them, our interest in picture books for once equal. The authorities advised preseason training. Gleefully, we started getting in trim.

Saturday afternoon hikes took us to secluded spots where we practiced falling, crouch-running and ankle loosening. Fortunately we lived near a woods patch so the distance was not too far for short legs to travel. We cut armpit length sticks and on make-believe runners we ski-walked and slide-slipped.

To the youngster, this was a new game, a little "screwy" but lots of fun. For me, it meant creaking muscles, aching ankles and not a few bruises. For both of us it proved the beginning of a delightful experience in sharing recreation that need end only when I am too feeble to totter off to see my offspring bring home the loving cups. For, of course, I am training a champion!

Pal and I were the sports shop's first ski-customers of the season. We were measured from the base of our upstretched palms to the floor. We bought poles armpit height. Pal's had to be ordered because of the short, short length. Like old hands, we tested the skis for warping by putting running surfaces together. When we left the shop, a long pair of hickory and a short pair of maple skis were "on order."

No expert could have given his equipment more loving care than we did ours when we finally got it home. We hand-waxed and rubbed the runners, stood them up on end and gloated over their shining smoothness.

We won our first round at the sport when we convinced the Mother of the need for indoor practice. With a quizzical eye on her rugs, she gave reluctant consent. There followed many happy evenings as we learned to fasten bindings properly, clasp outside; to balance; to lift one ski and then the other, keeping runners always parallel; and finally to turn by sidestepping.

That balance problem was a real one for the tot. We tried walking an upturned plank to increase control. Then we went streetcar riding, insisting on standing in the aisle and taking bumps and jerks on our feet. The amused conductor finally got the idea. I shall always think he put his car through all the gymnastics in the book after that. Pal made a few forced landings and once we both fell on our knees. Before long, however,

Preseason practice in relaxed falling saved many a skinned nose!

Courtesy Los Angeles County Department of Recreation

nothing could upset us. We furnished a lot of amusement for fellow passengers who somehow couldn't see the snowy slopes, the surprise obstacles, and the unexpected bumps we were riding over.

As the time for snow grew nearer we cast about for an easy, roomy practice course. This must have long stretches of level with some gentle slopes. The neighborhood golf course looked just about right. Inquiry brought the information that "No trespassing" signs could be disregarded during deep snows.

After that, Pal included a "God, please send a deep snow" in the usual "Now I lay me."

Our first snow proved to be deep, light, and dry. I took the day off. We got our ski-togs out even before breakfast: warm caps that covered our ears; sturdy, square-toed shoes with firm soles; two pairs of woolen stockings to pull over our knees; and lightweight but wind-and-water-repellent snow suits.

The Mother insisted on a hot breakfast of cereal, eggs, cocoa and toast. Then, with skis over our shoulders in the book-prescribed fashion (one-fourth front, three-fourths back, running surfaces together), we were off.

The snow creaking under our skis felt good. Our poles gave us confidence. In no time at all we were slipping along, right ski, left stick; left ski, right stick—in a rhythm learned by indoor practice.

Quite often, that first time, we rested, placing our skis at an angle, runners up to the bright sun each time we took them off. Pal was the first to try any slope at all, and then only the gentle incline leading off from a green. It ended in a spill and a good laugh. But before too long we managed to take these in our stride.

In high spirits we finally headed for home, yelling "We want food, we want food," as we came within hearing distance of Mother.

She was ready for us. Never have I known roast beef, carrots, potatoes and parsnips to taste so good. Pal, too, needed none of the usual urging. Two helpings of everything satisfied our outdoor appetites and we were ready for a long, delicious nap.

After we had gone out several times and had repeated our indoor routine over and over, we looked for slopes a bit longer. Ups and downs really started then. Our preseason practice in relaxed falling saved us many a skinned nose but we had to resort to our books again to learn to rise without removing a ski. When we could roll over, get our skis parallel, transverse to our course and, with the aid of poles, raise ourselves upright, we had passed another milestone.

As the season progressed, our courage increased with the steepness of the slopes we tackled. Seldom toward the end of winter did we have to chase a runaway ski released when our nerve suddenly refused to keep pace with our ambition. When we were good enough to join groups of other not-too-expert skiers we got many a pointer from them.

This season we have a third candidate for a place on our family team. Mother has decided a few falls with us is more fun than being a ski-widow. We are advising her, however, to do overtime on the indoor preliminaries. For this winter dad and daughter (you guessed it, Pal is a girl) are off to steeper slopes.

If you are one of those fortunate fathers who, like Mr. Jackson, finds time to play with his children, you'll want to add to your winter fun by making some snow equipment. Children love to build things they can use, particularly things that provide motion and which can be constructed in a minimum of time and with the use of only a few tools. This is particularly true when Father takes time off to help make and use them!

If you're making just-for-fun skis, a sugar or flour barrel will provide approximately ten pairs of staves. This type of barrel is best for use because the staves are smooth, and although made of hard wood they are light and easy to manipulate.

And don't forget the snow scooter! It provides a lot of fun and, painted in several colors, gives the child his chance to be a real artist as well as a snow sportsman.

If you would like some simple directions for making these fun-producing articles, write the National Recreation Association for a copy of the bulletin, "Barrels of Fun in Winter."

"What is fun, anyway? Why, a little time to do what you want to do without interference; to lose yourself in what you would be doing all the time if you could. . . ."—From an editorial in the Reading, Pa., *Times*.

"We should court the spirit of play else we grow old. The gulf between parent and child would often be narrowed if mutual play would be cultivated."—*Maude L. Etheredge, M.D.*, in *Health Facts for College Students*.

We're Glad to Have You with Us!

Many cities with war industries into which workers from other communities are crowding are confronted with the need for making these newcomers feel at home and happy in their new environment. The ways in which two cities in New York State have tried to solve this problem are recounted here.

Welcome to Schenectady!

By W. F. HUNT
Y. M. C. A.

SCHENECTADY'S WELCOME to newcomers originated when the chairman of our Public Relations Committee, Robert L. Gibson, started the ball rolling by appointing a subcommittee known as the Welcome-to-Newcomers Committee. The committee was made up of twelve key men and women from departments of the two plants where new workers were coming in largest numbers—Test, Apprentice Training, Business Training, and Army and Navy Personnel.

At first, efforts were made to reach the shop and factory men through the employment office, but when this met with little success personal invitations were issued, each signed by a committee member. A typical invitation urged the newcomers to attend a get-together party at the Y.M.C.A. and gave a hint of the program—greetings from civic and business leaders; the showing of colored slides; entertainment; informal dancing; and last, but not least, refreshments. At the bottom of the invitation was a slip to be filled in with an acceptance or refusal.

Each party followed the same general pattern. A master of ceremonies was in charge of the program, which varied from the presentation of radio talent to performances by children. There were always a few speeches of welcome, and each party ended with a dance. And there were no wallflowers at our dances!

To each guest we gave an envelope containing a city map, a folder entitled "Schenectady, an old Dutch town—places you ought to know," prepared by the Y.M.C.A., and a circular describing the

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Schenectady, New York, has had a large influx of young married people and single men who have come to work in the city's two great industries — the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive plant. To serve the needs of these strangers "Welcome to Newcomers" parties were conducted. In Kenmore, a much smaller community, "Defense Mixers" have proved the happy media for bringing together the city's new residents.

Defense Mixers at Kenmore

By MARGENE HARRIS
Kenmore, New York

OUR "DEFENSE MIXERS," as they are called, began last spring when a local merchant told me that many young men were complaining of being lonely. We felt that something must be done and decided to begin with a social recreation program.

We based our planning on two general principles. One was to let the boys organize their own dances and parties, and this they were soon doing with the help of their newly-found girl friends. The other principle on which we proceeded was to build from the ground up. This meant beginning with a small number who would invite their friends, and who in turn would invite theirs in a kind of chain letter system. It meant expanding slowly, feeling our way as needs arose, but allowing plenty of leeway for initiative on the part of the individual. In this way we were able to learn who our potential leaders were.

We began by inviting to my home four boys whom a friend had frequently seen eating together in a tearoom. At this meeting it was suggested that we arrange for an outing with four girls. Using this group as a nucleus, a skiing party was our first event.

Planning for Dances

With a few new girls added, two committee meetings were then held, both on the same night, to discuss plans for a dance. Two of the original young men and two newcomers were present at each meeting with four girls. The meetings, held in homes of Kenmore residents, proved a splendid way of getting

(Continued on next page)

acquainted. One of the hostesses, a leader of young people at the Methodist Church, selected twenty girls from her group to attend the dance. Publicity in the local papers brought us a number of new girls who turned out to be real leaders.

After the two simultaneous committee meetings, our four original boys got together, compared notes on mixing games, decorations and music, and planned the dance. Emergencies which arose were met by the young people themselves, and I made it a practice never to step in unless some last minute problem made it necessary. This proved a wise method, and the group has run several dances, dinners, and parties with which I have had no connection as far as work was concerned.

For the second and third dances committees were chosen by one of the boys in the original group. They met at the home of one of the girls and proved a wonderful aid to sociability and friendship. Refreshments were always served, and the evening frequently ended with dancing in the living room. There were usually three or four boys and the same number of girls at each meeting. Many real friendships have been by-products of the contacts made.

Orlando, Florida, Service Men's Club

Whether he's war worker or service man, he "goes" for dancing in his free time!

The young people made their own decorations and brought victrola records for the juke box. Dances were held in the Y.W.C.A., where the rental fee was $10. The hours were from 8:00 to 12:00. At first we charged 25 cents for girls and 25 cents for boys. Later a charge of 50 cents was made for boys alone. Pop was sold at 5 cents a bottle. At the first dance one of the older people collected the money. At later dances people made their own change and helped themselves to the pop from the ice container.

Boys were obtained by the "chain" system. About six or eight of them came from the Methodist Church group; the rest were invited from the plants where our original eight boys worked.

There were twenty-five couples at the first dance. We printed the names of our guests on tags and fastened them on with safety pins. Chaperons were on hand to introduce the boys as far as this was possible. The girls came early with the hostess of the dance.

The system of double cutting or exchange by couples was used. At the end of a dance a couple would turn to a near-by couple, and the boy would take the new girl, leaving the other boy and girl to dance together. This plan was so successful it has been our chief mixer method used for approximately every other dance. By the end of the evening every man has danced with practically every girl present.

Our second dance with thirty-five couples was a great success, and the third dance with forty-five couples was pronounced the best of all. As a result of our experience we came to the conclusion that dances are probably the best form of mixers, while dinners, picnics, and party evenings are highly desirable for those who have previously established social contacts in a congenial group.

We found that the group enjoyed a little intermission entertainment of local talent introduced in the middle of the evening. The first time it was a trio of singers from the high school; on the second occasion there was group singing of popular songs; and on the third, a rhumba dance led by a local dancing teacher.

In order to keep the number of boys and girls balanced, we found it necessary to call up each person after sending a notice on a printed card.

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The Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature

Grant D. Brandon, Superintendent of Recreation in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who is serving as chairman of the committee in charge of the contest, calls attention to two changes made in the rules for the current year: The contest will be open to graduate college students in courses in recreation, and the award offered has been increased to $100.

THE SOCIETY of Recreation Workers of America has announced its 1943 Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature, the purpose of which is to encourage professional recreation workers and college graduate students majoring in recreation to write not so much on the philosophy of the movement as on the practical and technical phases of recreation. There is need, it is believed, for special emphasis on techniques and methods used for accomplishing the desired results.

Final Selection

The final selection will be made by a competent board of three judges. Specific criteria for judging the best paper will be:

1. Does the basic idea add to the body of scientific knowledge of recreation?
2. Is the basic idea of national or international significance?
3. Is the writing objective?
4. Is the composition clear?

Rules of the Contest

Papers are to be of not more than 2,500 words.

Members in good standing in the Society of Recreation Workers of America and graduate students majoring in recreation, certified by the dean of a graduate school, are eligible to enter the contest.

The closing date of the contest is August 1, 1943.

Each manuscript must bear the name, address, position, and organization of the writer in the upper left-hand corner of the first page.

Manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

The Society of Recreation Workers of America reserves the privilege of publishing any manuscripts submitted.

Apply for applications and address all manuscripts to: Grant D. Brandon, Chairman, Committee Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature, Municipal Building, 120 North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Awards

An award of $100 in cash will be given the first place winner, and there will be suitable certificates for second and third place winners. These awards will be presented at the Society's annual meeting held during the National Recreation Congress.

Last Year's Winners

In the 1942 contest, first place was awarded to Roswell J. Caulk, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, Steubenville, Ohio, the title of whose paper was "Democracy and Recreation." Honorable mention was given Robert W. Crawford, Superintendent of Recreation in Montclair, New Jersey, who wrote on "Public Recreation in Wartime."

At the meeting of the Society of Recreation Workers held in Cincinnati, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Charles H. English, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

First Vice-President: E. W. Robertson, Oakland, California.

Second Vice-Presdent: E.W. Johnson, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Secretary: K. Mark Cowen,

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The committee in charge of the literature contest stresses the responsibility of recreation workers for developing and enriching the literature in the field of recreation. Superintendents of recreation, assistants, supervisors, directors, and graduate students in recreation courses are urged to submit papers. "A successful movement," says the committee, "should develop a body of literature written by the people within its ranks."

When a Service Man Goes South—

Photo by Pvt. John Bushemi

Newport News "Coordinates"

By CHARLES C. NIXON
Director of Recreation
Newport News, Virginia

AN AVERAGE of 15,000 men of the various branches of service are entertained each week by the citizens of Newport News, Virginia. All programs are coordinated by the City Recreation Division which was established in June 1941 to keep the recreation machinery of the city running smoothly.

Several agencies were already carrying on programs of recreation for service men, but the army posts near the city had expanded to such a degree that the facilities of these agencies were overtaxed by visiting soldiers. One of the first functions of the Recreation Division was to find new centers and new activities for these men.

Six churches opened lounges or recreation centers and carried on a program of home hospitality, parties, suppers, etc. Hospitality House, the Parish House of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was opened as a full time service men's recreation center with dancing on Saturday evenings and free refreshments and a buffet supper on Sundays.

The Knights of Columbus made their meeting hall, club rooms, and recreation facilities available for service men whom the Recreation Division invited to weekly buffet luncheons, dances, and bowling parties. The Y.W.C.A. established a service men's lounge and recreation hall in their building and the Original Club turned over its dance hall, bowling alleys, and kitchen to the Recreation Division for the entertainment of service men on week ends. The programs included variety shows, parties, dances, etc. Hostesses for these affairs were furnished by the American Association of University Women.

The Woman's Club opened their rooms as a lounge on week ends and sponsored a weekly dance at the Municipal Armory. Through their efforts a girls' organization was formed to secure girls as dance partners. This Girls' Defense Club is headed by a "Captain" and twenty-five "Lieutenants," each lieutenant having the responsibility of some fifteen girls in her squad. Orchestras for the dances are paid by business firms of the city.

When the Army took over the Armory, the Newport News Elks Club immediately offered their hall to the Woman's Club for its weeky dances. The Elks also opened their building for informal parties on Wednesday evenings and are considering making the facilities available as a center for service men's recreation every night of the week.

Club Houses Built

The United Service Organizations began sending directors to the city in July 1941 and they carried on non-equipment work until two club houses were constructed with Federal government funds, one for white and one for colored troops. These club houses were opened for use in February and March. In addition to these, the Jewish

Welfare Board branch of the U.S.O. opened a club which was donated for their use by the residents of a Jewish community in the city. These units have been most helpful and have carried the bulk of the service men's program since they were established.

In addition to the well-rounded programs within their building, they have assisted other agencies throughout the community with special programs such as visiting special guard units at isolated points for wiener roasts, picnics, and dances. Girls for these occasions are recruited from the Girls' Defense Club, the Victory Belles, the Elms Club, and the Jewish girls' group.

Block dances held by several organizations in the city furnish diversion for both service men and civilians as well as for a large gallery of spectators attending each dance. Outstanding among these is a weekly block dance held by the Jewish Welfare Board. Indoor dances are held in the community every night. Other services provided for the comfort of the service men now include showers, gymnasium facilities, free shaving equipment, boating and fishing opportunities, etc.

Small Agencies Carry On

Although a few of the smaller agencies closed their facilities after the opening of the U.S.O. club houses, they still carry on a program of home hospitality and assist with the U.S.O. program.

Some of the agencies which plan their program principally for service men also include defense workers. A corps of recreation leaders work under the supervision of the city recreation office in various housing projects with the families of defense workers.

Under the Office of Civilian Defense the City Recreation Division supervises some one hundred and twenty volunteers whose chief responsibility is a recreation program at designated points during blackout air raid tests or actual air raids. These people also help in a great many other phases of the city-wide recreation program.

Additional facilities are needed, and several government agencies are assisting the Recreation Division in planning for the construction of buildings for this purpose. The community is constantly devising new means of serving the men of the armed forces who come to the city seeking diversion.

Welcome to Anniston

By HAROLD C. DAVIS
Field Recreation Representative
Federal Security Agency

KING COTTON ruled in royal display at the Service Men's Ball held in Anniston, Alabama, on October 16th. Soldiers from near-by Fort McClellan went into the fields and gathered cotton to decorated the new Federal Recreation Building where the dance was held. Local warehouses sent over bales of cotton to add to the supply, and soldier artists completed the decorations with a "Show Boat" mural. Girls attending the dance were ushered into the festivities and presented with cotton corsages (made by a committee of soldiers and civilians).

The Cotton Ball was one of the highlights in the regular program of activities which are provided for men in uniform at the Recreation Building which has become an oasis for the men from the Fort. Since its dedication in March 1942, the building has become the pride and joy of the citizens of this typically southern city.

Benny Cash (at piano) and orchestra "give out" at a dance in Anniston's Recreation Building

Anniston is different from many cities, since Uncle Sam's soldiers are not strangers here. Fort McClellan has been a permanent post for many years and the sudden arrival of large numbers of men in uniform at the Fort late in 1940 did not excite the people of Anniston into frenzied activity. But many serious minded citizens and public officials were aware of the possibility of serious morale problems if adequate provisions for recreation were not made.

"This cooperative spirit between the civilian and the soldier is a splendid thing, and does more for morale than any synthetic scheme can ever hope to accomplish."—*Major General Joseph Stilwell.*

To this end Judge S. E. Boozer, Chairman of the Calhoun County Defense Committee, requested the services of a representative from the office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to help plan recreation for this southern community. Recreation specialist George Syme, Jr., was assigned to Anniston to help direct community planning for the solution of defense recreation problems that were pyramiding from day to day.

Anniston is particularly fortunate in having several outstanding local people who are leaders in sectional and state-wide affairs. General Robert E. Noble (retired) was asked to serve as chairman of the Calhoun County Defense Recreation Committee. Because of his wide knowledge of local conditions and people he was able to recruit four hard-working committee members who did a three-fold job simultaneously. They sponsored a city-wide recreation progam with funds from the city of Anniston and the Alabama WPA Recreation Program; they coordinated all recreation services in Calhoun County; and at the same time this Defense Recreation Committee was assisted by Mr. Syme in the over-all planning which resulted in the construction of the Federal Recreation Building and the selection of an operating agency.

The City Commissioner, the Defense Recreation Committee, the U.S.O. Council, and the Army were represented on the Building Management Committee which took an active part in planning the dedication ceremonies. The committee interpreted local needs, desires, and community characteristics to the operating personnel in order that the program would meet local needs.

Committees Set Up

Standing committees were appointed on program, hostess service, special events, flower decorations, etc., and provision was made for special subcommittees.

This building was built, furnished, and equipped with Lanham Act funds by the Army Construction Quartermaster for the Federal Works Agency, and was completed in the ninety-day schedule. It was assigned to the Jewish Welfare Board, National Catholic Community Service, and Travelers' Aid, agencies of the United Service Organizations, and was dedicated on Sunday, March 29, 1942.

This is one of the five largest Federal Recreation Buildings built with Lanham Act funds. On the first floor are an auditorium of 80′ x 100′, with stage and dressing rooms; lounge and refreshment space 40′ x 60′; completely equipped kitchen and snack-bar; a large library; writing room; separate office space for Jewish Welfare Board, National Catholic Community Service, and Travelers' Aid; a powder room; ample rest room and shower space; and a large check room.

The second floor includes three club and game rooms, a dark room, projection booth, and two small offices. The plans were drawn by a local architect and designed for soldier and community recreation needs. This building is approximately two and one-half times the size of the Standard "B" type plan.

Battalion Dances on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday or Friday each week provide mass social recreation activities for the men of Fort McClellan. The citizens of Anniston work closely with the Special Services Officers, who have been especially cooperative in making arrangements. Usually Battalion Dances include a vaudeville show by the soldiers themselves.

The featured acts at these dances have been made especially successful by the appearance of such noted performers as Benny Cash, who, prior to induction, was with the Kay Kyser and Hal Kemp orchestras; Jason Newell Chase, producer for Alexander Korda and song-hit composer; Paul Reif, composer of "Isle of Capri"; Frank Marlow, famous night club entertainer; Lou Seiler of Seiler Bros. vaudeville team; and "Pack" McFarlan, radio and Shakespearean actor.

"The boys cannot be fooled. A town is either a good town for soldiers or it is not. And the factor in the situation which makes it a good town is the spirit of the people who are aware of the problem and straining every effort and resource to meet it."—*Mark McCloskey.*

The appearance of such talent not only insures the

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"The Rec"

By A. M. DIXON
Superintendent
Recreation Association
Troy, Ohio

Dancing at "The Rec"

CAN AN ACTIVITY of a Recreation Association compete with the roadhouse and the liquor "joint"? Will students "fall in" with such an adventure?

Consideration of these and related questions led the Recreation Association of Troy, Ohio, a county seat of 10,000 population, to open a "hangout" for students of the Junior High and High School in a downtown location during the fall of 1941.

At first it was designated as the "Recreation Rooms." But the students having their own idea of the fitness of things, soon christened it affectionately "The Rec." As such it is now known by students, their parents and the townspeople in general.

The Rec is open each weekday afternoon and evening except Monday, and Sunday evenings from eight to ten o'clock. The average daily attendance for the first year was about 70, with more than 1,000 students from Troy and the surrounding community making use of the rooms.

Equipment consists of three game rooms for ping-pong, pool, checkers, and other less active games; a dance room; and an office which contains, in addition to the office furniture, a candy counter, a "coke" machine, a magazine rack, and a reading and game table. Music is provided in the dance room by an automatic record-changing phonograph and radio. The students select their own records, purchasing three new ones each week.

No programs or parties are planned—it's just a place for informal fellowship, games, dancing, and "what have you." Of course, football and basketball games are replayed on Friday evenings in the Rec after the official games are over. The players defend themselves, the officials are castigated and the students tell the players a few things.

"Pop, I want to pay my dues" (10 cents per month)—the jingle of money dropping into the candy jar—the click of the "coke" machine—these tell the story of the maintenance of the rooms. Funds from these sources cover all operating expenses. The rent and cost of supervision are provided out of the Recreation Association budget.

One special feature is a Saturday NIGHT CLUB. A membership card costing twenty-five cents per year is issued for this club. Admission on Saturday nights is by card only. The term "night club" adds a bit of atmosphere.

One of our surprises was to find that more students prefer such games as ping-pong to dancing.

A few simple rules such as "Rough-house is out, or you are," "Smoking, gambling, liquor, profanity not tolerated," with no damper on noise, provided that noise is an accompaniment to a game or other wholesome activity, have helped to make this a place for clean and healthy fun. One mother whose children have found it a happy "hangout" speaks of it as a "glorious melting-pot." Young people make friends here and acquire an understanding of people which would be next to impossible with any other type of gathering.

To the boys and girls who have adopted "The Rec" Superintendent Dixon is just plain "Pop." Under his guidance Troy's high school "hangout" is filling an important place in the life of the students.

One Saturday evening, about three months after the rooms were opened, a group of students who had formerly been in the habit of making

(Continued on page 587)

Scera—Community Recreation Incorporated

By ELDON D. BRINLEY
Montclair State Teachers College

OREM IS THE incorporated name of a community of some 6,000 people living in an area of several square miles in the state of Utah. The city, which is semiurban, is located about five miles north of Provo and some forty miles south of Salt Lake City. It includes most of a region known as Sharon. The main industries are farming and canning. War industries adjacent to Orem, however, will doubtless cause rapid changes in the near future. The town has within its boundaries several schools, including one large high school and several churches.

Various recreation agencies have for years conducted their own programs, but there was no central plan for cooperation on a community-wide basis. The School Board furnished part-time employees; the Orem Chamber of Commerce sponsored a baseball team; and the church and school auditoriums provided places for some recreation activity. Because of insufficient leadership and funds, however, the entire recreation program became unsatisfactory.

Scera, The Answer

To provide a successful community recreation program, community leaders organized a nonprofit recreation association known as SCERA (pronounced Sêr-a), the abbreviation of SHARON'S COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL RECREATIONAL ASSOCIATION. The association was incorporated for a hundred years unders the laws of Utah. When SCERA was organized, each of the community agencies which formerly had provided recreation agreed to have SCERA sponsor the recreation program for the community. Furthermore, each agency pledged to cooperate in every way possible. Thus all worked together as a team—the Town of Orem, Alpine School District, Sharon State (church unit), Orem Chamber of Commerce, the various civic clubs, and later WPA. The association was financed by donations from these organizations, income from recreation activities, and an annual membership fee.

Recreation administrators have long recognized the importance of the community as a focal point for the organization of recreation affecting surrounding districts. With the hope that an account of the way in which the program has developed in one city will help other communities, Mr. Brinley has traced in some detail the step-by-step developments in Orem, Utah. He has visited the community and studied all available information.

The corporate powers of this organization are vested in nine men chosen from each of the small units in the community at an annual meeting of members in September. The board meets monthly, and board members hold office for one year without pay. Interestingly enough, one of the requisites to becoming a board member and serving gratis is the purchase of $100 of the corporation's bonds. The board may enact by-laws and take other necessary action for the welfare of the organization. All managers and committees are appointed by the board, which is responsible for the entire program including all assessments and expenditures.

The association is so efficiently organized and administered that almost everyone has some job. Paid leadership is provided where necessary, but most of the help is gratis. Trained recreation leaders working in the program receive remuneration, but even much of this is on the barter system. Ticket-takers, ushers, door-keepers, newspaper editors and correspondents, solicitors, various managers, committee members, and other workers furnish their service for special recreation privileges. There is a wonderful spirit of giving and service.

A typical example is Victor C. Anderson, who has been the general manager for several years. He has spent days on the job pushing the project with tireless energy but has never received one penny for his services and often spends his own money for necessary items. He is a true community leader, and after watching his leadership function one can better appreciate how this entire plan came into being. One of the strong points of the organization is that so many different people hold an interest in the work in one way or another.

Membership in the association is free, but members must sign a statement that they are in accord with the ideals and principles of SCERA. Members may be active or associate. All heads of families and unmarried persons over eighteen become active members. Any family member over six years of age can become an

associate member if the head of the family is an active member. All privileges are the same for both except that active members have voting powers. Incidentally, for the first three years active membership cost $1 a year. This was abandoned in 1936 and there is no membership fee at present.

"Neighborhood and community groups can function together in a free sense, in my judgment at least, only if they have in them a goal toward which every man is headed. Plato said that a commonwealth, a republic, was a band of brothers; and Aristotle, a band of friends where trust was mutual."—*William Y. Elliott* in *The Jewish Center*, June 1942.

Wanted—A Community Building

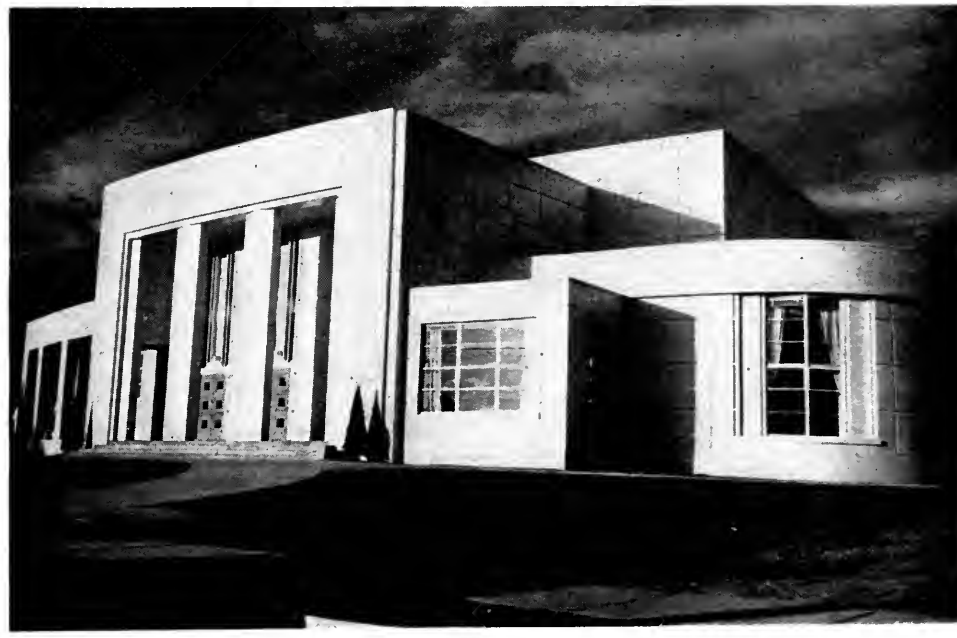
Among the activities developed under this arrangement was the sponsoring of a motion picture show. This was the most profitable part of the entire program, and for seven years the high school auditorium was leased from the school board for the shows. Besides furnishing a selected picture program at a reasonable rate to the people of the community, it was also possible to finance the major portion of the recreation program from motion picture receipts. The high school auditorium became inadequate, however, and there were numerous conflicts. Furthermore, there was an acute need for a community center for various other uses.

Construction of such a building obviously provided a financial problem, and all available income proved meager for such an undertaking. The only tangible property was a small piece of ground previously donated to SCERA by the Mormon Church. The only other assets consisted of the good will and backing by individuals in the community. Yet the urgency of the matter was such that SCERA devised a unique plan to realize its objective.

Bonds were floated in $25 denominations bearing interest at 2 per cent to mature in 1950. The security back of the corporation consisted of its future buildings and property, a mortgage on its present tangible property, plus the recreation income. There was no capital stock. The people in the community were sold on this idea and they bought bonds. Even bankers, merchants, farmers, and various other citizens in near-by cities bought bonds or accepted them in barter. Besides the bond issue, a loan was made at a Provo bank. This was secured by 200 members, who loaned their credit to the organization. Cooperation of the entire community was so generous that the general manager, legal counsel, trustee for the bondholders, as well as other officers, worked without pay. Most of the work was done by local individuals who either donated part of their services or received bonds for their wages. To prepare, float, and sell the bonds did not cost SCERA one cent.

The community building, which cost $100,000, was started March 1940 with ground-breaking ceremonies and was finished a year and a half later when the opening was held in September 1941. It is difficult to describe the beauty and utility of this building which was erected to stand for centuries. The walls are made of six-foot thick rein-

Orem's $100,000 community building is striking evidence of civic cooperation



forced concrete. It has all the latest improvements that science can provide including black lighting, acoustic perfections, modern heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, beautiful furnishings, and the latest in project room equipment. The seats in the auditorium are staggered so that one seat is not directly behind the other. The grounds are beautifully landscaped. Every detail has been minutely planned, and now that it has been completed there is not a single complaint as to how it could have been improved.

Not only has SCERA built this magnificent structure, but it has added materially to its other facilities. A beautiful athletic field with adequate bleachers has been provided on adjacent property. There have been constructed an open air dance pavilion and a beautiful outdoor swimming pool. Future plans call for further expansion. At present, facilities lacking on SCERA property are available elsewhere in the community. Continual community-wide cooperation exists.

The Program

The present program consists of motion pictures, socials, sports, music, drama, dancing, handcrafts, and a special newspaper service.

Each evening except Sunday a motion picture show is held. Top grade pictures are selected on the basis of high standards and the desires and requests of the theater patrons. The average weekly attendance approaches 3,000. Admission charges are far below those of other theaters of the region.

On Sunday evening non-denominational religious programs are held consisting largely of music and readings from the best talent to be found in the surrounding community. The huge auditorium is utilized for special assemblies, lyceums, graduation exercises, and other occasions.

Drama and music activities are sponsored throughout the community. Programs in the auditorium furnish an incentive for presenting these activities. Free music classes have been made available to all students from six to eighteen years of age. Socials are put on in the community center or in other places available in the area such as the church and school halls. Dancing parties, handcraft activities, and tap dancing have been made available especially to children. Regularly scheduled dances are provided for all. These are held outdoors in the summer and indoors during the winter. In addition, dancing fundamentals are taught children and adults once a week at special play periods in eight different centers.

Sports form a large part of the program. Each summer softball, volleyball, badminton, and tennis leagues are organized. Last year there were thirty-two softball teams in the league. During the summer months an up-to-date swimming pool is available at all times and courses in swimming, diving, and lifesaving are provided. Basketball, roller-skating, croquet, and horseshoe pitching are also available. In the winter a large ice skating rink is located at the town park. Skiing, hiking, and camping are other popular activities.

Realizing the importance of publicity for a recreation program, the association issues a newspaper under the title *The Voice of Sharon*. When it first made its appearance it was a monthly sheet of four pages; now it is an eight page weekly, sent free to the home of every member, and it boasts a 100 per cent coverage in the territory. Originally the subscription of the paper was included in the annual membership fee, but since this has been discarded, the paper is practically self-supporting through advertising.

The Future

SCERA is just beginning. To date it is financially sound. It is paying off its bonds in advance, and has eliminated its membership fee. The program has an excellent start. Plans call for the buying of more land and the provision of additional facilities. It is going to expand with the community. The unique feature of SCERA from the first has been that most of its activities are carried on by members volunteering their services. The people have built SCERA, it is theirs, and they love and appreciate it. This arrangement has welded the community together into one large family regardless of religion, social status, or politics. The spirit of cooperation and willingness to serve has provided the nucleus for this achievement. An association so well planned as SCERA which generates the spirit of unselfishness and service cannot help but flourish.

Recreation is definitely involved in the conception of democracy since both imply freedom of choice. Recrea-

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The Work Projects Administration was one of the organizations cooperating in the all-community recreation program at Orem. On the opposite page are pictured some of the activities which were carried on a number of years ago with the help of the WPA.

What They Say About Recreation

"PRESENT TRENDS showing an increase in lawlessness are not heartening. Wartime abandon, broken homes, fewer recreation facilities, greater opportunities for inexperienced youth to earn large salaries are the factors creating the problem. Good homes are the answer."—*J. Edgar Hoover.*

"The promise of a new leisure underwritten by the marvels of technology is offering fresh opportunity for play, play that is creative and re-creative of youth and self-expression."—From *Pennsylvania Planning.*

"The need for recreation is greater than it has ever been before. The state, cities, towns, and villages must find the financial resources not only for maintaining these services at the present level, but also for going beyond."—*Dr. Philip L. Seman,* Chairman, Chicago Recreation Commission.

"We must recover our original vision of democratic society, and the sense of adventure that we had during the years of pioneering—a readiness to go along different lines from those which we took in the past."—*Lewis Mumford.*

"I believe in bigger and better construction for public recreation because I am satisfied that it makes better people. This is . . . simply a plan to do adequately and well what a community needs to make it really livable."—*Robert Moses.*

"No one is anxious to know about how well he may live, but about how long, whilst it is nevertheless possible for all to ensure good life, and for none to ensure long life."—*Latin quotation.*

"Every wholesome recreation activity makes its contribution toward the ultimate objective of the park, namely, to provide an interesting and awakening experience which will add to the content of the lives of the people visiting the park."—From *Park Use Studies and Demonstrations.*

"If democracy means anything at all, it means that the everyday affairs of the common man offer a direct road to the more abundant life."—*Boyd Bode.*

"Lack of adequate recreation facilities, to say nothing of time in which to use them, in the case of adults, is a detriment to the well being of the nation."—*Sir Wilson Jameson,* Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, Great Britain.

"Build your morale, not only to win the war but to have a better time doing it, and to make the years that are to follow the war more fruitful and happy for all the world."—*William G. Carr.*

"Extension of the recreational horizons when leisure is lengthened depends to some extent, at least, on education, and the optimum amount will depend on how successfully education can fit for leisure as well as for the other activities of life."—From *The Youth of New York City.*

"Recreation, by its very nature, if it is to reach its highest form, will not permit of becoming traditionalized, standardized, and stereotyped."—*W. C. Averill, Jr.*

"It is absurd to think of utilizing school buildings in the future as little as they have been utilized in the past. Most school houses will not wear out any more rapidly if they are used fifteen hours of the day than if they are used merely five hours."—*N. L. Engelhardt.*

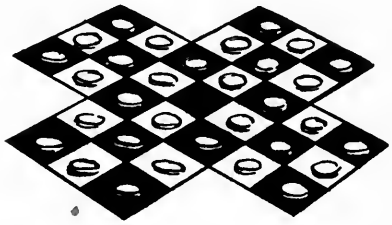
"Recreation contributes basically to that strange combination called fighting morale that has much to do with winning wars. . . . Properly selected and carried out, our games and activities improve us physically and mentally."—*Training Through Recreation.*

"Group living is as vital to a child as water to a geranium. For in group living you have the same phenomenon you witness among pebbles on a beach: the big ones remain big; the little ones remain small; but all of them are smoothed off by knocking around with one another."—*Ernst Hermann.*

"This war is in itself a drama that dwarfs the Gargantuan feats of the Greeks. We didn't set the stage or choose the cast but, please God, we shall write the third act and call down the curtain."—*Joy Higgins.*

Homemade Toys

"Make and Mend" Column



IN EVERY HOME there are many articles from which simple, inexpensive toys and games can be made. Here are a few toy projects that will be fun to try!

From Egg Containers

These come in various shapes, and in varying degrees of thickness, but all have interesting possibilities. If the container has curved impressions on the bottom into which the eggs fit, here's a game waiting to be made. Use only the bottom of the container, paste numbers (old calendar figures will add a colorful note) in the bottom of each little depression. Place the game on a table, and toss checkers, pop bottle tops, small cardboard discs, or milk bottle tops into the numbered spaces. Each player has three throws, and his score for each round is the sum of the numbers in the spaces into which he has tossed his "men." The first person hitting a total of 100 wins.

Notice the oval-shaped compartments in many egg containers. They suggest several toy ideas. When cut out, they will make tulip petals—or a shell for a turtle (then paste on light cardboard or paper head, feet and tail) — or a perky toy mouse. Make the mouse's head from half of a curved compartment, add a string tail and pointed cardboard ears. The mouse will sit very realistically on the floor, ready for any make-believe.

Or remove the top and one side of an egg carton and produce a hangar for toy paper airplanes. Just turn the box upside down and set it on the floor.

From Other Boxes

Remember the solitaire game Peggity? Take any square box, open it so that it lies flat in the shape of a cross, mark out circles as shown in the illustration, and you have a playing board. All of the circles, except the middle one, should be covered with checkers, beans or cardboard discs. The object of the game is to clear the board of all "men" except one. This is done by a jumping procedure similar to that used in checkers. A "man" is removed from the board when he has been jumped; that is, another man has passed over him into a neighboring vacant spot. If possible, the last "man" should end up in the middle space. When two or more play, each person in turn works out his own solitaire game. The player who had the fewest "men" left on the board at the end of his turn is the winner.

Flat boxes from sugar-coated chewing gum or cough drops make splendid, large dominoes with a little pasting and cutting. Cover one side with black paper, and use ink or bits of adhesive tape for dots. In a week or two, enough of these can be collected from friends and neighbors to make a whole set. If you prefer anagrams to dominoes, paste a big letter on each box.

Square boxes which held jars of cold cream, salves or ointments make excellent "giant" dice if they are covered with white paper and the sides properly spotted. Or you can turn these boxes into ABC blocks for the younger children by pasting letters of the alphabet on the sides.

If you get a carton from the store—one in which there's a flat piece of cardboard or corrugated board with a hole in the center into which your purchase fitted—be sure to save it. Use it as it is, and try to toss bean bags into the box through the hole. If you take out the board, make a reclining back for it so that it stands at an angle. This game is adaptable for a wide age span, since tossing from a distance increases the difficulty.

Boards with circles or squares cut out of the them also make good picture frames. Cellophane can be substituted for glass. A very interesting picture frame can also be made from the top of

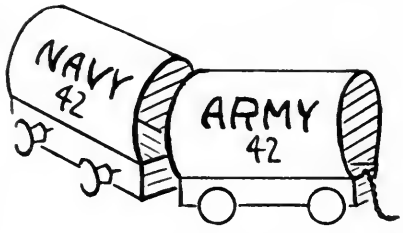
Mrs. Mason Trowbridge, a friend of the National Recreation Association, was at one time a professional toy designer. Although she is no longer in business, she still designs toys — particularly homemade toys that are easy to construct, have definite play value, and provide interesting projects for rainy days, for convalescent children, or for just plain everyday play. Here are some of her suggestions which require no expenditure beyond a bottle of glue or a can of shellac.

a tea can which has a slightly raised center. Cut the top off the can, remove the small center cover and let the picture show through this opening. Use cellophane to protect the picture. The frame will give the effect of an old miniature when it is finished. The rest of the can, incidentally, may be contributed to the scrap drive.

Round oatmeal and salt boxes require little changing to become ideal doll furniture. Doll cradles, chair rockers, barrel-shaped chairs, and sled runners are a few of the many things for which these curved containers are particularly suited.

From "Pop" Containers

Coca-Cola containers are made-to-order for doll houses, and with enough of them, you can have a whole village. Cut off the handle, paste brown or white paper over the slanted top and sides, mark door and windows in crayon, leave one side open, and there you are! (See illustration.) The sloping top makes a fine slanting roof. Put an oatmeal box beside this house, and you have a barn and silo!

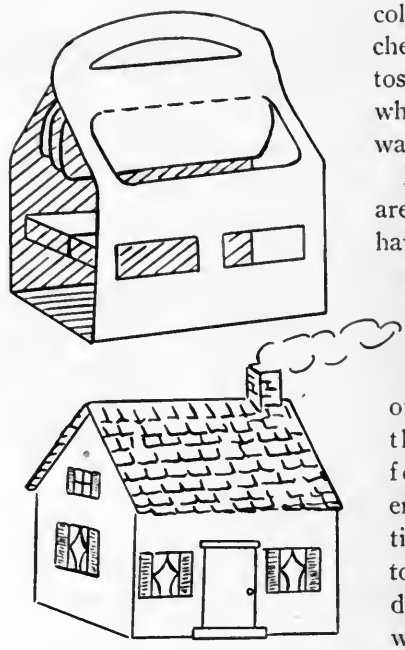


From Milk Containers

If you buy your milk and cream in waxed cardboard containers, be sure to take off the little caps, rinse the containers out thoroughly and collect them. They'll make wonderful blocks for the small children since they are light in weight, yet large enough to be good for manipulation. They are particularly suited for convalescent play. Children will find them excellent blocks for construction projects, such as bridges or houses. Running a string through several of them will transform them into a freight train. A small container strung behind a large one becomes an automobile and trailer. And if you would like a mobile toy, stick long "dead" kitchen matches or skewers through the lower sides, put corks at the ends of these wooden axles, and glue bottle tops to the corks. Similar wheeled toys can be made from any box and an entire fleet of motor vehicles collected. (See illustration.)

From Milk Bottle Tops

Two flat milk bottle tops, pasted together and colored, become a checker, disc for a tossing game, or a wheel for a toy wagon.



If the milk caps are the kind that have fluted sides and come down well over the upper portion of the milk bottle, save them, for they have endless possibilities. To make a toy shuffleboard disc, fill one cap with sand, fit another down over it so that the sides correspond, and glue them together. Two empty covers, glued together in the same manner will suggest a toy bank if you cut a slit in the top cover, or a toy watch if you paint the numerals and hands on one side. Add cardboard feet, and the watch becomes a clock for the dollhouse.

This same type of milk bottle top will make a little bassinet for a doll. Just bend two tops into an oval shape and glue them back to back. (See illustration.) One of them forms the basket part, the other the base. Glue half of another cap to form a hood over one end of the bassinet. If you shellac or paint this, you will have a useful piece of doll house furniture. A tiny powder puff will make a most appropriate mattress.

One of these bottle tops, colored and shellacked will resemble an ottoman. Add match stick legs and convert it into a stool. Kitchen stools will require full length sticks, but handy low stools need only half-match lengths.

Doll furniture, however, isn't the only thing that can be made from these milk covers. Encourage little girls to use their imagination and to bend and fold these caps into all sorts of doll hats.

(Continued on page 590)

Nature Recreationists Are Both Born and Made

ROBERT SALISBURY COLE
1918 - 1942

WHEN I WAS on the itinerant faculty of the National Recreation Association in Pittsburgh, I visited the boxing class of a Carnegie Steel worker. He was laborer by day but had energy enough to lead boys at night. On the walls of his club room were pictures of past club members, including Jack Dempsey. This was a form of hero worship that seems very much worth while. He was emphasizing clean living, fresh air, sportsmanship and other characteristics which we think of in best boxers.

I was so impressed with the idea of hero worship that I decided to use it in my work at Massachusetts State College. Hence, I have an album in which I place the photographs of student majors in Recreation and also newspaper clippings of their activities and attainments in their field of endeavor. Each year I bring this album forth and tell the new students about the accomplishments of recent students whom they already know. It has so happened that each graduate has become a pioneer in a certain line of recreation. I have already written up that phase of the story for the April 1940 number of RECREATION.

The value of keeping such a record has come home to me recently in the untimely passing of Robert Salisbury Cole, who was the first one in this album, and possibly the first student of Massachusetts State College to give his life for his country in this war.

There is a greater reason for submitting the life of Bob Cole for publication. The story of his life, although brief, is an outstanding example of "As the Twig Is Bent." To me it seems exceedingly desirable, especially during these days, to keep an anecdotal record of each worker in any recreation system. It was through such an effort that I was able to give a detailed account of Bob's life, which I am sure was a great comfort to his mother and which will be an inspiration to students who major in the recreation field in the future. I am submitting the biography, therefore, not so much because it is Bob Cole, although that in itself would be sufficient reason, but that his life and record can be an example for the keeping of a similar kind of record by all recreation supervisors.

In this month's issue of the magazine, we are substituting for Cap'n Bill's usual Column of Nature-Grams his beautiful tribute to Robert Salisbury Cole, a graduate of his courses at Massachusetts State College, and a recreation worker of whom the entire recreation movement may be proud.

Robert Salisbury Cole

Robert Salisbury Cole was born May 2, 1918, in Springfield, Massachusetts. His mother, Katharine Hillier Cole, is a kindergarten teacher at the Westfield State Teachers College. His father, Dennis Moore Cole, was a graduate of Bowdoin, and while attending college was sent on scientific expeditions. He was one of the first Americans to explore the Grand Falls of Labrador. Bob Cole, by inheritance and by environment, was destined to be an outdoor leader.

Bob's first five summers were spent in a wilderness camp on Big Pond in Otis. Here he learned to sit still in a canoe, to dig worms for fishing, and to help his father dress fish. When three years old he would cut down poisonous mushrooms with a wooden hatchet and take home the edible ones. He learned to recognize thirteen varieties.

The death of his father in March, 1923, was a great loss.

Seven summers in boys' camps, including Camp Waldron and Becket, continued the training of his early interest. By twelve he could handle a canoe in open water and had camped on Belknap and Cardigan mountains. After graduating from Westfield High School in 1935, he spent a summer as junior leader at Camp Black Point, Ticonderoga, New York, giving instruction in sailing. Here he passed the Red Cross senior lifesaving tests.

In high school Bob became absorbed in the study of radio and spent his spare time for four winters in building and repairing radios. He was electrician and stage manager for the Dramatic Club, was a member of the tennis and rifle teams, and was president of the Outing Club. He was given the Kitteredge Scholarship to attend college.

When he entered Massachusetts State College in the fall of 1935, it was natural for him to gravitate to the Outing Club. His major sport was swimming and he took an extracurricular course in skiing.

The summers of 1936 and

1937 were spent as a leader at Black Point where he instructed in riflery and woodcraft. A great deal of his time was spent in the outpost camps at Putnam and Knob Ponds in the Adirondacks, showing the campers how to make themselves at home in the woods. At the end of the summer of 1937 he spent a week with members of the Intercollegiate Outing Club Association camping and mountain climbing in the Mt. Marcy region.

In his sophomore year Bob was elected to the Maroon Key, a sophomore honorary society. He continued his former interests and worked as instructor for Boy Scout Troop 504, North Amherst. He attended Paul Lamere's Ski School in Whitefield, New Hampshire, and the next year assisted Larry Briggs, instructor at Camp Najerog Ski School, Wilmington, Vermont. Larry Briggs once said of him: "I have only had three students that would rank higher as skiers. Probably Bob wouldn't make a hit with professionals or maybe with the boys that take chances as Bob always plays safe!"

"He who knows what sweets and virtues are in the ground, the waters, the heavens, and how to come at these enchantments is the rich and royal man."—*Emerson.*

An All-Round Boy

It is evident that Bob Cole was an all-round boy. His life was a living example of the glory of a clean spirit and a quality of wholesomeness. There was something rugged in his devotion to his physical well-being, in his constant application to the job at hand. His great interest in the outdoors did not detract from his studies—in fact they spurred him on in his intellectual pursuits. He won honors in both fields. It was a natural sequence for him to major in Recreational Planning and to take all the courses he could get in nature guiding.

Bob's summer in his junior year was divided into blocks of experience. The first six weeks were spent on a 400-mile road ride to and from Ft. Ethan Allen with the Massachusetts State R.O.T.C. Cavalry Unit. One week was spent climbing and camping on the Great Range, New Hampshire, with the Amherst College librarian. Another week was spent again with the I.O.C.A. in the Mt. Marcy region. A month was devoted to teaching boys at Black Point practical woodcraft in outpost camps.

What better laboratory experience could a lad have for his chosen profession? In his junior year he wrote: "Hope to be a ranger naturalist, a ski teacher, and, eventually, to take graduate study in geology." That year he joined Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity.

Upon graduation in 1939, Bob quickly realized his ambition. One of the first students in the new course in Recreation, he was the first nature guide in a Massachusetts Reservation. This was made possible by the Mt. Tom Reservation Commission and the advisory group of the National Park Service. Even before class day he was master of ceremonies at the dedication of a new amphitheater which had been constructed on the mountainside by the C.C.C. The outdoor theater was made in a terrace effect with the council fire in the center of the "stage." Penobscot Indians provided color and action suitable to the setting. According to the *Springfield Union,* more than 3,000 persons enjoyed the opening program on Memorial Day.

Park tabulations showed that approximately 6,000 people used his self-guiding nature trail during the season while 800 attended his trips, and a total of 6,000 his campfire programs. He had demonstrated that the public was ready for that kind of a service. It is needless to say that everyone was enthusiastic about Bob's accomplishment. According to County Commission Chairman Charles W. Bray, the Reservation Commission was "most pleased with the work." Aaron C. Bragg wrote: "He has been just the one to start the work off in the right manner. He has winning ways and an attractive personality, and I hear only high praise about him and the faithful performance of his work."

Two members of the college extension staff, who participated in his public campfire program, spoke of his skill, poise, and leadership qualities. The success of his program was expected to lead to the adoption of similar programs in the state forests of New England and the country. (The new nature museum opened on the Mt. Tom Reservation in the summer of 1942, near the entrance to Bob's nature trail, might well be named the "Robert Salisbury Cole Nature Museum.")

Nature Trails for a Hotel

In the fall of 1939, Bob was employed by A. Gordon Moody, manager of the Northfield House and Chateau at East Northfield. That winter he laid out trails and was ski instructor. In a letter dated October 7, Bob wrote, "The guests sit inside

(Continued on page 589)

A Laugh a Day

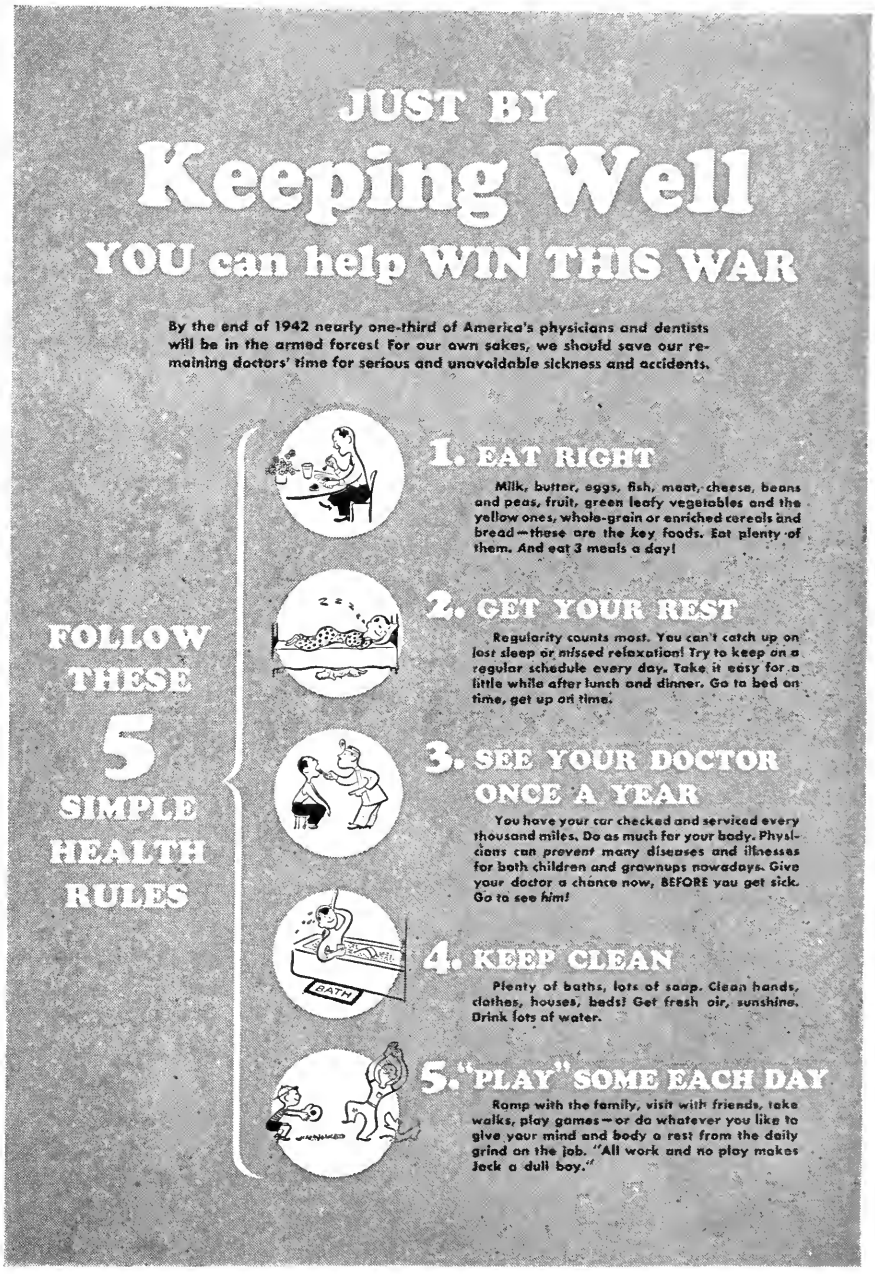
By HELEN CHRISTINE BENNETT

"Each individual can contribute to his own health protection and improvement by adopting a few simple ways of healthful living. Each of us must accept this responsibility and stick to it with a firm purpose. The total of individual responsibility for personal health accepted by millions of American men and women will make an incalculable contribution to victory." — *Thomas Parran,* M.D., Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service.

IF LAUGHTER could be ordered by prescription at the corner drug store, any doctor would prescribe not one but many laughs every day. What a dose laughter is, a combination of stimulus like that of vitamin tablets plus the relaxation of bromides. You don't believe it? Well, just read the doctors and see what happens when you laugh. Aristotle knew away back in ancient times and he classed laughter with exercise. "Laugher," he insisted, "is a bodily exercise *precious* to health."

Regarding laughter as exercise is still a new notion after 2,300 years. Apparently Aristotle didn't quite get it across. But today, with every worthwhile American keen on the health trail, laughter acquires new significance. A nation at war must be healthy to win, and laughter becomes doubly "precious" as an exercise to be taken at any age, before or after forty with safety.

Laughter trains only one muscle, but what a muscle! The diaphragm is a neglected muscle in most exercises, except deep breathing, which is the most valuable of all exercises. But the diaphragm loves to work and to work even harder than deep


JUST BY
Keeping Well
YOU can help WIN THIS WAR
By the end of 1942 nearly one-third of America's physicians and dentists will be in the armed forces! For our own sakes, we should save our remaining doctors' time for serious and unavoidable sickness and accidents.
FOLLOW THESE 5 SIMPLE HEALTH RULES
1. EAT RIGHT
Milk, butter, eggs, fish, meat, cheese, beans and peas, fruit, green leafy vegetables and the yellow ones, whole-grain or enriched cereals and bread—these are the key foods. Eat plenty of them. And eat 3 meals a day!
2. GET YOUR REST
Regularity counts most. You can't catch up on lost sleep or missed relaxation! Try to keep on a regular schedule every day. Take it easy for a little while after lunch and dinner. Go to bed on time, get up on time.
3. SEE YOUR DOCTOR ONCE A YEAR
You have your car checked and serviced every thousand miles. Do as much for your body. Physicians can *prevent* many diseases and illnesses for both children and grownups nowadays. Give your doctor a chance now, BEFORE you get sick. Go to see *him!*
BATH
4. KEEP CLEAN
Plenty of baths, lots of soap. Clean hands, clothes, houses, beds! Get fresh air, sunshine. Drink lots of water.
5. "PLAY" SOME EACH DAY
Romp with the family, visit with friends, take walks, play games—or do whatever you like to give your mind and body a rest from the daily grind on the job. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Institute of Life Insurance

The poster reproduced here, which measures 13 x 20 inches and is printed in an attractive shade of blue, may be secured free on request from Wilbur Nelson, Director of the Keep Well Crusade, in care of the Institute of Life Insurance, 60 East 42nd St., New York City.

breathing requires. If you don't believe this, try it. Sit down in an easy chair and have a laugh. Take the funniest book you know of and read. Don't bottle up your response, laugh hard, out loud. If a book won't do it, try your favorite radio comedian, or go to a movie—some people can laugh only in company. Poor things, their laughter sense is very limited. But get your laugh somehow—by book or radio or just thinking over the last good one you heard. Then let it have its way!

If you could apply an x-ray eye to your interior at this happy moment you would see astonishing results. Your diaphragm goes down, down, and your lungs expand. You are taking into your body more oxygen than usual and that oxygen passes into the blood exposed for that fraction of a second in your lungs. As you laugh the rate of exposure to oxygen is doubled or tripled. Result—a surge of power that runs through the entire body head to toes—and a clearer feeling in the head. Your entire motor system is given a lift—and likes it.

Dr. James J. Walsh, Medical Director of Fordham University School of Psychology, says, "Few people realize that health actually varies according to the amount of laughter. So does recovery. . . . People who laugh actually live longer than those who do not laugh. Stimulus has a survival factor. . . . Those who laugh are those who live long and enjoy health. Possibly the supreme physician of this day is Mickey Mouse!"

"Play some each day. Romp with the family, visit with friends, take walks, play games, or do whatever you like to give your mind and body a rest from the daily grind on the job. 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.'"

Laugh that off if you can. You can't and if you are keen on health you don't want to. The five cardinal points of a simple Keep Well Crusade are: (1) Eat right, (2) Get your rest, (3) See your doctor once a year, (4) Keep clean, (5) Play some each day.

Play—with laughter. Enjoy yourself. We are solemn faced old Puritans still—and at the present moment we have a lot of things to be solemn faced about. So put laughter on your play schedule and get your daily laughs.

The Institute of Life Insurance has launched a nation-wide "Keep Well Crusade" designed to make America aware of the war value of public health and the fundamentals essential to maintaining good health.

In the first few months of the campaign, 150 local committees were set up by associations representing 22,000 of the National Association of Life Underwriters. These committees have placed hundreds of thousands of the posters, "Just By Keeping Well You Can Help Win This War," and millions of leaflets carrying the same story. More than half of the homes of America have been reached through radio announcements, and hundreds of meetings have been addressed by Keep Well Crusade chairmen and speakers.

An outstanding piece of work has been done by the Atlanta, Georgia, committee. It started its campaign by placing the leaflet describing it on every desk in every office in the city. The committee then secured the cooperation of the South Georgia Central Railroad which put 6,000 leaflets in its pay roll envelopes and placed a poster in every station waiting room on the line. The Superintendent of Schools agreed to have a Crusade leaflet taken home by every school child. The Boy Scouts helped in a mass poster and leaflet distribution job. Posters were placed in every schoolroom in the city, as well as in all public places. The Chamber of Commerce sent out a special bulletin to its members.

Several communities have set as their objective a hundred per cent coverage of homes. The Hastings, Nebraska, committee has placed a Crusade leaflet in every home in the city and also in the hands of every one of the 10,000 workers at the Navy plant. Practically the same goal has been attained in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where the city utilities distributed 35,000 leaflets by putting one in every water bill. In Oakland, California, through the cooperation of doctors and dentists throughout the East Bay region, the leaflet was put as an enclosure in all monthly statements to patients. This committee also secured permission of the Yosemite National Park directors to put up posters in the Park, visited by thousands of vacationists.

In Indianapolis, Indiana, the committee in charge made a "ten-strike" when it received an offer from the Street Railways Company to place car cards on the Crusade in the street cars. A similar plan was followed in Chicago, and now nearly 2,000 car cards have been placed in street cars. In Lansing, Michigan, the Department of Health, with the approval of the Governor, put one of the leaflets in every state employee's pay envelope.

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Recreation Pioneers in the Tropics

Americans working in Trinidad make the most of this sportsman's paradise

TRINIDAD, southernmost island of the West Indies, is a sportsman's paradise with its year-round mild climate, coves and beaches for sailing, fishing, or bathing, and open savannas—fields ideal for team games. Yet the 3,000 Americans engaged in constructing one of the largest U. S. Army bases at Fort Read needed "something to do" in their spare time. They found that they could not picnic on the palm-fringed beaches because of the lack of transportation, nor even get up a ball game. Bats and baseballs were unknown to the majority of the island's 450,000 population (mixed European and African races with a few East Indian coolies) whose native sports were equally strange to the Americans.

Even at the Fort Read administrative headquarters located at Dock Site in Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad, there was no recreation program. But with the advent of war, the influx of Pilgrims (newly arrived employees) had become so great that a combined canteen and temporary recreation hall were provided. Because of the constant shifting of employees between Port of Spain and Fort Read, an organized and sustained program was impractical. Instead, boxing matches were arranged from time to time for different work shifts, native vaudeville shows presented, and trips to beaches and other points of interest made in company cars. The recreation hall soon became a popular "drop-in" spot for ping-pong, quiet games, and reading. Recently it has been completely remodelled, and adult education classes added to its program.

Meanwhile, Fort Read, twenty miles away, was growing. The American "executive" staff of 3,000 and the 9,000 native laborers cleared land for an airfield, runway, barracks, mess halls, hospital, office buildings, carpenter shop, railway siding, warehouses, etc. As Fort Read's quarters were completed, Dock Site executive departments and employees moved in. A two-story barracks became, again temporarily, a recreation hall.

At last, in November, 1941, a permanent recreation center was completed at Fort Read. Six bowling alleys and a billiard room with a soft drink canteen between are located on the lower floor, while upstairs is a general purpose auditorium as well as the director's office, ping-pong tables, and a second soft drink canteen. Near the canteen are tables and stools for lunch hour use. The remaining second floor space is divided into several rooms including a comfortably furnished library, community room, and office of the editor of *Calypso,* the daily paper published by the Recreation Department. All furniture for the recreation building was designed by the director and constructed in the company carpenter shop.

Open daily from nine in the morning until eleven at night, and for dances until one in the morning, the recreation building is in constant use. The bowling alleys—manned by native pin boys—operate fourteen hours a day. An average of 3,000 bowlers use the alleys each week with forty eight-man bowling teams competing for individual and team trophies. About 200 table tennis enthusiasts play each week, and the billiard room averages 1,200 weekly. Outdoor sports include softball, horseshoes, and handball. Twice a month a party is held in the gaily decorated recreation hall where about 300 people dance to the music of a native orchestra, and are served party refreshments from the canteen.

Plans for the future include adult education classes and a twelve-acre playground at Fort Read, the blueprint of which has been approved. It shows a softball field, baseball diamond, basketball court, six handball courts, two volleyball courts, three badminton courts, horseshoe courts, six shuffleboard courts. An outdoor shell for musical and dramatic groups and a children's play area also are part of the plans. The entire playground will be floodlighted with the exception of the children's playfield.

Final proof that the Americans made the most of their tropical playground came on Thanksgiving Day when the Fort Read "Bush-

(Continued on page 590)

***Calypso,* the newspaper published daily by the Recreation Department, meets the needs of the Americans for home and world news, so slow in coming from the outside world. One section is devoted to local camp news and announcements from company executives. The paper, which has a circulation of 3,500, got its name from singers who traveled from village to village spreading the news in song.**

WORLD AT PLAY

More Walking Facilities for Postwar England

THE Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society of England has been giving special consideration to postwar planning. Its *Journal* for November, 1941, contained the text of a 20-page memorandum on the subject, comprising various proposals designed to enlarge and secure the rights and privileges of the public in the countryside. This has been submitted to the Ministry of Works and Buildings. The memorandum offers recommendations regarding Commons, Village Greens, Public Rights of Way, National Parks, and similar subjects.

On the subject of Footpaths, the memorandum recommends that all planning schemes should make adequate provision for walkers, both in the environs of towns and in the open country, including new cross-country paths, river and streamside walks, and access to special viewpoints. It also recommends that no road improvement scheme be sanctioned which does not provide for a footpath along the road.

Cornell Finds New Student Interests

THREE years of "interest finding" at Cornell University, involving the sending of recreational interest check lists to incoming freshmen, are showing results, according to the October, 1942, *Bulletin* of the Association of College Unions. When replies showed an interest in folk dancing, a meeting was called from which there developed a series of eight folk dancing classes varying in size from ten to eighty. Similarly, interest in group singing has led to an hour of good old-fashioned singing in the music room of the University under the direction of a student leader. A series of music appreciation hours is being held each Saturday morning with an attendance of from thirty to fifty.

St. Paul Benefits By Tax-Reverted Land

THROUGH its long-range program to expand public services through the use of tax-reverted land, St. Paul, Minnesota, according to *Public Management,* March 1942, is providing new playgrounds and recreation fields, city park additions, and sites for a branch public library and a training ground for firemen. The program was outlined in 1938 by the City Planning Board and was put into effect under a 1941 state law authorizing cities to acquire such land without compensation on condition it be used exclusively for public purposes. Under this law St. Paul has taken over 337 parcels of land totaling 64 acres, valued at $120,000. About one-third of the land has been put to use.

In drawing up the program, the Commissioner of Finance in 1938 prepared a map for the City Planning Board showing the location of the land. Then the Planning Board, in cooperation with other departments of the city government, made a list of the areas to be withheld from sale because they would be more valuable for public use. The land was withheld from sale, and under the 1941 law the program was placed in operation.

Music in Austin Attracts Large Numbers

THE 1941 report of the Austin, Texas, Recreation Department tells of weekly sings and Sunday night gospel sings which attract large numbers of people. During that year the Department sponsored four instrumental units—the men's municipal band, boys' municipal band, and the junior and senior colored bands.

Girls' Clubs in White Plains

THE 1941 annual report of the Department of Recreation in White Plains, New York, states that in 1941 there were seven different girls' clubs operating in White Plains under the sponsorship of the Department. Each club has a membership of about fifteen girls, seven years or older. Excellent results have been secured through the activities of these clubs which have the cooperation of churches, private organizations, and schools. Inspections of industrial plants, hospitals, and places of historic interest are a part of the program.

Co-recreation is another important activity, and each week a number of such events are held in church halls, schools, picnic grounds, and at the Administration Building. Excursions and outings to the beaches and wooded areas are included. The

events are planned and carried through by a committee of the girls themselves, who in this way are learning how to make business arrangements and carry their projects out under the guidance of the Department.

Play Areas in Minneapolis—The fifty-ninth annual report of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners, covering the year 1941, states that playgrounds were conducted at thirty-five locations—nineteen for twelve months and sixteen for nine months—with an attendance of 1,865,082. Such activities as tennis, swimming, and winter sports also attracted almost 4,000,000 participants.

Volunteer Leadership—In the 1941 report of the Recreation Board of Greenwich, Connecticut, a statement appears that 342 individuals have given volunteer service on various committees. These committees include not only general and neighborhood advisory committees, but also committees on various activities.

Free Movies for the Parks of Waco—During 1941 the Waco, Texas, Recreation Department provided free park movies one night a week each at six different locations from May 3 through September 27. They were provided under contract with a private company but all films were previewed by a representative of the Department.

Forest Fire Control in National Parks — In an article in the October-December issue of *National Parks Magazine,* the statement is made that the average acreage burned during the past ten years on National Park Service lands through September 30th was 9,168 acres. The area reported burned this year, to date, is 4,169, a very encouraging decrease.

Participation in the Recreation Program — The 1941 report of the Greenwich, Connecticut, Recreation Board breaks down registration of its participants by districts and indicates the percentage of the population of each district participating in the recreation program. The rate of participation for the different districts runs from 5 per cent to 90 per cent. For Greenwich as a whole the registered participants represent about 44 per cent of the total population. This is the same figure as that given for 1940, but there has been a decided change in participation for the individual districts. In some, participation has increased considerably, in others it has decreased.

Victory Book Campaign—The Victory Book Campaign for 1943 will be conducted from January 5 to March 5. Sponsoring the drive to obtain "more and better books" for service men are the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the United Service Organizations.

The campaign this year will stress quality and quantity, with emphasis on the former. For this reason no official quota will be publicly announced, except in general terms. Actually, the unannounced aim will be to reach or exceed he quota of ten million books announced in last year's campaign.

Juvenile Delinquency in England — More than half the crimes in England during the first year of the war, it is reported, were committed by young boys. During that time a survey revealed the number of children under fourteen convicted of offenses was 41 per cent higher than in the previous year. The increase in the age group of fourteen to seventeen was given as 22 per cent.

An Institute for Military Studies—Through the instrumentality of Daniel M. Davis, Director of Recreation, Wilmette, Illinois, New Trier Township has an institute of military studies as a part of the Physical Fitness Division of the Wilmette Civilian Council, in cooperation with the New Trier Board of Education and the Institute of Military Studies of the University of Chicago. This pre-induction military training course is offered men and boys sixteen years of age and over. The program of the first course started on May 4, 1942, and consists of an evening meeting of three hours' duration one night each week for a period of ten weeks. The course includes organization of the Army, military law, first aid, map work, rifle marksmanship, new infantry drill regulations, gas protection, scouting and patrolling, elementary tactics, and tactical exercises. The courses, which are being given for one hundred men, are held at the Field House of the New Trier High School gymnasium.

Community Nights Feature Music — The Department of Recreation, Los Angeles County, California, and the Music Lovers' Club of East Los Angeles are sponsoring a series of community evening programs which are proving highly popular. Community singing is led by professional singers, followed by a program of music and en-

Junior Arts and Activities
for the elementary teacher
and
ACTIVITIES ON PARADE
for the pupils
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THE MOST COMPLETE EDUCATIONAL PLAN EVER PUBLISHED
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TEACHER:
you owe it to yourself and to your pupils to know how these two monthly publications can help you
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Send 25c for Sample Copies to
Junior Arts and Activities
740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

tertainment made available through the cooperation of musicians and vocalists of the East Los Angeles district.

To Youth Serving Organizations — One of the recommendations made by Dr. William E. Wickenden, president of the Case School of Applied Sciences, Cleveland, Ohio, in a report to the Occupational Planning Committee of Greater Cleveland, has to do with youth serving organizations. "It is suggested that opportunities be provided for informal exploration by young folks of various occupational fields; that they be aided in developing right attitudes toward work and recreation; and that they have open to them the means for stabilizing social relationships and for maintaining an interest in further education and industrial training."

Trips to South America via Imagination — Children from ten to fourteen years of age were invited by the Buffalo, New York, Museum of Science to join the Do-Something Club and take an imaginary trip to South America last summer. The trip, with "The South American Way" as its theme, called for morning activities Mondays through Fridays inclusive, with the travelers meeting just outside of the Museum whenever the weather permitted—inside on rainy days. A charge of 50 cents was made for badge and materials. Articles made—Indian headdresses, gaucho belts, shell bracelets, were claimed by their owners after the exhibit at the end of the six weeks' session. Field trips took the members to the Indian cabin in Delaware Park and the zoo.

Recreation and Spiritual Power in Wartime

(Continued from page 546)

In contrast with the wild tumult of Europe of which it is a simulacrum.

He beholds a peaceful people, living upon the littoral of an indigo sea, perfectly happy, free from the pressure of stern necessity, living under a bountiful nature.

And cultivating the arts of peace—music, painting, literature, religion!

It may be too quiescent for us, but the effort, the reaction, is a natural, perhaps an inevitable one.

There must be a world, after this War, in which all men will reap the harvest their genius has been sowing these past generations.

There must be a world in which life will not shrink but expand.

A world in which peace will not connote an interval between wars, or a period of utter exhaustion after a war.

But rather the time when the winter is over, when the ground breaks through the frost that has bound it like iron; when the rains begin to fall and the sun to glow; and when the heart warms to the freshness of the new green leaves!

There must be a world in which at long last what has been heritage of the few—in books, in music, in play, may be the possession of all.

I return, then, to the question with which I began.

This Congress a work of supererogation, an essential during the War?

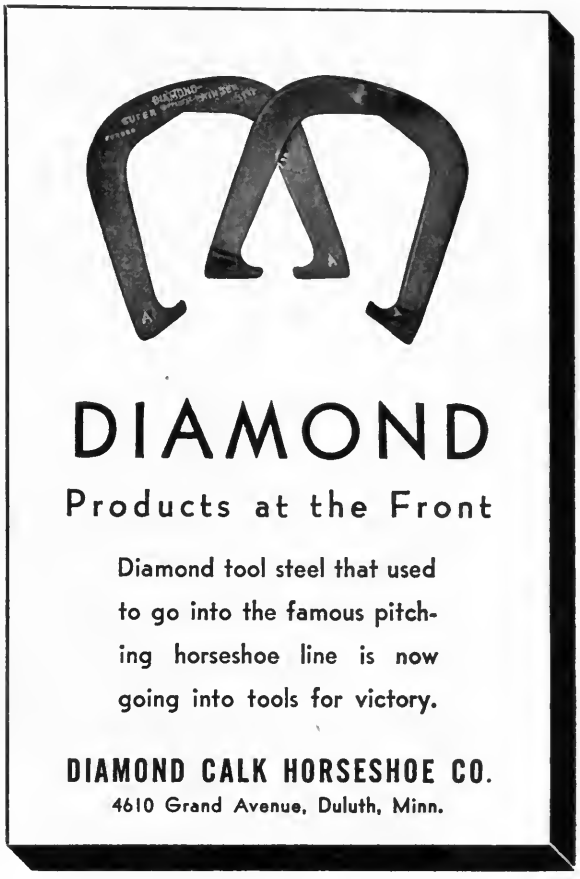
I hope that I have shown that it is of the very stuff of our cause—at the heart of what we, who believe ourselves free, who believe in freedom, want and will have of the world!

Detroit Executive Resigns

CLARENCE E. BREWER

ALL THE FRIENDS of Clarence E. Brewer will be sorry to learn that he has resigned from his position as General Superintendent of the Department of Parks and Recreation in Detroit, Michigan, because of ill health, his resignation to be effective January 1, 1943. For 21 years Clarence E. Brewer has served in connection with the recreation and park work of Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Brewer began to work in the recreation movement when he was a college student at Ohio State University about 34 years ago. For many years he has been active in the national recreation movement. Few persons have as wide an experience and as great knowledge in the recreation field. Mr. Brewer's many friends will hope that he will soon be completely restored to his usual health.

A Bicycle Roller Race—One of the entertaining and exciting features at the annual Sport Night promoted by the Union County, New Jersey, Park System was a bicycle roller race. Large dials were constructed indicating the mileage covered by contestants riding bicycles mounted on rollers.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Products at the Front
Diamond tool steel that used to go into the famous pitching horseshoe line is now going into tools for victory.
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

"The Rec"

(Continued from page 571)

the rounds of the "resorts" left the Rec to visit one of these places. In about an hour they were back, complaining that the place was thick with smoke, and people were swearing and drinking. "So we came back here." Give young people a choice and most of them will choose clean and wholesome fun.

The Rec is in its second year and bids fair to fill an increasingly larger place in the life of Troy students.

The Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature

(Continued from page 567)

Richmond, Virginia. *Treasurer*: Jacob W. Feldman, West Hartford, Connecticut. *Members at Large*: Charles E. Reed, New York City; Ralph B. McClintock, Fort Wayne, Indiana; P. V. Gahan, St. Petersburg, Florida; H. S. Kennedy, Summit, New Jersey, and Thomas W. Lantz, Reading, Pennsylvania.

"Fun for Threesomes"

PITY the poor party leaders—too many girls and not enough boys! Or too many boys and not enough girls. *What* to do?

- You'll find the answers in *Parties Plus—Fun for Threesomes*, the third and last in Ethel Bowers' series on party fun.

Nothing's impossible in the line of three-way fun with the help of this booklet! Folk games and musical games, country dances and old-time square sets too!

- All the games and activities are adapted to groups of two men and a girl, or two girls and a man. More than forty different activities are included.

Send *50 cents* to the NRA today for your copy of *Fun for Threesomes*. The booklet is a "must" for party leaders these days.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue

(Continued from page 555)

Pledge Test

One at a time, take the players into another room and after showing them the American flag, tell them to give the Pledge of Allegiance. This is likely to be a bit embarrassing, since although most of us can say the Pledge in a group, we often find it difficult to get every word correct when trying to say it alone—and this should not be so! Anyone who fails to say the Pledge correctly should be isolated with a copy of the Pledge to study until he (or she) can say it glibly.

Flag Spelldown

Line the players up as for a spelldown, part on one side, part on another. Ask them the questions rapidly, giving them but little time to reply. Explain that they should know everything about their beloved flag so well that they shouldn't *need* to think. If they can't answer at once they must sit down or drop out. A delightful prize for the winner of this would be a silk flag in standard, which could occupy an important place on the hall or living-room table at home. Here are some questions (you may think of more):

1. Who wrote the Pledge to the Flag?
   A. Francis Bellamy — August 1892, in Boston. (James B. Upham also credited.)
2. Who designed the American flag?
   A. Francis Hopkinson, also a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
3. How should the flag be carried in a parade?
   A. Upright, at the marching right of other flags.
4. How should it be displayed on wall or window?
   A. Blue field uppermost and at observer's left.
5. What may be laid upon the flag?
   A. Only the Bible.
6. When displayed with other flags on a staff, what position should the American flag have?
   A. Always at the peak, above other flags, except during religious services aboard ship, when the church flag takes the place of honor.
7. When used in the chancel of a church, where should flag be placed?
   A. At clergyman's right, as he faces the congregation.
8. What day is set aside to honor the flag?
   A. Flag Day, June 14th.
9. What do we see in the flag that we also see when we go to the movies?
   A. Stars.
10. On what occasions may a flag be used as drapery?
    A. Never.

Other patriotic games may be introduced if desired, selected from those in the game section in the back of the book. And there is no better way to end a patriotic party than by gathering around piano, radio, or victrola and joining in singing all of the patriotic songs with which every American is familiar.

A Laugh a Day

(Continued from page 582)

Nation-wide publicity has brought the Crusade to the attention of millions of people. Posters have been translated into several foreign languages and carried in many of the foreign language papers of the country.

"The Keep Well Crusade," says the Institute of Life Insurance, "is a continuing work which must be carried on for the duration of the war. It is not a matter of a single campaign, and its real benefits will come only from sustained effort. As more work is done and the Crusade continues, more and more projects will be added everywhere, and people will be made increasingly conscious of this vital part of their personal war efforts."—Extracts from article in *Life Association News*, November 1942.

PIONEERED by VOIT Pneumatic Molding HAS GONE TO WAR
Air Pressure Molding in rubber was pioneered and perfected by W. J. Voit. It made famous a remarkable line of Athletic Equipment and is now saving the lives of our Pilots and valuable equipment.
VOIT Pnuematic Molding Technique requires no solid forms—produces perfect sphericity of balls—ends dead spots—adds uniformity and strength in construction. It's success in producing bullet-proof fuel cells for combat planes is unique and outstanding.
VOIT Athletic Equipment, while made to conform to government restrictions, assures excellent quality worthy of the VOIT name and reputation.
Write for illustrated price list R-1 showing complete line of available items.
VOIT ATI-V Aristocrat TENNIS BALL Pat. No. 1,575,388: 1,964,008.
VOIT Enduro CB2-V BASKETBALL Pat. No. 1,543,724: 2,183,900
VOIT C112-V Official (12 in.) SOFT BALL Pat. No. 1,491,592: 2,127,489: 2,060,987.
VOIT Regulation JV4-V VOLLEYBALL Pat. No. 1,543,724: 2,183,900
Wing Cell
Fuselage Cell
FOR VICTORY VOIT Rubber Covered ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT
Mfd. by W. J. Voit Rubber Corp., 1600 E. 75th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch: 180 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.

Nature Recreationists Are Both Born and Made

(Continued from page 580)

and knit or put on their rubbers and sit on the porch, figuratively speaking."

Placing nature guide service alongside of golf was a new departure for hotels. I recall most clearly Bob's miniature maple sugar camp in the lobby, with real steam coming out of the sugar house. His geological rock pile at the entrance to the nature trail is something that might be copied by all mountain hotels. An increasing number of guests attended his nature walks. When leaving for home they would say: "Where is Bob?" (It is to his credit that he not only sold himself but also sold a program.)

In the fall of 1940 Bob was to be employed permanently at the Northfield House, and he had also been invited to teach science at Mt. Hermon School. He had a brilliant outlook.

Bob had superb health, and he took a just pride in keeping himself always in the best of shape. His character, too, was equally robust and vigorous. There was about him a sense of positive goodness, a manly righteousness which endeared him to all. He had an unselfish loyalty.

Then Came the War

I shall never forget seeing him, that fall, coming around the corner of Triangle Street to my home. The majority of students were pacifists at that time, but Bob had come to say good-bye. He felt his country needed him. He was on his way to Westfield to say good-bye to his mother. I could not say what I felt.

Last summer a clipping fell out of a letter. It said that Lieut. Robert S. Cole, twenty-four-year-old Westfield youth, was killed when his fighter plane crashed during a training flight in Florida. Bob had been training aviators. It hardly seemed as though I could carry on as chairman of a meeting, yet I knew that he would expect me to.

Robert Salisbury Cole had a short but a highly successful career. It is the fortune of very few people to inspire the affection that Bob did among so many friends of all kinds. The best and highest type of Massachusetts State College graduate had been cut off when there was everything for which to live. We who carry on have a great responsibility. What the world calls success is temporal: the spirit of victory is immortal.

Have you seen

Home Play in Wartime?

The second edition of this little classic on stay-at-home recreation is specially designed for local use—it's an appropriate New Year's gift for the families in your community who are "staying home" for the duration. (And there's a back-cover note about the services of local recreation departments!)

This new edition is available at even more advantageous rates for quantity orders than the first edition:

25 to 500 copies.....3 cents each
500 or more, at the rate of $25 per 1,000

Because of the cost of handling, it is still necessary to charge 10 cents for single copies.

Send your order today

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 Fourth Avenue . . . New York City

Homemade Toys

(Continued from page 578)

Milk bottle top creations can range from wide flappy brimmed hats to trim, turned-up sailors.

Other Ideas

Magazine covers, mounted on heavy cardboard, can be cut into intricate or simple jigsaw puzzles. Simple pictures of familiar things, cut into very large pieces will delight small children. For a two-faced jigsaw paste two picture postcards together, back to back, and then cut into as many pieces as desired. Keep these in a labeled envelope, and start a jigsaw collection.

To teach your child to tell time, make him a big clock face out of cardboard. Use numbers from an old calendar and make hands from slender pieces of stiff cardboard. Attach the hands with a brass fastener so they will move easily.

If your children like paper dolls, they probably often mourn their short lives—the slender necks are so easily torn. Give favorite paper dolls durability by gluing them to scraps of oilcloth left over from shelf and table coverings.

Dolls

Children should have an opportunity to become familiar with as many different kinds of dolls as possible — especially the old favorites that have pleased children for many years. The rag doll is one example—not the plump, stuffy creature that can be bought in any department store, but a real homemade rag doll. Stuffed with cotton, a baby's discarded sleeping suit makes an excellent foundation. A beret or cap will provide a very good head if a little stuffing and a back are added. Hands and feet may be embroidered or sewed on. After the doll is completed, dress it simply, as lifelike as possible.

Many people hesitate to tackle doll making because of the difficulty of painting the faces. This need not be a problem if you remember to bunch a baby's features together and to place them below the center of the face. Dry rouge is best for making pink checks.

Try making a family of clothespin dolls, some cornshuck dolls with cornsilk hair, and cuddly dolls, only as big as your palm, out of powder puffs from the dime store. Painting faces on peanut shells will turn them into amusing dolls if you stick them on the end of your fingers. Very young children will love stories with the peanut heads illustrating the story, and older children enjoy "minding" the little ones by playing this game with them.

Save empty spools, odd buttons, scraps of cloth or yarn—any waste materials that have play possibilities—and bring a box of them out on a rainy day or a day when your child has to stay in bed. Pebbles, acorns, pine cones, and other items from the out of doors are good to keep on hand for dull days.

If any of the articles mentioned in these suggestions are on the salvage list in your town, take the idea and apply it to some other item. Soon you will be seeing endless toy possibilities in all kinds of scraps. Stimulate a similar interest in your children. Whenever possible let them make their own toys. Making toys is as much fun as playing with them, and gives them an added opportunity to express their creative ability.

Recreation Pioneers in the Tropics

(Continued from page 583)

masters" battled the Dock Site "Centipedes" before an audience of 8,000 in the first American football game ever played on the Island of Trinidad.

Ely's First Annual Report

THE RECREATION BOARD of Ely, Minnesota, has been granted its budget request for 1943. $5,135 is the amount allotted—an increase of 43 per cent over 1942—and the Board is looking forward to the coming year with confidence.

Ely's recreation program is one year old but it boasts a legally appointed Recreation Board and a year-round Director of Recreation, Stanley E. Modin, and it points with pride to the cooperation given it during its infancy by municipal and private groups.

From June 15 to August 15, 1942, the Recreation Board's first report states, four playgrounds were operated with a total attendance of about 11,000 children. In addition, the program was in operation at Shagawa Beach where many children were taught to swim. Badminton, volleyball, and horseshoe courts were installed at the beach.

The Recreation Board has organized clubs in drama, photography and archery, and has a Baton Club. There is also a Funster Club whose objective is the stimulation of interest in recreational and social activities among the girls of the city. This club among its other activities sponsored a Christmas dance attended by 300 high school and junior college students, and arranged a Christmas program for little children. One particularly interesting group sponsored by the Board is made up of over forty women who meet in a craft class. Among the articles made by the members are bookcases, knick knack shelves, coffee tables, book ends, ash trays, end tables, tie racks, fruit bowls, and many other household items. This group made a valuable contribution by repairing broken toys for distribution at Christmas time. Dozens of dolls were given new life, and a special committee made clothes for the dolls.

"Swing and sway" dances are held twice a month for high school students in the community center auditorium. Dancing is permitted from 8:00 to 11:00, and a small charge is made to pay for the orchestra. A number of old-time dances were held during the year, and instruction in social and folk dancing was given 339 boys and girls.

Four game rooms are maintained—two in the community center and two in school buildings. Each room is equipped for table tennis, and a number of board games are rotated from one room to another. These include checkers, chess, dominoes, cribbage, lotto, tiddly-winks, Michigan kitty, pick-up-sticks, India, tenpins, Chinese checkers,

CANADIAN NATURE

We believe that Recreation Magazine has thousands of readers who would be interested in the fascinating nature stories, wonderful photographs, drawings and color plates that appear in each issue of CANADIAN NATURE — the magazine which captures the hearts of everyone interested in nature and the outdoors. Parents, educators, librarians and nature lovers, praise and recommend it. An ideal gift and a magazine which is needed in every home, school and library.

CANADIAN NATURE is issued in January, March, May, September and November. Volume 5 for 1943 will contain 200 pages, 90 articles, 35 color plates, 160 photographs, 220 figure drawings. An Annual Index is bound in the November issue. The magazine enjoys wide United States school use. The articles are suitable to the whole of North America. There are subscribers in 43 States.

Directors of Boys' Clubs, Play Directors, Camp Counselors, and others will find practical help in this unique magazine. Send $1.25 for one year.

NATURE ACTIVITIES

By J. A. Partridge and D. E. Farwell. Published by Canadian Nature Magazine. 25 cents. 32 pages of inspiration for teachers of natural science. An indispensable source of ideas, including over 200 illustrations, suggesting activities and projects in nature. Arranged in five chapters according to seasons. Full of practical ideas and suggestions to help you plan an interesting course of study. Send 25 cents for a copy.

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Name.....

Address.....

.....

"Stars on Ice"

THE CAMP FIRE GIRLS of Greater New York are sponsoring a benefit performance of "Stars on Ice," the hit icetravaganza now playing at the Center Theatre in Rockefeller Center. The benefit is scheduled for Thursday, January 14, at 8:30 P. M.

Proceeds from the show, which is produced by Ice Queen Sonja Henie and Arthur M. Wirtz, will be given to the summer camp fund for Greater New York Camp Fire Girls.

Tickets may be purchased from the office of the Camp Fire Girls at 110 East 42nd Street (MUrray Hill 6-7128) or from the box office of the Center Theatre. Prices are $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, and $2.75.

parchesi, ring toss, six-man football, dart boards, and a kit of twenty-five puzzles.

Special events in the Recreation Board's program have included a playground picnic, a Hallowe'en party, camping, hikes, and picnics.

Winter activities have included skating at rinks maintained at two of the playground areas, tobogganing on the old golf course, with outdoor outings, bonfires, and hockey.

What I Acquired at Play

(Continued from page 553)

shrunken, connected the two lakes and did a thriving business. The brook runs close by the graveyard where some of my boy friends lie in quiet peace. The others are far away in equally quiet resting places. Soon after I went away to school most of the boys scattered to their diverse careers and their varied experiences and fates. We never were together again and only rarely did any of us find one another. Two or three remained at home, but the more ambitious and daring ones sought their fortunes far away from the early scenes. I hope that our youthful years of play together built as much into their lives as was the case with me. There were some things to regret, but not many. For the most part our group-life together formed the habits of our later life, shaped our characters, gave us our expectations and ambitions, and every one of us, I am convinced, carried away permanent assets from those healthy, happy joyous years of fellowship and play.

In one of our Quaker meetings an old man was giving his "testimony." He said: "I shall never forget the dying words of my brother. He raised up his head and said—he raised up his head and said." Then after a pause the old man said: "I am sorry, Friends, but the words have gone from me." I can easily understand his dilemma. The things one knew he would "never forget" somehow slip away and are unexpectedly "gone" from the memory. I have only picked up a few pebbles, as Isaac Newton would say, while an impenetrable ocean of events stretches out of sight. But it is an ocean that I sailed over once, and it was a great voyage with a splendid band of sailors and companions. Charles Hamilton Sorley, in one of his fine poems written in his youth, says: "I have a self I never yet have met." We all have the familiar self which all our friends know. But there is in us all a deeper inner me which nobody else knows. My group of boys, as we played together and did daring things together, helped me to build secretly and silently the hidden inner self which they very little suspected.

An Overseas Worker "Lets His Hair Down"

(Continued from page 562)

the barrel down again, and not a word is spoken during the entire act.

What a natural resource this soldier ingenuity is turning out to be! Our military band is turned into a red hot swing band for the special events, and do they burn up those notes! We find it hard to maintain the participation basis as almost everyone wants us to professionalize and set up a road show for entertainment for lads with ability who want to sit. We perform to thousands as it is, but we shoot for casts of fifty to seventy-five and even a hundred, where minstrel shows and glee clubs are concerned.

Put on a Dixie minstrel a week ago and worked in some of the old songs in a way that would have done your heart good. The soldiers in this same show gave their impression of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which just about put the audience in their seats. We even go in for costuming. That night a piece of unraveled rope served as a wig; Army shoes made the funniest dancing slippers you ever saw. Yes, they know the little dance we did in Baltimore to the tune of "Tea for Two."

Found me a vaudeville man among the selectees who has no end of ideas; he was on the stage for three years, has had paid master-of-ceremonies experience, and in that capacity can make poor and mediocre talent look good. The build-up that he

gives the performers makes Joe Blow sound like Bing Crosby.

The third big duty is the technical help which is always given on request along athletic and sports lines. Have planned a lot of unit recreational area layouts, using an engineering survey crew to actually stake them out with correct measurements and direction. We are issuing a standard set of rules and regulations for general use on all games and sports adaptable to this climate; we organize leagues — but only on an intramural basis — and referee occasionally when a league is just getting under way, but always give instructions along with it.

Welcome to Anniston

(Continued from page 570)

success of the Battalion Dances but focuses the attention of local townspeople on the present and future possibilities of a public recreation center.

Regular weekly broadcasts from the building over local radio station WHMA have become community events. At one of the outstanding broadcasts Helen Heitt, outstanding woman reporter and commentator, spoke before a capacity house of 1,600 soldiers and civilians.

Victory War Bond broadcasts, using both soldier and civilian talent, are produced in conjunction with the county and state War Bond drive officials.

Community sings, directed each Sunday afternoon by civilian song leaders, have been one of the outstanding program features. These sings are well planned to insure a good selection of numbers and community-wide participation. Accompaniments for these Sings have been furnished by orchestras from Anniston and Fort McClellan.

Over 28,000 men in uniform participated in regularly scheduled events and activities during the month of November alone.

Scera—Community Recreation Incorporated

(Continued from page 575)

tion is one of our heritages. During times like these when freedom is being challenged, it is imperative that communities capitalize upon their opportunities and assume increased responsibility in the promotion of their cultural growth. To see the philosophy and ideal of SCERA actually succeeding in America is the best guarantee of our democracy.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Beach and Pool, November 1942
- A Check List for Winter Protection of Outdoor Pools, by H. W. Wiener
- A Program for Intermediates, by John J. Ivan
- Women—and War-Time Swimming, by Frederica Bernhard

Child Study, Fall 1942
- Books of the Year for Children, selected by the Children's Book Committee of the Child Study Association

Journal of Physical Education, November-December 1942
- (Entire issue devoted to Y.M.C.A. wartime fitness programs)

Parks and Recreation, November-December 1942
- Importance of Fertilizer in Establishing New Turf, by Alton E. Rabbitt, Department of the Interior
- Wartime Park Problems Discussed at Rockford Conference

Safety Education, December 1942
- Freedom from Fear, by Kathleen Fleming Brown

Scholastic Coach, December 1942
- Care of Equipment for the Duration
- A Model Wartime Gym Program, by James L. Quigley

School Activities, December 1942
- Stage Action Streamlined, by Edward Palzer. (Another in the series suggesting improvements in productions)

Survey Graphic, November 1942
- (Entire issue devoted to race problems in the United States)

Womans Press, November 1942
- "— And the Women," by Doris E. Hopkins. (YWCA work in England)
- "Definitely Swish," by Dorothy Richardson. (Adolescent girls entertain soldiers)

PAMPHLETS

Health Films prepared by Section on Health and Medical Films, American Film Center, Inc. A descriptive list of 219 motion pictures
45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Price 25 cents

Home Games compiled by Neva L. Boyd. A collection of 91 games
H. T. FitzSimons Company, 23 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. Price 50 cents

Jewish People's Institute, Chicago. Descriptive booklet of a large-scale community center
Jewish People's Institute, 3500 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

Let's Play Safe by E. Laurence Palmer. A Cornell Rural School Leaflet
New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Our Neighbors to the South prepared by Ruth Melamed Gurin. An informal list of books on Latin America. Part two of "The Booklist"
American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Price 25 cents

An Old Mansion and a New Community

(Continued from page 547)

looms, are in constant use. Some have been loaned to the Center, others purchased from manufacturers, still others made by the students themselves. The articles woven vary — curtains, drapes, rugs, bath mats, towels, neckties, knitting bags, purses, and many other useful articles of all sizes, designs, and colors.

New to the old building is the Camera Club which is housed in the basement, an ideal location for the dark room. Club programs, O.C.D. activities, social gatherings, lectures and cooking classes, all are a part of the program led by volunteers, WPA, and city recreation leaders under the direction of Mrs. Betty Heavener, Director of Charleston's Recreation Department.

Clyde Jarret, Executive Director of the Local Housing Authority, has taken an active interest in the program and feels that the mansion-monument to Rebecca Littlepage is now serving the purpose which she might have wished. The massive doors of her home stand open wide today to all the community. Young and old throng through its spacious halls and up the sweeping stairway to live and laugh and share.

What About Games in Wartime?

(Continued from page 561)

the clue is found the bugler blows his call once more and the party moves on.

The sergeant's flag is necessary to mark the last clue when the trail is lost; otherwise valuable time will fly past while the soldiers search for the old markings as well as the new.

Scrap Hunt. Turning the familiar scavenger hunt into a scrap salvage drive will do a duty twice over. You can gather up the old bits of scrap and keep the youngsters busy at one and the same time.

Divide the children into small groups and send them out armed with a list of articles to bring back. Include such items as a lady's empty lipstick container, a pail, two keys, four tin cans, and perhaps some rubber articles. Put in a few funny and a few difficult articles to add zest to the hunt.

Each article, including duplicates, counts as one point. Give recognition to those who bring in their articles first and also to the husky lads who bring in the most poundage.

Airplane Tag. In this adaptation of Touch Tag, the boys and girls form squadrons of three, which fly in formation. Each child holds out his arms to represent the wings of an airplane and furnishes appropriate sound effects—bzzzzzzzz.

If a member of a rival squadron touches an arm it means that a wing has been shot away and the arm is accordingly lowered. When both wings are touched, the player must leave his squadron as a grounded plane. The squadron staying in the air the longest wins the game.

(Part II: Next Issue)

Welcome to Schenectady!

(Continued from page 565)

public library. Information was also given about churches, schools, and rooming houses.

The local press has been most cooperative, publicizing the invitations, taking pictures, running stories about the parties, and listing the names of those attending. Invitations have also appeared in the General Electric *News* and have been broadcast over Station WGY.

Attendance has grown at each event. Four hundred people attended the last party, and many expressions of appreciation have been heard. All the volunteers associated with the venture as committee members have thoroughly enjoyed their experiences.

Defense Mixers at Kenmore

(Continued from page 566)

Down the left side of the card, headed "Defense Mixer," were the words, "What?" "Where?" "When?" "Time?" The information these captions called for was written in by hand, and space was left under a final caption "Note" for further directions. The cards were either mailed or handed directly to the members. Publicity in the newspaper was continual.

Whenever we have wished to expand, we have used the original system of combining four of our own boys with four girls. We started out with a high type of boys who have set the standards. Now girls from local colleges are glad to join the group.

Our experience has proved that personal contact is the thing that counts in a program such as ours. It is necessary in the original planning and absolutely essential in getting members. Newspapers and posters help in winning some recruits—and good ones, too—but there is nothing like getting a name and making a personal call.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Small Community—Foundation of Democratic Life

By Arthur E. Morgan. Harper and Brothers, New York. $3.00.

DR. MORGAN'S book is a real contribution to small community living. His concern for the enrichment of everyday living and the preservation of basic human values makes it an important human document. The volume presents a study of the small, primary community where more than anywhere else, according to Dr. Morgan, men can find the way to live well. The contents fall into four main headings: The Significance of the Community; Community Organization; Specific Community Interests; and Concluding Observations. One chapter is devoted to Small Community Recreation, and in it Dr. Morgan stresses the importance of recreation in these words: "Recreation is just as necessary as work. Provision for recreation is not a minor incident of good community life, but a vital element in social well-being."

Camping Today

Prepared by Camp Fire Girls, Inc., 88 Lexington Avenue, New York. $.50.

"CAMPING TODAY" gives briefly some of the fundamentals of good camping as experienced by Camp Fire Girls. The booklet will be of interest to all groups promoting camping.

Recreation and Housing for Women War Workers

A Handbook on Standards. By Mary V. Robinson. Bulletin No. 190 of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.10.

"WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN are faced with difficult problems concerned with living and leisure, and arising out of their jobs or employment in areas with defense impacts," says Miss Robinson in discussing needs of women war workers. Because this problem is becoming increasingly acute as larger numbers of women enter industry, this booklet, dealing with the needs of women both for recreation and housing and standards which should be maintained, is especially valuable at this time.

Appalachian Trail Log

New York-New Jersey Trail Conference, 556 Fairview Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. $.25.

THIS LOG IS A SUPPLEMENT to the 1938 edition of the *Guide to the Appalachian Trail* and covers the territory from the Housatonic River in Connecticut to the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania (302.75 miles). Information is given regarding mileage, shelters, and inns along this footpath from Kent, Connecticut, to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A Bibliography of Books for Young Children

Compiled by the Association for Childhood Education. Available from the Association at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. $.50.

THE FIRST EDITION of *A Bibliography of Books for Young Children* was published in 1937. In the five years which have passed since that date many new books for children have been published. Books of all kinds to suit all tastes are carefully classified, with brief descriptions which make the bibliography exceedingly usable.

Rhythmic Games and Dances, Basic Activities for Elementary Grades

By Dorothy Hughes. American Book Company, New York. $1.50.

THIS VOLUME PROVIDES directions for producing a large number of interesting and beautiful games and dances in which a goodly number of participants may take part. While the recreational element is in the foreground, the educational phase has been subtly injected in the teaching of skills which will serve as the basis of musical appreciation. The games and dances described are basic activities for elementary grades.

London Pride

By Phyllis Bottome. Little, Brown and Company, Boston. $2.00.

MISS BOTTOME has made life in wartime England very real in her story of a family living in the dockyard tenements of London. Their life in a bombed city, their acceptance of the hazards of war, and their exciting experiences are described vividly and often humorously.

Park and Recreation Progress 1942

National Conference on State Parks, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. $1.00.

FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS the National Park Service has published a Park and Recreation Year Book intended to serve as a report on the development of national, state, and local park and recreation areas and programs. Because curtailed appropriations did not permit the Service to issue a Year Book for 1942, the National Conference on State Parks undertook to publish it.

Park and Recreation Progress 1942 is in two parts. The first briefly summarizes the year's progress in national and state parks and forests and also describes the recreation services of several Federal agencies. It is clear from this statement that increased emphasis has been laid upon the recreational use of parks and forests during the past year. The major portion of the volume is devoted to summaries of recommendations in the state reports that were issued as a result of the nation-wide park, parkway and recreation study conducted under the

auspices of the National Park Service. These recommendations deal with such varied problems as land acquisition, the need for more adequate personnel and financing, administrative practices, and cooperation between agencies at different levels of government. In several states special emphasis is laid upon the importance of acquiring and developing lake and ocean frontage. In others the provision of recreational facilities for Negroes is stressed. Many of the recommendations deal with the classification of areas, park policies, organized camping, school grounds, and county, metropolitan, and municipal recreational programs. Undoubtedly many of these recommendations will exert a marked influence upon the future development of state park and recreation systems.

Parties in Wartime.

By Louise Price Bell. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $1.50.

Mrs. Bell has given us a timely book in this collection of simple, inexpensive parties keyed to conditions prevalent in wartime. Many of them have been thoroughly enjoyed by service men on furlough and boys from army camps and bases. Some of the best party stunts have been suggested and demonstrated by the boys themselves. There are thirty-three parties outlined in the book, and miscellaneous games and stunts are described in a closing chapter. Because quizzes are so popular these days, Mrs. Bell has given us a list of questions for a general information quiz.

Note: Through the courtesy of the publisher, RECREATION is reprinting on page 554 one of the parties which appears in the book.

The Sports of Colonial Williamsburg.

By William C. Ewing. The Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia. $1.00.

If you are interested in sports of Colonial days, you will enjoy this attractively illustrated little book. It tells not only of the outstanding sports of Colonial Williamsburg, but also of music, games, drama, and dancing.

1000 and One. The Blue Book of Non-Theatrical Films.

The Educational Screen, Chicago. $.75.

This new edition of *1000 and One,* published at a time when the motion picture is playing so important a part in the war effort, will serve a particularly useful purpose. Under the classification of "Films on the War" hundreds of films are listed giving information on various phases of the war, released by the United States, Canadian, and the British governments, as well as other sources. More than 5,000 films—mainly 16 mm. but hundreds in 35 mm. size—have been listed in this, the eighteenth edition.

Fun—40 Hilarious Party Games.

National Association Service, 2017 Glenwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Here is a new set of adult party games consisting of forty-nine sheets packed in a colorful box. There are brain bafflers, word games, tongue twisters, forfeit suggestions, and games and stunts. Further information may be secured from the National Association Service.

Cavalcade of the American Negro.

Illinois Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration. Sponsored by the Diamond Jubilee Exposition Authority. Obtainable from Truman K. Gibson, 3507 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. Paper bound, $.25; cloth bound, $1.00.

The Illinois Writers' Project has given us the story of a people who in spite of handicaps have contributed generously to American culture. Negro music, literature, art, and drama are given recognition in this interesting book, and the contribution of the Negro to industry, agriculture, and business is recorded.

Private Doakes and Me!

By Herbert C. Taylor. Illustrated by Ben Mead and Don Barber. Taylor Engraving Corporation, Dallas, Texas. $2.00.

Here is one of the books which has grown out of the big army camps of Texas. It tells the human and hilarious story of America's typical trainee. The book contains blank pages for the recording of the experiences of the service man. It should be a source of fun to him while he enters his daily doings in the book, and of inestimable value in the future as an unofficial record of the war.

Standards for Day Care of Children of Working Mothers.

Children in Wartime No. 3; Bureau Publication 284. Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.10.

Much concern is being expressed about the welfare of children whose mothers are being drawn into war work. With this in mind, the Children's Bureau, through its Subcommittee on Standards and Services for Day Care, has drawn up a series of recommendations which are included in this report. The committee is unanimous in its belief that mothers of preschool children, especially those under two years of age, should not be encouraged to seek employment, since children in infancy should be cared for at home.

The standards the committee offers are intended to be standards of "good" care that the committee believes can be approximated in nearly all situations requiring day care. Needs—physical, recreational, health, and others—are considered under the headings "Staff," "Program," "Plant and Equipment" for the following groups: Children two to five years; six to eleven; and twelve to sixteen. The question of foster-family day care is also considered.

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Keep Civilization Now

KEEP CIVILIZATION IN WARTIME.

Men's souls are tried. Men under great strain, under great loneliness and weariness, wonder whether it is worth while to go on.

In these times it is worth while to remember that through the centuries men with all their failures have under God built up a civilization, a world in which there are homes, churches, neighborhood recreation centers; that men have developed music, drama, art, sports.

When the American boy goes into the jungle, to the desert, under the seas, we want him to keep as much of music and comradeship and joy as he can.

If the American boy is called upon to stay home and risk his life every day in a powder factory, again we want him to keep as much of life as he can.

There is help in having a glimpse of Mt. Olympus each day. Joy in beauty must not be lost for a single day. The inner light must be kept. And here recreation comes in.

The football and basketball coach will tell you the importance of timing, of a sense of rhythm, of keeping from becoming tense. When you keep yourself in condition so that you can lose yourself, forget yourself, swing into the play, then you have joy in the game, then you are effective. Age without reference to years is when you go lumbering, slogging along. Youth without reference to years is where the spirit of song is kept, where the feet want to dance even if they can't, where every atom of the being is alive, where there is not tenseness and stiffness.

It is the task of the recreation worker to help men and women in these times to keep from going tense, stale, old, to help them keep young.

In 1918 the young men of America came swinging through France. They were going places.

In 1943 our boys are swinging into North Africa, China, India, Burma. They know they are going to win. There's a faith, a power in every atom of their being.

On the home front can we do less? There is a dirty job to be done but we as a people will keep up a measure of life, of culture, of civilization each day in our free hours and even in our free minutes.

We shall keep civilization now.

And here is a special responsibility of the recreation leader.

Howard Braucher

FEBRUARY 1943

February

Courtesy Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minn., and Minneapolis Times

A Time-and-a-Half Volunteer

Photo by W. Z. Wade, Lancaster, Pa., Sunday News

". . . the way the army came to her village and the way the village opened up to the army."

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

MISS BAILEY thought she was well past being surprised by anything. But she was wrong. Nothing ever surprised her more than the way the army came to her village and the way the village opened up to the army.

With its elm-shaded Main Street dominated by three austere white churches it was about as unmartial a village as one could imagine. For generations its grey shingled houses had turned uncommunicative faces on the world. If human joys and sorrows occurred, as they did, it was behind drawn blinds. Of course the inevitable grapevine operated, so if you hung around the postoffice at mail time or lingered at the drugstore when the newspapers came in, you knew pretty well what was going on. But the general rule of decorum was, "You stay in your house and I'll stay in mine."

Although the army came suddenly there had been preliminary warnings. Men from the big training camp, a dozen miles away, sometimes drifted along Main Street —no one knew why. There wasn't a thing for them to do after the drugstore closed at nine o'clock. A few young girls signed up for the USO dances over at the county seat, not without some disapproval from their more conservative elders. Half a dozen families had other people's sons from the big camp for Sunday dinner, reporting afterward that "you couldn't ask for nicer boys." But in general the village stayed in its houses.

Then, one early summer day, the grapevine began to hum. The woods behind Thompson's place were being cleared for a new camp, maybe 2,000 men, maybe 20,000. Over the other side of the cove a bigger camp was going in—you could see the tents from the road back of Hamer's garage. "They say there's an outpost, whatever that is, in the old Wilson place out on the point. You can't even drive in there any more." You could hear anything, and you did.

Almost overnight the color and the tempo of the village changed. Jeeps and military trucks crowded the parking places. After six o'clock the soda fountain at the drugstore was mobbed. Sunday papers were sold out before mild-mannered ladies could get up to the counter. Every evening men in khaki held down the benches in the little park by the postoffice, to the inadequately concealed interest of young girls. Just scratch a soldier, in the way of conversation, and you got: "There doesn't seem to be much to do in this town." And there wasn't.

Of course Miss Bailey knew that all this had been happening in small towns all over the country, and she knew, too, how they had risen to what

"A Time-and-a-Half Volunteer" is reprinted from the October 1942 issue of *Survey Midmonthly* by permission of the publishers.

social workers call "a challenge and an opportunity." But she was curious to see how her own right little, tight little village would react. She knew that in principle the situation should be coped with by going community agencies, but to the best of her knowledge there were no local agencies here even remotely qualified for the kind of organization that seemed called for.

Miss Bailey, long exposed to the virtues of organization, believed that that would and should be the first step. Again she was wrong. The village didn't organize; it hasn't organized yet. But now, without benefit of anything but what you might call backdoor cooperation, there's something for a soldier to do in this town, and a quality of simple, friendly helpfulness that the soldiers say rates a double star.

The beginning was slow. Miss Bailey first became aware of it when she saw a notice in the drugstore asking for magazines and towels for the use of soldiers at the community house. Now this community house was not exactly what its name implied, at least in Miss Bailey's terminology. An old schoolhouse, reached only by a sandy unpaved road, it had stood unused for years until the WPA made it a project. For the army to be using the community house was news indeed.

Dutifully Miss Bailey carried her bundles of not-too-old magazines and not-too-worn bath towels up to the community house. Showers were being rigged and some card tables were set up, but no one knew much about what was going on. It just just seemed to be happening with no one admitting to any responsibility. But in the evenings, Miss Bailey noticed, the usually dark building was lighted and men in uniform were coming and going up the steep sandy road.

The next intimation came at church when the minister asked for donations for the Saturday night suppers that the ladies were arranging for the soldiers. Soon after that the grapevine brought word that the summer people were opening their estates to groups of men for afternoons of their own daily round of swimming, sailing, tennis and picnics. Miss Bailey made a few discreet inquiries about that particular activity. The soldiers liked it, no question about that. It was fun to see how the other half lived, and it gave you something to write home about. But it was reported that one of the men had startled his amiable hostess by asking if he could have a hot bath, and another by asking if he could come back next week and have the use of the laundry for a couple of hours.

So far, "doing something for the boys" was not unlike what Miss Bailey had observed elsewhere. And then one morning there was a new notice up in the postoffice: "The men at the camp need mirrors, wire hangers, washtubs and flat irons. Please leave all you can spare at the drugstore."

It was noon the next day before Miss Bailey got around with her own offering of a slightly foggy mirror and an armful of hangers. She found the druggist completely snowed under. Hangers were almost in his hair. "Put your stuff any place you can find," he barked. "That woman asked to have things left here. How was I to know it would be like this? What's the matter with the army that it doesn't provide this stuff?"

It took Miss Bailey a long time to catch up with "that woman"; not so long to discover what was the matter with the army. These new camps and outposts were, it seemed, doing a specialized job of "tough" training under conditions as primitive as the woods in which their tents were pitched. With orders changing overnight, laundry, for example, became a major problem. A man could leave his bundle in town today and be on his way to Shangri La tomorrow. But if an outfit had a tub and an iron it was sitting pretty. As for mirrors, there weren't any. "And just you try shaving with a candle and no mirror."

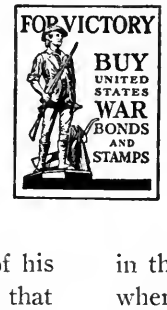
"That woman" was finally run down at, of all places, an all-day country auction where the church ladies were turning an honest dollar by selling coffee and sandwiches to such auction tyros as had not brought their own lunch. The ladies had promised her any sandwiches unsold at the end of the day and she had come to get them to take to men in an outpost so isolated that supplies did not always get through. "But my car is light and can make it," said "that woman," busily stowing sandwiches in a battered hat box. "And good hearty homemade sandwiches are always a God-send."

Miss Bailey had to use all her wiles to capture "that woman" for even an hour. She had a dozen urgent things

"Now, more than ever, volunteer work can be a challenge and an adventure in contentment. Working as a responsible member of the community, you will know that you are doing your part to defend the home front and to make a better life possible for all the people."

to do: to pick up and deliver the latest grist of mirrors and flat irons; to "see a man" about digging potatoes for the crippled grandmother of a local solider, now far away, whose letter had reflected his deep anxiety about this particular chore. "He'll be a better soldier when he knows those potatoes are in the cellar." She had to see the chaplain at the camp about a boy whom she had encountered last night wandering around sobbing with homesickness. "It gets them down, homesickness. They just walk the streets, looking at the lights in the houses, dreading to go back to their dark tents. But this chaplain is really good. He knows just what to say." And, most important, she had to meet a train bringing a girl from a distant state to marry her man. His leave had been postponed suddenly and he had appealed to the woman for help. She had found a room for the girl, begged flowers from a neighbor's garden to adorn it, and had promised to meet the train and explain. "So you see I haven't much time. What is it I can tell you?"

"That woman" didn't exactly know how she had gotten started in what was in effect a time-and-a-half job. She was still a little surprised at herself. "I suppose it began one day when a soldier stopped at my gate and asked if I knew where he could get a hot bath. The only possible place would be in someone's house, and it might as well be mine. The next day two of his friends turned up, hopefully, and the day after that three more with bundles asking for the use of a washtub in the back yard.



"After that, one thing just naturally led to another. I live alone so that no one was inconvenienced, but it got a bit thick, even for me. So I did a little buzzing around and that's the way the showers got into the community house. They've been a great relief to my bathroom."

"But the washtubs and things going directly into the camps? Didn't the colonel have something to say?"

"Of course. Plenty. He was crazy about them. He knew better than anyone how greatly they were needed, but he himself couldn't go around begging, and I could."

"Do the notices in the postoffice and drugstore bring enough?"

"Mercy, no. There's no such thing as enough. But I just go around and ring doorbells. Most anyone will give up a mirror if he's asked, or a bundle of clean rags. The rags those men use! Once in awhile I get turned down, but people really are nice you know."

Yes, Miss Bailey knew.

"About the toughest thing I've had to find were pieces of old carpet for men quartered in a garage out the other end of nowhere. I took them some odd stuff one day but what they most wanted was a spot or two of covering on that damp cement floor. I rang half the doorbells in town, but nothing doing. Then one morning in the grocery store I heard a perfectly strange woman say she had to hurry to get her old stair carpet up before the new one came. Well! I fastened right on. She'd had other ideas, but she was a good sport and by night the old carpet was cut up into rugs and not a man in that garage had to set his bare feet on cold cement."

"Of all the things that are going on in the village what do you think means most to the men?"

"Well, if you'd ask the colonel," the woman's clear blue eyes twinkled, "I'm sure he'd say the church suppers, the summer parties, and the Sunday dinners. But as you're asking me, I'd say washtubs and flatirons. However, I won't feel that I've done a real job until I can produce a barber who will work evenings and Sundays."

"A barber!" exclaimed Miss Bailey, "but surely the army provides . . ."

"Certainly, in the big camps. But not in the outposts. Those men must catch a haircut where they find it, and they can't possibly get to town before six o'clock when the barber shuts up. You must know what an awful inferiority complex men get from hair over their collars. It does something to their morale."

Miss Bailey longed to pursue the relationship of haircuts to morale. But she had another question and "that woman" was getting fidgety.

"As you say, people do things if they are asked. Then why don't you organize this work a little—get a local committee going. Isn't there more to this than one woman can do?"

"That woman" hesitated a moment before she answered. "Perhaps there is. But would a committee be the answer? I've been on committees, and it seems to me that they slow the one person who does the work anyway. For the community house, for the Friday night dances, for the church suppers, committees are fine. But I've never seen a committee that would go out and ring doorbells and beg for rags and old carpet. They'd appoint

(Continued on page 646)

"I Was Your Bashful Barefoot Beau . . ."

"You wrote on my slate, 'I love you so,'
When we were a couple of kids!"

REMEMBER WHEN you carved initials in a heart on the big beech tree? And sometimes you carried her books home from school or dropped in to see her in the evening, when you just happened to be walking by—dressed in your Sunday best!

Then on Valentine's Day you slipped an extravagant lacy card into the classroom mail box, carefully burying your head in a book when she opened it. Your face turned a hopeless red.

Teacher always presided over the valentine mail box like a justice of the Supreme Court. She carefully preceded the annual ceremony with a little talk on loving kindness.

Even now, valentines bring back many memories of the old village school house, so what's more appropriate for an old-fashioned Valentine's Day than a classroom party, steeped in the spirit of barefoot beaux and calico queens?

The setting should be an old-fashioned schoolroom. Whether it is a small party in a home or or church, or a large service men's party in a social hall, the same atmosphere can be produced with a few simple properties. Let the children help plan the party and decorate, since they are well acquainted with the schoolroom.

Wooden benches are the most important equipment, plus any slanted school desks you can lay your hands on. If they're slightly scarred from the wear of years in the classroom, so much the better. For the corners high stools are appropriate.

Put pencils and paper on each desk for the written games, and perhaps the guests will want to indulge in such favorite schoolroom occupations as drawing pictures of teacher or playing tick-tack-toe.

At one end of the room place teacher's desk, replete with dictionary and attendance sheet. Assorted textbooks and a few report cards will add reality! Beside the desk should reign the valentine mail box, an ordinary cardboard carton glorified with white crepe paper and red hearts.

A black board is a necessity of course. "Today's Quotation" could be written carefully at the top, then a few scribbled fractions, and down at the bottom an unflattering caricature or two!

Even the windows will add to the atmosphere if you paste big red hearts on them with scotch tape. Any extra properties such as slates and sponges are never amiss.

For the rest of the decorations use valentines of every kind and description. Cover up the barren spots, decorate the corners, hang a veritable deluge of valentines all around the room. Some of the valentines could be made especially for the occasion—some funny and some serious. If you leave paper, pastepot and shears around, you can count on the "early" pupils adding some of their own creations to the walls.

The final touch of authenticity comes with the costumed characters who appear on the scene. Members of your committee could take the important roles, and if you have any costumes left over place them in an inviting open chest or trunk where the more enthusiastic guests can find them.

Print by Gedge Harmon

Most important character is the teacher. Since she'll be the guiding light of the party, she should know how to direct games. Array her in a high-collared dress, with hair pulled back in a bun. Old-fashioned spectacles rest gently on the end of her nose.

Valentine's Day at School

In keeping with the timeless custom of talking in the classroom, start your guests off with a talking mixer. Each person is ushered into the class-

room and given a slip of paper on which is written some topic. He must introduce himself to ten different persons, exchanging names and greetings. If the tenth person is not already conversing with someone, the new guest immediately launches into a speech upon his topic. His newfound partner does likewise, both talking just as fast as they can at the same time!

The topics, needless to say, are as foolish as you can make them. Perhaps "Qualifications of a model mother-in-law," "My first valentine," "My kindergarten hero or heroine," "How to be happy though married," and "Shall the preacher kiss the bride?"

By the time the partners have finally run dry of wild ideas and have laughed themselves silly, they should be good friends.

Heart Walk. The teacher then calls the class to order, and after a few words of greeting starts the party off with a relay race. Teams of five or six each form at one end of the room. Equipped with two large red cardboard hearts, the first runner in each team starts out. He places the first heart on the floor in front of him, steps on it with one foot while he places the second heart ahead of him. Then he steps on the second heart while moving the first heart to the front. Thus he journeys down to the goal and back, then hands his hearts to the next person in line. Balancing on one foot while picking up a heart and plunking it down again makes for comical progress, a highly recommended method of starting a party.

Misspelling Bee. While the lines are still in a semblance of order, the teacher organizes a spelling bee—but not the usual nerve-racking variety. Indeed, this should be the school boy's dream of heaven because only words spelled incorrectly are accepted. Anyone who *dares* to spell a word the right way is immediately out of the game.

Maybe you'll want to keep the same short relay teams rather than counting off into two long ones. Competition is keener with small teams.

The teacher pops a word at the first person in each line in succession. As each one finishes his turn he goes to the end of his line and the next person heads the team. If some hapless soul should mistakenly spell a word correctly he sits down and the word goes to the contestant in the next line.

Accept phonetic spellings only. These may vary considerably so don't hold your pupils to any rigid rules. As long as the finished product sounds like the original word, the contestant may remain standing. Incidentally, since people can generally spell an infinite number of words incorrectly, you'll probably have to call a halt to the bee instead of letting it continue to its end.

Start with simple words and gradually increase their difficulty. Keep them going as rapidly as possible. Following are a few samples to inspire your imagination:

cat .....kat	dog .....dawg
hurt .....hert	fit .....phit
sew .....so	worse .....wurse
people .....peepul	talk .....tawk
droop .....drupe	paper .....paypur
sign .....sine	piece .....peese
heart .....hart	single .....singul
build .....bild	change .....chainge
sponge .....spunj	ceremony .....serimoanie
accept .....axsept	action .....akshun
receive .....recieve	believe .....beleive

Greet Your Partner. Country dancing is excellent sport for oldsters and young fry alike. One of the simplest dances to teach your group is "O, Susanna"—and breathes there a man with soul so dead he knows not the tune to this one?

(1) I came to Alabama wid my banjo on my knee.
(2) I'm gwan to Louisiana, my true love for to see.
(3) It rained all night de day I left,
De weather it was dry,
De sun so hot I froze to death,
Susanna, don't you cry.

Chorus: O, Susanna, O, don't you cry for me,
For I'm gwan to Louisiana, wid my banjo on my knee!

Formation: Single circle, all facing center. If possible, the guests should be paired off in couples, the lady on the gentleman's right.

Action: (1) Ladies walk four steps to center, and back to place. (2) Men follow suit. (3) Men face right and women face left, starting grand right

and left. Partners first join right hands, then pass each other and extend left hands to next persons. Continue weaving in and out, alternately taking right and left hands of oncoming persons. Counting the original partner as number one, each person takes the seventh person he meets as his new partner. They join hands in skating position, promenade counterclockwise, and come into a single circle at the end. Repeat as often as desired, and don't forget this is a good mixer.

While Susanna works out better if everyone has a partner, extra men or women may join in if they don't mind starting out alone. They can always count on getting a partner in the grand right and left.

Bride and Groom. For a rest cure after the dancing, have the class turn to Thespian arts. Remember how you used to stage mock weddings, complete with lace-curtain veils, in the make-believe days of your youth? Well, revert once again to those days and put on the mock weddings of famous couples.

Divide the class into small groups and supply them with pencil and paper for signs (to be pinned on in lieu of costumes). Each group acts out the mock wedding of a couple, perhaps bringing Romeo and Juliet up to date or placing Mickey and Minnie Mouse in a medieval setting! Use their typical language, improvise whatever costumes you can, and don't forget an appropriate minister.

Jumble the characters into mixed-up couples such as Dagwood and Juliet or Romeo and Minnie Mouse. Your imagination can run wild with combinations like these:

Romeo and Minnie Mouse
Dagwood and Juliet
Lancelot and Blondie
Mickey Mouse and Elaine
John Alden and Olive Oyle
Paris and Priscilla
Popeye and Helen of Troy
Hiawatha and Delilah
Napoleon and Minnehaha
Samson and Josephine

When all is said and vowed and the last train bearer has trotted down the aisle, have the class vote on the best performance. They may even demand a repeat performance if the skit is as funny as it should be.

Do You Know? Seated around the benches and desks the class settles down to its geography lesson, without which no school day is complete. In fact, just to revive old memories vividly, the teacher has prepared an examination for her victims. With stubby pencils and yellow pad paper, the pupils diligently write down the answers to the following questions, then exchange papers and ferociously grade their neighbor's effort. History or arithmetic lessons will do just as well as geography—whichever your class prefers.

1. Name three states beginning with A.
2. What is the capital of New York State?
3. Which were the last two states admitted to the union?
4. What is the largest state?
5. What is the smallest state?
6. What states have double names (two words)?
7. Name the Great Lakes.
8. Where is the Grand Canyon?
9. What are the two largest branches of the Mississippi River?
10. Name the New England states.
11. What is the capital of California?
12. What is the Sunflower State?
13. Where are the Sugar Bowl, the Rose Bowl, the Dust Bowl?
14. Name two states beginning with V.
15. Name six mountain ranges in United States.
16. What state has the largest population?
17. What is the nickname for Texas?

On the Calendar . . .

If you need a new February party or celebration—something different from the usual St. Valentine's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, or Washington's Birthday themes—consult the February calendar. You'll discover many famous dates and birthdays in the second month of the year. Among them are:

FEB.		FEB.	
1	Victor Herbert	12	"Georgia Day" (Colonists landed in America)
2	"Groundhog Day"	15	Susan B. Anthony
5	Roger Williams (landed in America)	22	James Russell Lowell
7	Charles Dickens	25	Jose de San Martin (South Am. patriot)
7	Pres. Millard Fillmore	26	Wm. Cody (Buffalo Bill)
8	John Ruskin	26	Victor Hugo
9	Pres. Wm. H. Harrison	26	Christopher Marlowe
10	Charles Lamb	27	Henry W. Longfellow
11	Thomas A. Edison		
11	Daniel Boone		

Several of these authors or presidents could be grouped together for a combination party. Or, if you would like an exclusive "state" party, remember that seven states were either ceded or admitted to the Union in February — Arizona, California, Florida, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas.

18. On what river is the city of Washington located?
19. What state is nicknamed the Bluegrass State?
20. Where is "'Way down East"?

Perhaps you'd like to see the answers to this eography quiz yourself:

1. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas.
2. Albany, not New York City.
3. New Mexico and Arizona, both in 1912.
4. Texas—265,896 square miles.
5. Rhode Island—1,300 square miles.
6. New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia.
7. Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario.
8. Arizona, not Colorado—although it's called the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.
9. Missouri to the West, Ohio to the East.
10. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
11. Sacramento.
12. Kansas.
13. Louisiana, California, and the midwestern plains.
14. Vermont and Virginia.
15. Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Adirondack Mountains, White Mountains, Green Mountains, Blue Ridge Mountains, Allegheny Mountains, Sierra Nevadas, Cascades, etc., etc.
16. New York, with a 1940 population of 13,479,142.
17. The Lone Star State.
18. Potomac River.
19. Kentucky.
20. Maine.

Billets-Doux. Perhaps your class would rather ompose telegrams. Using only words starting onsecutively with the letters V-A-L-E-N-T-I-N-E-S, he men frame proposals and the girls frame acceptances or refusals. Read aloud first a man's elegram, then a girl's. The more unrelated they re, the better.

Popular Hearts. Returning to a more active ame, the guests next take to hopping around in a ircle until a whistle blows. Then they all rush to he double line of cardboard hearts in the center f the circle. As in Musical Chairs, the person left vithout a heart to stand on is out of the game.

Remove one heart after each scramble so that he number of hearts is always one less than the umber of players. If you play this with several maller circles, have the winners compete for the inal victory.

Unveiling the Valentines

With great pomp and ceremony the teacher now pproaches the valentine mail box. She is about to pen the precious box and distribute its contents.

A little imagination and a pot of paste can turn the valentine box into a veritable treasure chest. If the party is a small one where everyone knows everyone else, see that there's at least one valentine in the box for each person. Schoolmates can make their own artistic creations from supplies left on one of the desks.

Or if it's a cooperative party where the number of fellows and girls are equal, have the girls bring gaily adorned box suppers to be auctioned off as valentines. The teacher takes them from the box one at a time and then men bid for the boxes without knowing who packed them. Each girl becomes the partner of the man who wins her box. The glory of this method lies in the ease with which refreshments are taken care of, the committee being responsible only for a beverage.

If the party is a large one, your valentines can't be quite so personalized. You might use them to match supper partners, however. Print the name of a song on a red heart for a man and on a white heart for a girl, so the two will match up; or print the same song title on two red hearts and two white hearts to make a foursome for refreshments.

Use the good old-fashioned songs of school days:

Let Me Call You Sweetheart
Down by the Old Mill Stream
I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl That Married Dear Old Dad
Roamin' in the Gloamin'
My Wild Irish Rose
When Irish Eyes Are Smiling
East Side, West Side
Love's Old Sweet Song
Annie Laurie
Silver Threads Among the Gold
Juanita

Repast During Recess

Now then, what about refreshments? Clever indeed is the chef who can concoct a hearty repast these days without running into shortages in strategic materials.

Baked cinnamon apples will make a hit, especially if you stuff them with chopped nuts and dates just before serving. Peel and core the apples, fill with red cinnamon candies, then baste frequently while they're baking. They'll come out red and tempting, perfect in the valentine color scheme.

For a small party you might serve waldorf salad with the bright red polished peel left on the apples for the color. And remember that pretzels are the perfect complement for apples.

If there is a handy oven, you might produce hot baking powder biscuits or popovers with a tang of

(Continued on page 648)

An Enlarged Music Service for America

Music Week for 1943 will be observed May 2-8. Begin now to plan for its full use. For additional information write the National Music Week Committee, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

On January 1st, 1943, the work of the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music and the National and Inter-American Music Week Committee was transferred to the office of the National Recreation Association and is being operated under the Association's sponsorship.

History of the Bureau

The National Bureau for the Advancement of Music was organized in 1916 "to advance the cause of music and to aid in its promotion and development through cooperation with other organizations and individuals." For over twenty-six years this organization, under the leadership of Charles M. Tremaine, has made a notable contribution in the furthering of musical appreciation, education, and participation in America.

From the Bureau's inception its guiding spirit has been that of aiding, cooperating with, and serving other organizations and groups working in the field of music. Outstanding among the Bureau's services during the last twenty-six years are the following:

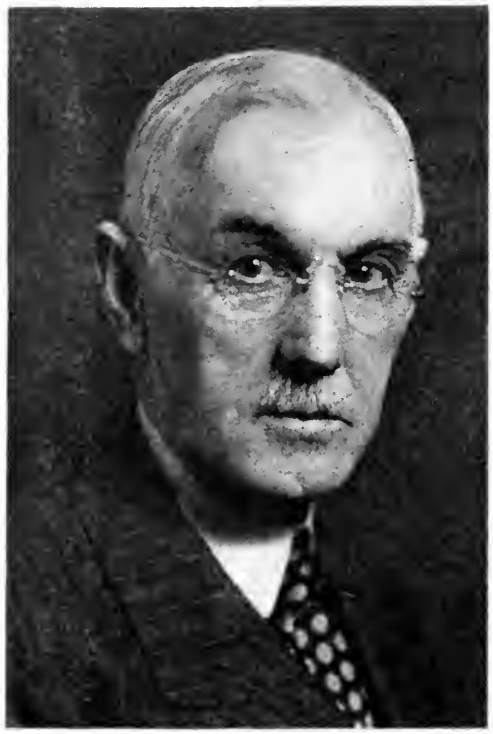
1. Maintained a center for advice and information to music organizations. Many thousands of inquiries handled annually.

2. Fostered School Band, Orchestra and Choral Contests in schools throughout the nation. This work carried on in cooperation with the Music Educators National Conference has grown until today there are over 50,000 school bands in America. Last year nearly 4,000 certificates were awarded the contest winners.

3. Had important part in fostering and spreading the idea of group piano classes. The Bureau has supplied information on group piano instruction to schools and private music teachers in over 5,000 different cities and towns, located in every state in the Union.

4. Organized and conducted National Music Week, now annually observed in 3,100 communities. National Music Week is carried on by local committees, includes every type of musical activity, and is participated in by a wide variety of organizations, nonmusical as well as musical. It has proved to be a potent stimulus for promoting cooperative community action, is a worth-while occasion in itself, and is frequently the means of initiating and carrying on music programs throughout the year. The National Music Week Committee is itself a cooperative body made up of thirty-three national agencies, with an honorary committee of the state governors under the honorary chairmanship of the President of the United States.

5. Issued pamphlets and publications on various phases of music. About 150 titles are now carried on the list under various headings including: Music in Education, the Church, and Industry; Music Week; Piano Classes; Music on Radio; Vocal, Instrumental, Therapeutic, and American Music.



C. M. Tremaine, Director, National Bureau for the Advancement of Music; Founder and Secretary, National and Inter-American Music Week

Music Services of the National Recreation Association

Music has always been an important part of the national recreation movement. Back in 1916 at the Grand Rapids Recreation Congress, interest in music as a part of the recreation program was given its first pronounced impetus by the presence of Peter Dykema, who served as a volunteer

for several years and then as a part time staff member of the National Recreation Association for a period of years. Mr. Dykema also served on the faculty of the National Recreation School established by the Association.

All through World War I the Association had an active part in aiding the development of community singing. After the War a large music department was organized to preserve the values of community music. Leaders were trained, committees were organized, municipal appropriations were secured, and music was generally introduced as a part of the recreation program. From 1926 to 1930 special organization and promotion work was carried on in rural areas and resulted in the inclusion of music in many rural schools.

Augustus D. Zanzig, Director, Music Service. At present loaned to U.S. Treasury Department by the National Recreation Association

In 1931 Augustus D. Zanzig completed a nation-wide study of music, the findings of which were published in *Music in American Life,* an authoritative book widely used in schools, colleges, recreation departments and other organizations, rural and urban.

Following through the completion of this study, made possible by the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, Mr. Zanzig was made available through the Association to aid various committees working on music, national and state organizations, schools, colleges, as well as recreation departments and other local community groups. For a period of years this service was increased by the work of Siebolt Frieswyck and by the nation-wide services of George L. Johnson and Clarence Cameron White, who served the musical needs of colored groups.

The goal of all of this has been to bring about a widespread amateur participation in music. Emphasis has been upon training local leaders, use of the best of each kind of music material, and the organization of community forces so that the widest possible utilization of music by all sorts of people could be brought about.

In furthering music as a recreation activity the Association has carried on special studies, issued bulletins, pamphlets, books and numerous song sheets, and books of songs. One such book, *Singing America,* a collection of 130 songs and choruses, is a "comprehensive variety of fresh, lastingly lovable music for informal singing in homes, schools, recreation centers, clubs and camps." It has been widely used. Many of the songs have been recorded and selections are frequently broadcast over radio chains.

When the Selective Service Act of September 1940 was passed, the Association gave special attention to music for men in camps and to music for morale purposes. Mr. Zanzig was loaned to the War Department and there served as a consultant, helping to work out music plans for the Army.

Last fall, at the request of the U. S. Treasury Department, the Association aided in working out plans for a wider use of singing among community groups, both as an aid in selling war bonds and in maintaining a strong cheerful spirit under war strain. Mr. Zanzig has been made available to the Treasury Department and now has under way a comprehensive program of singing based upon the widespread use of volunteers. Recreation leaders, music educators, and other community leaders are cooperating in this patriotic service.

A review of the music services made available to the country through the National Recreation Association and through the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music shows a similarity in purpose and method.

It was therefore not surprising when the Board of Directors of the Bureau for

(Continued on page 644)

FROM 1942 RECREATION YEAR BOOK

Recreation departments in 1941 reported the following music activities:

Community Singing	320	cities
Choral Groups	253	"
Other Instrumental Groups	267	"
Opera Groups	33	"
Symphony Orchestras	78	"

"More and Better" Books for Servicemen

1943 Victory Book Campaign

THE 1943 VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN has been steadily gaining momentum since it was officially opened on January 5th. With only one month remaining in which to collect much needed reading matter for the men in service, recreation leaders are being urged to redouble their efforts in the campaign.

This year's drive stresses both the quality and quantity of book contributions, with emphasis on the *quality*. Only fifty per cent of the 11,000,000 books received in last year's campaign were suitable for distribution to the men. In order to concentrate on usability, the campaign committee has not announced an official quota for this year, except in general terms looking towards the collection of millions of books for the armed services. The unannounced aim, of course, will be to reach or exceed last year's 10,000,000 quota.

Large sums of money are appropriated for books and magazines for the Army and Navy. These appropriations are sufficient to furnish reading material for libraries in all permanent garrisons and overseas bases, but Army camp day rooms, men on maneuver duty, on special field duty, and in combat zones are not covered by the books and magazines purchased by the government. The Victory Book campaign is intended to supplement reading materials for the benefit of these men.

As a weapon in the war of ideas, a book has a place to fill in this war. Whether as a source of morale or information, it is recognized by our military leaders as part of our fighting equipment. The purpose of the Victory Book drive is to provide books, good books—both in physical condition and readability—for the increasing millions of our fighting men. The campaign will also supply books to USO centers outside the camps, to the American Merchant Marine Library Association, and finally, in the event of an oversupply, to the residents of war industry areas where increased population is taxing the facilities of local libraries.

The final test for a book to be given to the Victory Book Campaign may be simply stated: "Any book you really want to keep is a good one to give."

United Service Organizations, the American Red Cross, and the American Library Association are the sponsors of the Victory Book drive again this year, but it is in no way restricted to these three organizations. The campaign is a huge cooperative effort in every community to secure books for the armed forces.

Some of the ways in which organized groups like local recreation departments can cooperate with their local committees in the collection of books are:

1. By having a representative serving actively on the local Victory Book Committee.
2. By assisting in book collection operations in the community.
3. By placing their cars, trucks, and other means of transportation at the disposal of the local public library or other collection headquarters for quantity pickups in the community.
4. By publicizing the drive in every recreation center and at every neighborhood or community event.
5. By securing the cooperation of children's and young people's groups in collecting the books.
6. By sponsoring Victory Book luncheons, parties, and other social events at which at least a part of the admission price is a Victory Book.

What Kind of Books?

Conferences held with the Army and Navy special services officers indicate the need for the following kinds of books:

(Continued on page 644)

What About Games in Wartime?

By MARGUERITE ICKIS

PART II

"Shall we let children play war games?"—That is the question thousands of play leaders, parents, and teachers are asking today. Last month, Miss Ickis presented a frank and searching discussion of the problem and suggested some active wartime games. In this final installment, the author lists more quiet games.

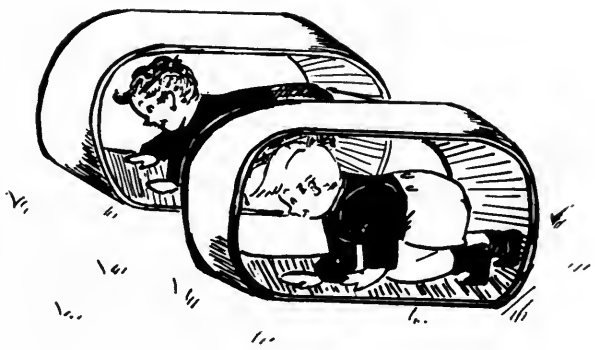
CHILDREN can be discouragingly indefatigable, but sometimes they want quiet games—or, to be more accurate, they want less strenuous games than those described in Part I of this article. These quiet games will both vary the pace of your program and accommodate the less hardy children, but you will find that even in these milder games the youngsters are likely to seek a wartime touch—or at least a suggestion of the world crisis.

Blitzkrieg. Each player takes his turn swinging on a rope over a ground target and dropping bean-bag bombs on the bull's-eye. The target is a large series of concentric circles, like an archery target, marked on the ground. Each circle has a scoring value—one point for hitting the outermost circle, three points for the next, then five points, and finally ten points for the bull's-eye.

A stout rope and a hardy tree are needed for the swing which may be either a regular seat-swing or a single rope with a loop at the end. In the latter case, the young pilot-bombardier stands with one foot in the loop and hangs on with his left hand while he drops "bombs" with the right.

The target could be made of cloth or paper instead of marking it on the ground. For a more realistic touch paint the outlines of a factory for the target, then partially camouflage it with twigs as though it were a munitions factory hidden in a forest.

I See a Spy. Try this game during a rest period on your hikes. Let one youngster go ahead of the party around a curve in the path or over the crest of a hill. There he camouflages himself with whatever materials are available and lies in full sight of a designated point. After five or ten minutes the rest of the hikers reach the spot and stand or sit still, looking for the spy (without moving around). First person to say, "I see a spy," camouflages himself the next time, but waits until everyone has found the concealed person before moving on.



Such a game may easily lead children to an interest in color. What colors shade into one another without striking contrast? Why are camouflaged objects sometimes painted with swirls and wavy lines? What colors can be seen the farthest and which ones are hardest to detect from a distance? And when you go into the puzzling beauties of the rainbow the children will probably stay right with you.

Miniature Tanks. Little boys can form their own tank unit if they have a fleet of large cardboard boxes. Cut the tops and bottoms off each box, then work the sides until they form a pliable tread-like oval. Set the boxes on their sides, as shown in the illustration. The drivers crawl into their box-tanks, the commander signals his comrades, and away they go on hands and knees.

The only drawback to this stunt is the poor visibility for the driver. He must guide his tank by poking his head out the side or he is quite liable to crawl into a tree.

Games for Shelters

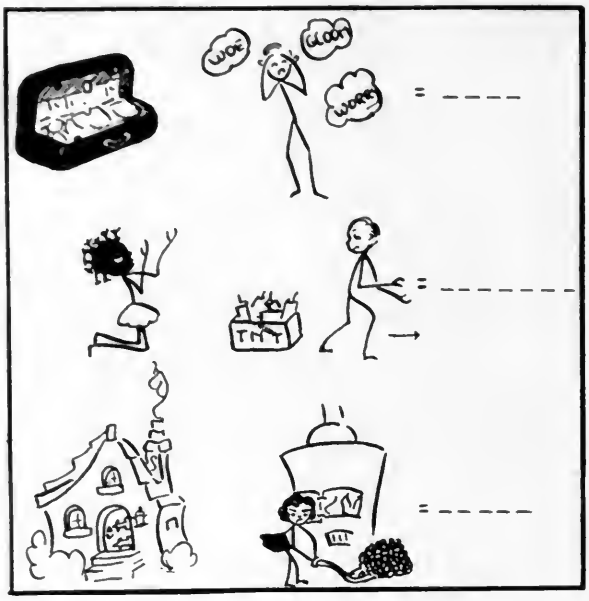
Games help in the grim business of preparing children for air raids or other emergencies. When shelter games become a natural part of their daily experience, they'll behave like little Trojans if the real emergency should come.

Rabbit in the Hole. In

England, during the blitz, play leaders and teachers used the game Follow the Leader to guide the young children to shelters, but they renamed the game Rabbit in the Hole.

An opening was cut in the cloth cover stretched over the entrance to the shelter. The "rabbits" were safe as soon as they hopped through the hole — for children love to fancy themselves as fat, furry animals.

Such a scheme can be very effective since it gets the youngsters to safety with a minimum of fear and a maximum of fun. Any game with a "home" element could be substituted for this. To small children home is synonymous with safety and security.



Can you guess these song titles?

Sit-Down Games. Play leaders and parents need a good stock of games which can be played while sitting down, either for cramped shelters or for such commonplace emergencies as rainy days. Quizzes or puzzles are the ideal answer to the problem. Creative games will intrigue older children, while the young ones play with paper dolls and puzzles or listen to stories.

With cryptograms turned into spy codes and jackstones into generals, even quiet games will satisfy a child's desire to keep up with the excitement of the times.

Illustrated Songs. The favorite songs of service men will make a good quiz. Give the players pencils and paper and set them to illustrating the names of these songs with various clues and hints. Each player may either choose his own song or sketch one assigned by the leader.

Artistic talent may be lacking in some instances, but the basic ideas in the pictures will give clues to the meanings. Drape the completed sketches at one end of the room where the players can ponder over their identity. The person guessing the most songs correctly is the winner. Ideas for the songs will be found in any community song book. Those illustrated here are "Pack Up Your Troubles," "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition," and "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

Navy Quiz. Some of these questions are difficult but young jacktars know their navy terminology surprisingly well and will probably rattle off the answers as fast as you can ask the questions. If they don't know the answers, how about a lesson-game to learn them?

1. In the Morse code, what is the meaning of three dots, three dashes, and three dots? (. . . — — — . . .)
2. What are two meanings of one dot and one dash in the Morse code? (. —)
3. What is the rudder of a ship?
4. What is known as the lubber's point on a compass?
5. How many points on a compass?
6. What are wherries?
7. What is general order number 1 for a sentinel on post?
8. What is general order number 5 for a sentinel on post?
9. When is it permissible to use the left hand to salute?
10. When may an enlisted man talk in ranks?
11. About how far does a seaplane travel before taking the air?
12. What are the Seven Seas?
13. What does a sailor become when he makes his first crossing of the equator?
14. What does a seaman understand by Davy Jones' Locker?
15. What is the first army and navy bugle call in the morning?
16. What is the last bugle call at night?
17. What is the "lucky boy" in the Navy?
18. Which is the starboard side of a ship?

"It doesn't matter much to children whether the routine of a game is old or not—authorities say that some date back to cave men days—but to attract interest a game must have a new sound."—*Barbara Barnes* in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin.*

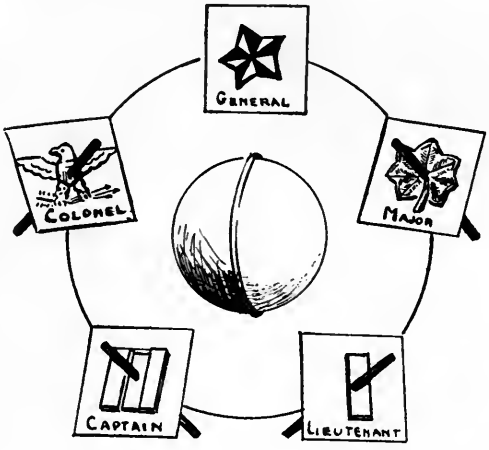
19. Which is the port side of a ship?
20. What time might it be when the ship's bell rings once?

Answers to Navy Quiz. To save long hours of poking in almanacs, here are the answers to the above:

1. S O S—ship in distress, send help. (Officially there is no exact meaning such as "Save our ship." The letters were chosen simply because they are distinctive and easy to transmit.)
2. The letter A; an error.
3. Mechanism for steering a boat or ship.
4. A vertical line drawn on the inside of the bowl of the compass to correspond to the vessel's head. The point of the compass coinciding with the line shows the direction of the ship.
5. Thirty-two.
6. Light, handy boats for officers' use. Not furnished with sails but they can be pulled by one man.
7. Take charge of this post and all government property in view.
8. Quit post only when properly relieved.
9. Only when the right hand is engaged.
10. Never.
11. About 100 yards.
12. North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, Arctic, Antarctic, Indian Ocean.
13. A guest of King Neptune.
14. The bottom of the ocean, last resting place.
15. Reveille.
16. Taps.
17. The bag where all unclaimed clothes, bags, hammocks are kept.
18. Right side.
19. Left side.
20. 12:30 A. M. or P. M.; 4:30 A. M. or P. M.; 8:30 A. M. or P. M.

Jacks in the Army. A good game of Jacks in the Army will keep a small group of youngsters calmed down to a reasonable roar as they try their hands at this new version of an old game.

A small hard rubber ball and five jackstone officers, proudly displaying the insignia of their rank, are the only items needed for the game. Let the children make their own jackstones out of stiff cardboard squares ½" x ½". Draw or trace the symbols on both sides of the squares: lieutenant, one bar; captain, two bars; major, leaf; colonel, eagle; and general, star. Pierce a ½" matchstick or a piece of tightly rolled heavy paper through the center of each square, coloring these "legs" gold for the lieutenant, orange for the captain, red for the major, green for the colonel, and blue for the general. (See illustration.)



a. *On Parade.* Scatter jacks. Toss ball in the air with the right hand, and while it bounces only once, pick up the jack of the lowest rank (lieutenant—one bar). Transfer this jack to the left hand and repeat, picking up one jack at a time in ascending rank until all five "officers" are in the left hand.

b. *In Conference.* Scatter jacks. Toss ball in the air with right hand and pick up the lieutenant and the captain on one bounce of the ball. Transfer these jacks to the left hand and pick up the remaining three.

c. *Calling on the General.* Scatter jacks. Pick up all the jacks except the one with the star and place them in the left hand. Pick up the general with the left hand. This is also done with one bounce only.

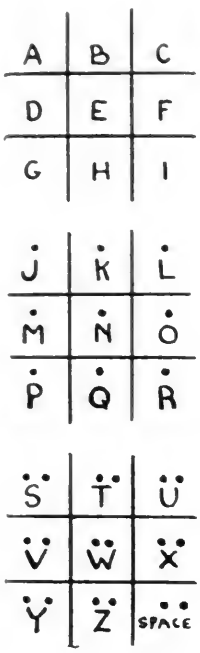
d. *Military Secret.* Scatter the jacks widely and pick up all five at once, with one bounce.

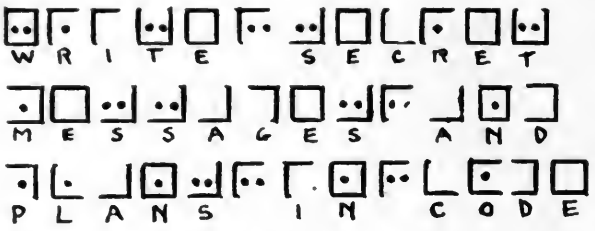
e. *The General Reviews.* Scatter jacks. Toss ball up with right hand and while it bounces once, pick up the general and the lieutenant with the right hand. Put the lieutenant aside—he is now out of the game. Transfer the general to the left hand. Toss the ball and without permitting it to bounce, return the general with the left hand to the jacks remaining in the game. Next, pick up the general and the captain and follow the same procedure, putting the captain aside and returning the general to game. When the general has reviewed the entire staff, pick him up with the left hand.

f. *Grand Salute.* Place all five jacks in the left hand. Toss the ball up with the right hand, lay down all the jacks and while the ball bounces once, salute with right hand and then catch ball with the left hand.

Chess. Most boys and girls do not know that chess employs a great deal of military strategy. Casually explain this and you'll find the youngsters pitching into the game with enthusiasm.

Chess requires an alert mind, time, and patience,





Tick-tack-toe Code

but as such it will keep boys or girls busy during a blackout. Boys are more apt to become chess fans than girls, but there are always exceptions. Incidentally, chessmen and boards may now be purchased in miniature sets, handy for cramped spaces.

Benjamin Franklin was a great chess enthusiast. He maintained that it develops three special faculties, all of them applicable to military strategy.

The first is foresight—the player must look far ahead and see not only the immediate consequences of his move, but also its ultimate results. The second faculty is circumspection — the whole chess board must be considered, in all its relationships, not merely the single relations of the piece being moved. And the third factor is caution—there can be no foolhardiness for the good chess player. Once you touch a chessman, you must move it somewhere, and once you have completed a move you may not take it back.

Franklin compared this rule to war, "in which, if you have incautiously put yourself into a bad or dangerous position, you cannot obtain your enemy's leave to withdraw your troops, and place them in more security, but must abide the consequences of your folly."

standard codes — Morse code, semaphore, naval pennant code —for transmitting messages in their games, or they may invent their own codes, based on those used in other wars and other countries. If your young charges become interested in the subject, tell them about Fletcher Pratt's book, "Secret and Urgent," published by Bobbs-Merrill in New York.

Tick-Tack-Toe Code. The tick-tack-toe code itself is keyed by the squares in this familiar game—found on virtually every school desk in the country. The letters of the alphabet are placed in order in the three diagrams, the second group of letters being accompanied by a single dot and the third group by two dots, as shown in the illustration.

The angles and the squares become a key to each letter. For instance, a complete square with no dot in it is the letter E; a similar square with one dot is N; and with two dots, the square becomes W. A complete message is written in code in the illustration.

Paper Fold. Adapted from a code used during the French Revolution, this method of transmitting secret matters of state is easy for children to decode and yet exciting enough to hold their interest.

Both sender and receiver must know the trick. The sender has before him a piece of paper divided into blocks, six across and five down. The letters of the alphabet are placed in each square as shown in the illustration, with four blocks left for spaces or designated punctuation. On a blank sheet of tracing paper placed over the key (both papers being the same size), the sender numbers the letters and spaces of his message in consecutive order. Each number is placed over its proper block, but to all appearances the paper is nothing but a blank sheet with unrelated numbers scattered over it.

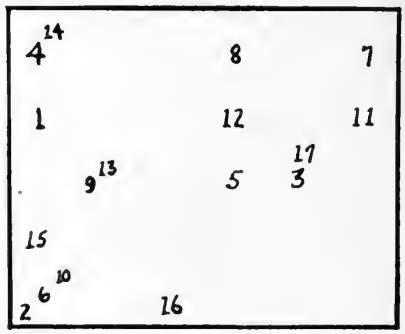
When the paper reaches its destination, the receiver

This fascinating code has been adapted from one used in the French Revolution

Codes and Calculations

There's nothing like a bit of mystery to keep children absorbed in a game. They may learn the

A	J	K	T	U	space
B	I	L	S	V	space
C	H	M	R	W	space
D	G	N	Q	X	space
E	F	O	P	Y	Z



folds the paper into the six blocks across and five down. His square is then similar to the sender's and he can easily decode the numbers. Try deciphering the illustrated message and you'll see that it reads, "Beware, the shadow."

Number Cryptograms. Again combining numbers and letters, this cryptogram requires a key number known to both sender and receiver.

Choose any number with more than four digits for the key—let's say, 654321. This is secret, of course, and does not appear in writing except when the receiver deciphers the message.

From all appearances the written message is just a hodge-podge of letters. Actually the first letter which you write in the code is the sixth letter beyond the real letter. The second letter in the code is the fifth one beyond the real letter, and the third written letter is the fourth letter beyond the real one. This follows the key number.

When you have gone through the key number, start over again without a break—654321654321, etc.

You'll often want to count four letters beyond Y, let's say, when there just aren't four more letters in the alphabet. The problem is solved by running right over into the beginning of the alphabet again —so the fourth letter beyond Y is C.

In decoding the message, it's easiest just to place the key number over the letters in order, then write the real letters below. Thus the original message might read: VZDCNFY PIHR ZUZRJ RBZWMRVT HZWB. With the proper number of letters subtracted (just the opposite process from the writing), the message becomes more intelligent:

6543216 5432 16543 21654321 6543
VZDCNFY PIHR ZUZRJ RBZWMRVT HZWB
Puzzles keep young patriots busy.

Mathematical Magic

The pinnacle of success for a school boy is the ability to amaze his friends with mysterious mathematical calculations. Thus he becomes a prophetic genius, a mathematical wizard, a man to be respected!

Dutchman's Hoax. A German general ordered a Dutch merchant to set aside thirty-two choice cheeses for later use by his staff. The general ordered the storekeeper to arrange the cheeses in a square so that each side contained nine. To do this the merchant piled up seven cheeses on each side and one cheese at each corner:

1	7	1
7		7
1	7	1

One of the clerks, however, stole twelve of the cheeses. At three different times he took four cheeses away, yet the theft was never noticeable. On his inspection trips the general always counted nine cheeses on each side of the square. How did the clerk arrange the piles each time? (If you and your mathematical youngsters are stumped, you'll find the answer at the end of the article.)

Finding the Remainder. Ask someone to think of a number, any number, and to keep it secret. Next, have him double it, then add a given number. Halve the whole sum and finally substract the original number. You will astound him by knowing the answer.

The key to the puzzle lies in the number which you ask your victim to add. Half of this figure will be the remainder. It is easier of course to have him add even numbers which will divide without fractions. Try this sample:

Think of a number..... 7
Double it 14
Add 10 to it.....24
Halve it 12
Subtract the original number..... 7
The remainder will be..... 5 (half of 10)

Such puzzles may lead to a genuine interest in mathematics, which is an important subject in army and navy training.

Answer to the Dutchman's Hoax

The clerk stole four cheeses each time by arranging the piles in the following orders:

Original Arrangement

1	7	1
7		7
1	7	1

Second Arrangement

2	5	2
5		5
2	5	2

Third Arrangement

3	3	3
3		3
3	3	3

Fourth Arrangement

4	1	4
1		1
4	1	4

Recreation in Los Angeles "Goes to War"

By SAMUEL L. FRIEDMAN
Department of Playgrounds and Recreation
Los Angeles, California

LOS ANGELES is the largest American city located within an actually designated combat zone, that of the Pacific area under the Western Defense command. Here we find all of the typical conditions of a metropolis which recognizes that it might some day become the scene of an actual air attack or perhaps even ground fighting.

Here is a great embarkation point which has lately attained full growth as a mighty industrial center, producing a substantial portion of the nation's war material. Giant airplane plants, sprawling shipyards, steel mills, oil refineries, and other producing centers turn out a constant flow of equipment and goods for the armed forces.

The population of the city has leaped up with startling abruptness as tens of thousands pour in from all over the country to take over war jobs. Within the city of Los Angeles itself the population figure at the latest estimate was hovering close to 1,800,000, and in the metropolitan area of city and county there are now more than three million persons.

As in other cities, many war problems arise. There are the blackouts and the general dimout; the dislocation of families resulting from parents working in war plants and leaving children to shift for themselves; there is a rising juvenile delinquency rate. In some sections of the city serious housing shortages exist. War workers have money to spend and demand amusement that will keep pace with the exciting tempo of the times and underlying all this, there is the very serious recognition that Los Angeles is a rich plum for an enemy attack.

To meet its wartime recreation problems, Los Angeles has a system of playgrounds, swimming pools, community center buildings, beaches, camps, athletic fields, and other centers, serving an annual attendance of 25,000,000, and supervised by a well trained staff of recreation directors — among the best paid in the nation. Even before the war began,

No dimmed-out street corners for girls and boys who have a "place of their own"

Courtesy Sioux City, Iowa, Department of Recreation

Public recreation leaders meet the challenge in a west coast metropolis where 1,800,000 people know that the war is not very far from their own doorsteps

the flood of new employees in Los Angeles defense plants—many of them newly arrived from out of town—was making itself felt, and the recreation centers were adapting their programs to meet the need.

One of the earliest program developments for defense plant workers was the establishment of athletic leagues and organizations. Officials of the Recreation Department conferred with personnel men in airplane plants and other war industries, and employees were encouraged to organize baseball and softball, football, basketball, and other teams.

Thousands of day workers were soon organized into twilight leagues and night leagues while those on the "swing shifts" and "graveyard shifts" enrolled in daytime sports activities at the municipal athletic field. Mass participation was emphasized and games were scheduled within each industry and on an interplant basis. Tennis and golf tournaments, bicycle riding clubs, and other activities were natural outgrowths of this program.

Major plants soon developed employees' organizations capable of taking over their own sports programs, but they continue to use the athletic facilities of the Los Angeles Recreation Department and to seek the guidance of the Department's sports officials.

Defense Wives

Having interested the war workers in the use of municipal recreation facilities, it was a natural step for the playgrounds and recreation centers to appeal to their families. Wives were invited to join Defense Wives' Clubs. They came to the playgrounds to enjoy gymnasium classes, tap dancing, volleyball, other sports and games, and dramatics. Many of them stayed to take part in handcraft, music and other activities in which they had never dreamed they might be interested.

Mothers brought their children and soon the youngsters—many from towns and hamlets with no organized recreation—were learning to enjoy the many playground activities which have been offered for years to the children of Los Angeles.

Today, entire families of war workers enjoy every facility and activity that the playgrounds of Los Angeles afford. They play tennis, use the volleyball courts and horseshoe courts, enjoy the picnic grounds, play on teams on the athletic fields, and gather at the community center buildings to get acquainted with their neighbors. They enjoy neighborhood dances, community sings, amateur plays and operettas, and hobby clubs which run the gamut from stamp collecting and photography to cactus growing and mineralogy.

Through these influences, exerted subtly but powerfully, many newcomers to Los Angeles have adjusted themselves to the changed environment and made friends far more rapidly than if they had been allowed to shift for themselves during their leisure time.

War Industry Orphans

In an uncounted number of families, both husbands and wives are working, leaving children of every age without supervision. In some cases the fathers are in the armed forces and widows of men who lost their lives at Pearl Harbor and other tragic battlefronts are already numbered among the employees in Los Angeles war industries.

The nursery schools already in Los Angeles and those that are being set up still will not meet the question of caring for children of the older age group, boys and girls who, between the time they leave school and the time their mothers return home, have no supervision whatsoever. These youngsters more than ever need and are served by the municipal playgrounds.

The playgrounds have their own organized clubs for boys and girls. Quite typical is the "Lamp Clubs," an organization for girls between the ages of nine and sixteen which stresses homemaking, good citizenship, the social graces, character, and self-reliance. The annual reward for being a good "Lamp Clubber" is a one-week expedition into the wilderness of Griffith Park where the Recreation Department maintains a well equipped Girls' Camp, containing recreation lodge, dining hall, cozy cabins, swimming pool,

The President of the United States, recognizing that "healthy recreational pursuits" for workers in war industry, as well as for men in uniform, contribute to the war program, says: "All of them have a necessary and beneficial part in promoting an over-all efficiency by relieving the strains of war and work."

Courtesy Department of Public Recreation, Reading, Pa.

Los Angeles has been fostering one of the biggest "learn-to-swim" campaigns in its history — for children and adults, soldiers and civilians

and other attractive features.

The organized activities program for boys and girls is almost endless—classes in dancing, in dramatics, and in music; instruction in handcraft of all kinds; awards for outstanding performance in tournaments and special programs; appropriate celebrations for patriotic and historical occasions; playlets and special events created to develop interest and pride in the nation's history.

Everyone Is Welcome

All of the activities and programs for war workers are open to all citizens of Los Angeles. As the war goes on, families are placing greater dependence on the playgrounds. The transportation shortage, lack of tires, the dimout and other attendant conditions are keeping more people at home. As a result, they are now turning to the playgrounds to fill the need for recreation and relaxation which they used to seek farther afield.

As a result, municipal recreation centers have generally reflected a steadily increasing attendance. The municipal swimming pools of Los Angeles during the summer of 1942 showed a forty per cent increase in attendance over last year. Many thousands who formerly went to the beaches for aquatic sports found their driving restricted and turned to the swimming pools instead. The pools rose to the occasion by expanding their program, offering "learn-to-swim" classes, meets, tournaments, and other activities.

The city has been fostering one of the biggest "learn-to-swim" drives in its history. Not only children but adults are joining the classes. This instruction has a serious side, since the great war at sea shows more and more the need for ability to swim on the part of those who may some day

be aboard ships in the combat zones. Many soldiers in training encampments near by are taught to swim in city pools while they are awaiting embarkation. These men are taught to swim with their full clothing and equipment, just as they may have to do while at sea.

A tremendous increase in attendance has also been reported at municipal family vacation camps, particularly Camp Seeley, in the San Bernardino mountains only seventy-five miles from Los Angeles. Families who once thought nothing of a fifteen-hundred-mile automobile trip for their vacation have suddenly found that their activity must be compressed into a much smaller space. They have flocked to the city camps to enjoy the out of doors at a cost which leaves a wide margin for war bonds and stamps.

Civilian Defense

The increased use of the recreation centers in Los Angeles and recognition that a healthy, well integrated population, with high morale, is a vital element in the victory drive have made public recreation an important factor in civilian defense. The City Defense Council of Los Angeles, through its Committee on Health, Welfare and Consumer Interest, is encouraging and fostering public recreation.

> "The recreational needs of wartime are not essentially different from those of peacetime. They are only more acute. There are serious social penalties to be paid in peacetime for our failure or neglect to provide for the recreational needs of our communities. These penalties might be summed up as social disorganization and individual human waste. In wartime we cannot afford to pay these penalties." *Florence Kerr*, Federal Works Agency.

The recreation centers, faced with this increased burden while many of their staff members are being drawn into the armed forces, have tried to supplement their work with volunteers. The first "graduates" of volunteer training courses are already proving their value. The principal appeal for volunteers has been made to women, especially to mothers and housewives in neighborhoods where additional recreation leadership will be directly felt by the children. Today there is a growing army of volunteers ready to assist at the playgrounds in issuing and supervising the use of play equipment, in maintaining order, and in organizing activities.

"We have rediscovered the neighborhood" as the unit of recreation, is the way it is expressed by the Superintendent of Recreation, George Hjelte, and his meaning is well understood by the more than two hundred women volunteers already at work on the playgrounds.

As in the case of other major cities of America, the war has brought to Los Angeles a rising tide of juvenile delinquency. On the east side of Los Angeles, in areas heavily populated with children of foreign-born parents, juvenile gang wars have broken out. The playgrounds of Los Angeles are being called upon to help meet the current problem. Boys and girls are being attracted away from gang activities and from dimmed-out street corners by games, sports, and other activities at the recreation centers.

War Housing

The development of great new public housing facilities in Los Angeles to accommodate the increased population of war workers presents a job and an opportunity which public recreation is working to meet.

Three huge projects already finished and six others planned or under construction will house thousands of families.

The Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department has kept step with the development of the housing projects by assigning several of its best directors to organize the recreational activities in such centers. The first project to which a director was assigned was at Ramona Gardens, where 610 families are housed. Housing accommodations here are aimed at slum clearance and are provided for low income families.

A woman recreation director, assigned to the project from one of the regular East Side playgrounds, has been hard at work introducing community recreation and social activities which will capitalize upon these aspirations and will weld children and adults into a true community of interest.

Here, as in other housing projects, the work of recreation is being carefully watched as in a great human laboratory. The patterns for community recreation that are now being established in these centers may provide a signpost pointing to new and better organized community recreation and social life when the war is over, or perhaps even sooner.

Playgrounds and community centers of Los Angeles have become the headquarters for meet-

(Continued on page 643)

A Letter to Recreation Directors

"The playground is yours; the neighborhood can be yours, too. Go to it! This is your war job!"

ADJUSTMENTS which all governmental agencies are required to make on account of the war are almost revolutionary in character. One of these adjustments concerns vitally the recreation director. No longer is a city-wide, uniform program directed from the main office possible. Curtailment of transportation is responsible for this. Heretofore we have felt that a playground and its indoor facilities were well used if they were in part occupied by activities of sports groups and self-managed permit groups. These have now greatly diminished in number. We are turning the whole playground back to the neighborhood. The neighbors will have to learn how to make use of the facilities more than ever before. Some are newcomers and have not lived where such facilities were available.

More than this, you and I must learn how to promote a neighborhood program; how to make it so interesting that the people in the neighborhood cannot stay away. Some of us remember when the playground and recreation centers were exclusively for the neighborhood. Children, of course, attended almost daily, but mothers, fathers, and the youth of the neighborhood also came to attend club meetings, to play on local teams, to dance, to prepare the Christmas play, to picnic. Going to the playground was like going to the corner grocery, the drugstore, the church, or to any other indispensable neighborhood institution.

Came then the automobile, radio, rapid transit, regional attractions—many things that gradually destroyed neighborhood solidarity, neighborhood sociability, and dependence of one neighbor upon other neighbors in day-to-day living.

Now we are rediscovering the neighborhood. We neighbors have common needs and we are mutually dependent upon each other. We must share rides or walk. Walking, we meet our neighbors. We must plan together our safety against air raids and fires. We must register at the ration office, and, being rationed in many things, we must borrow and repay, must share and help. Busy adults in war work must assign the care of their children to others.

In such a time and under such conditions the playground, its building and its directors can become vitally important. It can be the center of neighborhood life; but not unless the director makes it so. The activities won't just happen. The director will have to organize them and promote them. He will have to learn new techniques —new to some and yet old because the playground and recreation center of thirty years ago was just such a place as described. The directors will have to bring the neighbors in, counsel with them, enlist their leadership, promote their attendance. There is no reason why every center should not hum with activity every day and every night—no reason short of your capacity to bring such a result.

George Hjelte, Superintendent of Recreation in Los Angeles, California, recently sent a message to his recreation directors which is so timely and important that we asked him to permit us to share it with recreation workers everywhere who are facing similar responsibilities and opportunities.

Yes, there will be many reasons why you cannot produce this result: "The people of this neighborhood are peculiar." (All people are peculiar.) "The requisitions for materials aren't filled; certain supplies can't be bought from public funds; budgets aren't big enough." But there are more compelling reasons why it can be accomplished. You are the principal reason. You can do it. It has been done before when there were no budgets at all. Harry Overstreet listed ten qualifications of a successful recreation director. One was "ingenuity in the use of limited resources." Another was "rich experience in community living." A third was "wisdom with people."

Your hands are now free.

(Continued on page 643)

"Now we are rediscovering the neighborhood. We neighbors have common needs and we are mutually dependent upon each other. . . . In such a time and under such conditions the playground, its buildings and its directors become vitally important. It can be the center of neighborhood life, but not unless the director makes it so. There is no reason why every center should not hum with activity every day and every night—no reason short of your capacity to bring about such a result."

Church and Community Recreation in Wartime

By A. J. COPELAND
Pastor, The Methodist Church
Port Byron-Fairfield, Illinois

"Not just for the members of your own church alone but for everyone," is the plea of this pastor as he challenges every small community to provide recreational opportunities for all of its people

IN THESE DAYS of war, when so much regimentation is necessary and strain is heavy on the individual and on society as a whole, it is doubly important that every community have adequate recreational opportunities. Increasingly apparent is the need of elementary school children and of growing youth for wholesome recreation and relaxing free play. An emotionally stable life, both for the child and the family as a whole, has a real contribution to make to the winning of the war.

We are trying in our community and county to do what we can to make opportunities for recreation more readily available and to inspire others to pool their interests and skills in achieving our goal.

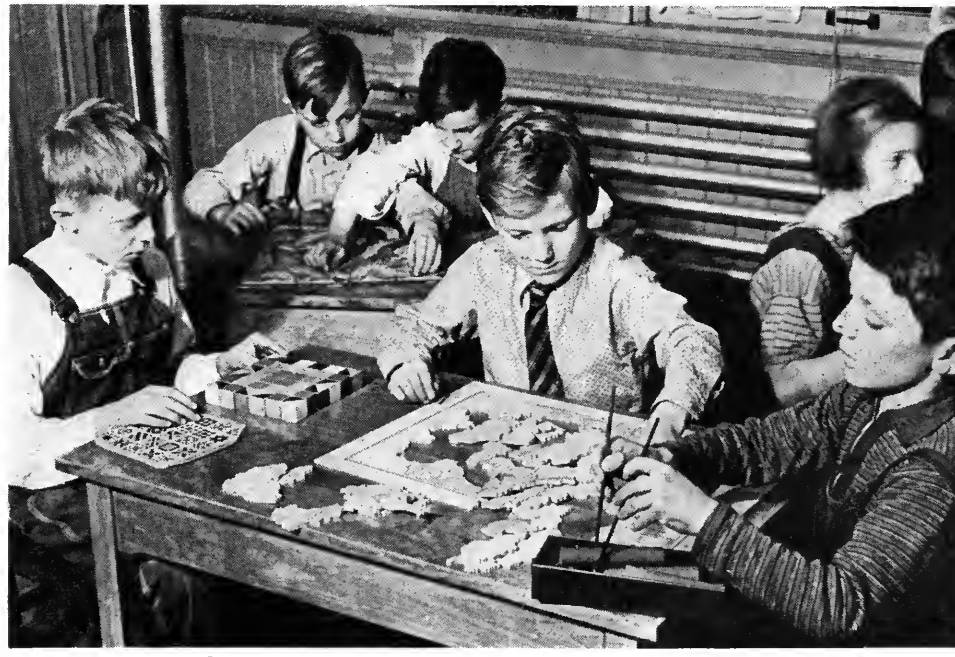
A small town on the Mississippi River in the tri-city defense area not far from Rock Island Arsenal and many defense plants, Port Byron, Illinois, has doubled its population since the 1940 census was taken and now boasts over 1,000 people. A once flourishing WPA program has been terminated and the equipment removed at a time when the need for recreation is great.

As pastor of the local Methodist Church and the only resident minister, I had helped to secure the project and had served on its board. It seemed up to us now to do something to fill the gap and to provide what we could in the way of building, equipment, and leadership to help meet the need made more acute by the war strain and the influx of war workers.

We have the usual organized activities such as school athletics and entertainments; the Cub Scouts sponsored by our Methodist Men's Brotherhood; the Boy Scouts, by the American Legion; the Girl Scouts, by the Woman's Club; 4-H and Rural Youth by the Farm and Home Bureau; and Adult clubs and lodges. There was, however, a felt need for opportunities for free play and social recreation which would encourage sharing and provide pure fun in accord with the child's own interests and desires.

As pastor of the Port Byron Methodist Church I serve a two-point circuit. One church is in the open country and reaches an entirely agricultural constituency; the other serves a small town which is becoming largely industrial in character.

Puzzles and games for the children who begin to arrive as soon as school is out



Courtesy Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, Milwaukee, Wis.

Our Fairfield country church, four miles from town, fortunately has an adequate building and facilities for recreation, with a large hall adjacent to the church and a basement under all. The church board is very liberal in permitting the free use of the building by groups of all kinds, and it is becoming the natural and much used center for farm and community agencies in the northern half of Rock Island County. Home and Farm Bureau units, 4-H and Rural Youth groups meet here frequently. Some groups make voluntary gifts to assist in the upkeep; others do not but they are equally welcome. Church nights and community nights are open to all. Equipment games and shuffleboard are available. Singing games, folk games, folk songs, and social recreation are very popular with youth and young adults.

At the Town Church

The town church is not so fortunate in its building, but the basement has recently been enlarged and a more compact air heating plant installed, primarily to give more space for community service. Here, too, the church board thinks in terms of the whole community rather than its own membership and has made the church basement available without cost for open house and social recreation on Thursday nights. A program for a second night will be arranged as the need arises and the response grows.

We are stressing the family unit in this project and free play dominates. Group parties and other social activities parallel the Thursday night open house but seek to reach all ages. The response thus far has been very good, and we expect it to grow in popularity as tires wear out and gasoline becomes more scarce.

Seven o'clock is the opening hour for our social evening, but a few children, knowing that the building will be warm earlier than that hour, begin to arrive as soon as school is out to play ping-pong and other active equipment games. Immediately after supper, almost before we can open the door and turn on the lights, little groups begin to come. From then on until closing time the center is a busy place.

Pictorial magazines and illustrated quizzes and puzzles greet the first comers as they enter. Quiet tables games, such as checkers, marble game board games, traditional games, dominoes, anagrams, and simple card games are available for those who enjoy them. Many await their turn to take part in active equipment games—table tennis, a fourteen-foot bowling alley, table polo, dart baseball, box hockey, skittles, carom, ring toss, and others. All of these are homemade and can be duplicated at little cost. Hobby groups can make them with success and enjoyment.

Usually sometime in the evening we have a sing. We especially enjoy *Singing America,* compiled by A. D. Zanzig for the National Recreation Association. Other collections, such as *Let's Sing the Same Songs,* are also good at this time when national community sing campaigns are being waged.

Training Leaders

High school youth and young adults, our experience shows, enjoy the singing games and folk games. In order to have a group trained to lead these and other types of recreation, we have just instituted in our county a practice group in recreational leadership, the first session of which was held in the church basement in December. It grew out of informal discussions of several recreation leaders representing various local and county groups, such as churches, farm and home organizations, 4-H Clubs, schools, and other organizations. After a discussion of plans a night was agreed on and five of the group volunteered to be responsible for the first session, each to lead in a different type of game. These included games for first comers and get-acquainted games, mixers, simple singing and folk games, quiet games, and more advanced country dances. The session closed with a sing.

Continuation Committee

During the quiet game period we held a brief discussion of the advisability of continuing this

A SMALL COMMUNITY IN WARTIME

A small community in the West had always looked for its recreation to a near-by city. There was not even a motion picture theater for the youngster no dance hall, no schoolhouse open for evening gatherings.

When the war situation became acute and people could no longer use their cars for twenty-mile trips, there was a serious recreation situation. Some people have thought that first in importance was trying to find a way of opening a motion picture theater. Others wonder whether a way can be found to open up the schoolhouse, to make a larger use of the village churches.

Clearly there is need for those who care for the young men and young women of these villages to think in terms of the needs that are now unmet.

informal group to develop new leaders in the county for all types of recreation as well as to improve our own repertoire of games and skills. The decision was to continue, keeping the group unofficial and without sponsorship by any one organization. A continuation committee of five was chosen, three of them to carry over from the previous committee, with two new members added each time. The committee is to be kept democratic and flexible. The monthly or bimonthly sessions will be planned to meet needs as they arise and will be held each time in a different community in the county. Thus we hope to share the games we know and learn new ones, and to discover and develop a large group of new local leaders. "Learning the fun way by doing and sharing" will be our motto.

New Talent

The first session brought to light some new talent and uncovered some original variations of old-time games. Another outgrowth of the first session was a request that some of the members share in a recreation program paralleling the school district defense meetings which are functioning in our county and state. These sessions for leaders are training conferences for those who later will be in charge of rural school district meetings on a neighborhood basis. At the recreation session games for crowded places and those requiring little equipment would be demonstrated and used later at these local meetings. This we plan to do upon invitation of those responsible for the meetings, filling the cars that would be regularly going and enriching the program of the defense meetings, while at the same time training recreation leaders.

We hope, too, that family recreation and home play may be promoted by this group, both by getting family groups to attend local play nights and by stimulating them to play in their own homes. A further session will, we hope, be largely devoted to this field. So many splendid helps are available for home-centered recreation if we can only encourage in the parents the desire for it and persuade them to give the children a central place in the picture.

Home Centers

If homes are made available as recreation centers, gas and tire rationing may prove a blessing in disguise. Let the gang use the kitchen after their school affairs and on Saturday nights, and there will be less delinquency. It's more fun to pop corn at home when the family does it together than to buy it already popped at the village hangout, and the living room with its fireplace is more conducive to good times and good fellowship than the movie house at the county seat, and much more accessible now. Children are always more important than floors or rugs or furniture. Parents and children will keep young together, and some of the war strain will be eased by home-centered recreation and shared fun.

We do not claim to have solved all our local recreation problems, but we have made a start which we hope other local groups will want to emulate. There are public buildings in every community which could be made available for recreational purposes, such as township and village halls, public schools, library basements, and other tax-supported or privately-owned buildings and churches which can supply space. And there are interested groups of individuals or sponsoring organizations which can soon collect enough equipment to make a start. In every community there are a few persons with an appreciation of recreational values and the native ability and skills to act as leaders and chaperones.

The National Recreation Association's statement of aims for recreation in wartime has set a high goal for all of us. Those of us in local situations must put them into operation. It can and should be done in every community. Every individual who wholeheartedly undertakes to share in this important task will be making a major contribution to the war effort on the home front. Truly there is a way to sing and play as well as fight our way to victory!

"Self-expression is the summation of the satisfaction of the ten human needs. These drives, abilities, and creative forces in every human personality should have opportunity, within the bounds of others' rights, for full self-expression. . . This need was recognized by Paul when in his epistles he used the word 'abound' more than twenty times. A buoyant, exuberant, overflowing, abundant life is the result of right self-expression. The objective of the church should be to help people do better what they are constantly driven to do by powerful inner urges. Our aim is a richer, balanced satisfaction for all people of these needs which are common to all humanity."—*George Gleason* in *Church Group Activities.*

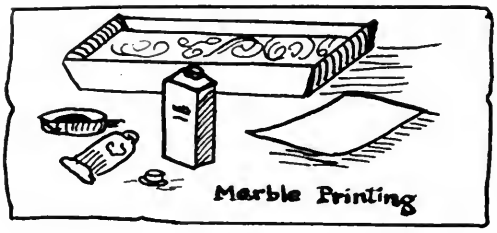
Salvage the Crayon Stubs!

"Make and Mend" Column

NEXT TIME YOU UNEARTH a collection of stubby little crayon ends, restrain your normal impulse to toss them into the wastebasket. They're still useful and certainly worthy of salvage.

Seemingly useless wax crayons can be used as stain or paint for wood; they will also produce blended marble paper or multi-colored pictures on cloth. One of their main advantages is the ease with which they are used by young children. The would-be artists feel more at home with crayons than with paints, mainly because they don't spill or splash.

Instead of buying a set of colored building blocks, for instance, you and your charges might make some. Lumber companies, especially sash and mill works, usually have piles of scrap ends from which you can salvage nicely shaped blocks, gratis. Or they may amiably cut other scraps down to size for your collection. Sandpaper the rough ends of these blocks and then proceed to color them with crayons.



Wood Stain

The effect of wood stain can be obtained by rubbing over crayon markings with light machine oil. Suppose you want to color each side of a block a different color—a solid color with no detailed pattern. First step is to outline each edge with a straight line, then fill in the center areas with random crayon markings. These need not be too close together because the oil will later blend them into one another.

Place a few drops of machine oil on an absorbent rag and rub over the crayoned surface until the stain covers the area. Use a different rag for each color. The wax of the crayon acts as a wood filler and gives a smooth, glossy finish if rubbed with a wool cloth. Other toys can be colored by young children in this same way.

Paint-Pot Artistry

Since crayons are soluble in kerosene or turpentine you can use them to make your own liquid paints for coloring toys and blocks. It will save you hours of diligent searching through stores, too, now that paints are increasingly difficult to get.

Pour a small quantity of kerosene or turpentine into a paint dish and shave the crayons into the solution. Experiment with a mixture of two or three colors if you're sure they won't clash. To apply the resultant paint, rub it into the sanded wood surface with a soft piece of cloth.

Marble Paper

With a little help, young children can also make the marble paper so often used for scrap book covers. There are two methods for this, one with crayons and one with oil paints.

If you're going to use crayon stubs, fill a shallow pan with water and bring it to a boil. Shave small bits of the crayons over the surface and allow the wax to melt somewhat as it floats. Use several complementary colors for a blended effect.

Using some kind of grippers—spring clothespins or even pliers—to keep your fingers out of the hot water, draw stiff white paper through the water from one end of the pan to the other. Draw it slightly under the surface so that the floating particles of color will cling to the top of the paper in a blended design. Lay it aside to dry.

The same marble effect is attained with oil paints floating on the surface of cool water. Mix the oil paint with a bit of turpentine and pour it carefully on the surface of water, pouring several other colors in different areas in the pan. Draw the paper through the water, just under the surface as before and pick up the blended paints. If you have a large pan you might experiment with wall panels or screens for your club room.

Crayon Tapestry

Some dreary rainy day you can keep the young ones safely occupied with cloth pictures. Let them

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"Point of Honor"

By MYRTLE F. PATTERSON
Acting Superintendent
Playground and Recreation Department
Lynchburg, Virginia

LYNCHBURG'S "POINT OF HONOR" Community Center is well named for it stands on a famed old dueling ground overlooking the James River. Here the gay young blades of another century settled personal quarrels and defended their honor. In 1806 the building which now houses the Community Center was built on the grounds and served for many years as the home of noted Virginia families, among them the Cabells, the Langhornes, and the Lichfords.

About fifteen years ago two Lynchburg citizens, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Gilliam, Jr., bought and gave the Point of Honor grounds to the city as a community playground. Later the city bought the old colonial home on these grounds and completely renovated it into one of the most modern and up-to-date community centers in the Southeast.

The house is large and spacious, lending itself well to many and varied activities. There are rooms for every type of recreation—a library, a music room, club rooms, a kitchen, boys' workshop, and a play room—all of them in constant use. The grounds around the house are landscaped with shrubs, shade trees, and flower gardens. The wading pool, see-saws, junglegym and swings furnish facilities for out-of-door fun for the hundreds of children who frequent this center which has grown by leaps and bounds under the leadership of its director, Mrs. C. S. Morris.

Most striking is the work being done among the younger children who are kept at the center most of the day while their parents are employed in various local industries. Here they receive the very best of attention, and in addition to their play activities are being trained in the art of "living together."

During the school year, students from Randolph-Macon Woman's College of Lynchburg volunteer their time to teach the children dancing, knitting, music (both vocal and piano), drama, and home economics. At the first sign of any inclination to act, dance, sing or play, this talent is thirty-minute program is made up entirely of the weekly radio hour conducted by the Recreation Department over the local radio station. This thirty minute program is made up entirely of music, skits and recitations by youngsters from the various play centers. It is through this medium that self-consciousness is often conquered before it gets a hold on a child and at the same time poise and grace are developed.

Let us take a tour through this modern community center and watch the children as they go about their typical, everyday play activities. As we approach the lovely old colonial-style door, we are met by our hostess, Mrs. Morris, who takes pride in "her children." She thinks of them as her own for during the years she has been director here she has seen them grow from mere infants into young men and women, some of whom, now married, bring their children to Point of Honor.

We first step into the well-equipped modern playroom where we find every conceivable toy and game, with caroms the current favorite of boys and girls of all ages. The board is never idle from the time the doors open until they close. In one corner we see a group of teen-age boys "fighting it out" at a checker board; in another corner the smaller girls are playing "house" in front of a lovely miniature home equipped with modern furniture and presided over by a family of dolls. In another part of the room, two older girls are teaching a group the rules of a new contest, and over at the table an exciting game of jackrocks is taking place.

To the left of the reception hall, in the spacious "parlor," we find a piano, radio, and victrola. The rug has been removed from the floor and boys and girls of all ages are dancing, using the steps taught there last winter by the girls from Randolph-

Macon. Not only are they taught rhythm and the intricacies of the dance, but the boys have been coached in the proper way to invite the girls to dance with them and how to apologize for any blunders.

The library is our next destination. This is the real pride of the playground director! Lining all sides of the room are well-built, spacious shelves filled with books to suit the tastes of every age and interest. Through the door to our right we enter the reading room, with tables around which are seated youngsters all busily pursuing their favorite character through the pages of a story book or sketching the biography of some noted man by way of their annual parallel reading. Silence reigns in both rooms, for the children have been taught that here is a place for those who would be quiet.

A little farther down the hall we come to the club rooms where activities of every type are carried on. The children elect their own club officers and carry on their activities in the most approved manner. In a room equipped with sewing machines and tables we find the sewing club, where girls are busy repairing their old clothes and making new ones under able supervision. For three consecutive years girls from this class have won the state prize given by the City and State Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution for the best made dresses and have sent their entry on for national competition. Two years ago a dress made by one of the Point of Honor girls won fourth place in the national contest.

The music room provides young piano students a place in which they may practice daily without fear of interruption. Here are several Bachs and Beethovens in the making! At least one of the older girls of this center is passing on her knowledge of music by organizing piano classes and instructing a dozen or more younger children.

The boys are not overlooked at this center. In a room of their own in the basement tools of all description are provided so that toys may be mended and bits of wood turned into book racks, flower stands, and other pieces of furniture. Recently the boys have begun making their own marionettes, not stopping with the construction of their bodies alone, but doing a complete job of it—dressing the marionettes in the proper costumes for their roles in the plays written and directed by these same boys. The improvised stage is the front porch; the setting is furniture from the girls' doll house; and the scenery is made from bits of material found in the sewing room. The show is presented before a very enthusiastic audience made up of children who frequent this center, and their parents, whom we see sitting about on the grass.

Looking around the grounds, we find every type of outdoor activity going on. Children of all ages are busily engaged in the sport of the season, whether it be football, basketball, baseball, or softball. In one corner, the sand box and wading pool are being used to capacity. In another location, bars, junglegyms, croquet courts, swings, and seesaws are attracting many. But the youngsters are ready to drop whatever they are doing to wish us farewell in their usual polite manner and ask us to visit them again, for they delight in showing off their play center of which they are so proud.

No matter what the season or the holiday, we are sure to find activities to suit the occasion going full blast, with maximum participation. Because of the very low economic and social status found in this particular neighborhood, the work carried on here is particularly effective. According to the records of the Probation Officer, juvenile delinquency, which was so high here not many years ago, is now at a low ebb, and we attribute most of this to the influence and help of the playground director, her crew of volunteer workers, and patrons.

In this article Miss Patterson speaks of the weekly radio broadcasts by the children of the Lynchburg playgrounds. More information about this program will be found in "The Children's Hour," in the October, 1942, issue of RECREATION.

ABOUT GIRLS

Recently Aimee Zillmer and Ruth Larsen gathered facts and figures from 3,300 Wisconsin high school girls.

It was disheartening that almost 75 per cent stated that their town had not enough places for good, decent fun. Movies were rated first, even ahead of dancing and sports. Hobbies were one-seventh as popular as movies!

To the question, "Are you one of those girls who hasn't many dates?" two out of every five girls, or 42 per cent, answered, "Yes." Of these, one-third said they really cared.

The reporters had a hunch that the others are nice, normal girls who felt "yes," but stubbornly tossed a "no" off the end of their pencils. Half the girls confessed that they are shy with boys. Half of them do not get much chance to meet boys, and 90 per cent of these say that they have fun with girls instead.

Comment from the reporters: "That's nice-and safe, but is it normal and wise for third and fourth year high school girls?"—From *Journal of Social Hygiene*, November, 1942.

Developing Our National Resources

A comprehensive review of Federal planning agencies and their activities, together with a summary of policies underlying sound planning for the development of many important functions in our national life, is presented in the *National Resources Development Report* for 1942 submitted to the President by the National Resources Planning Board. Recreation is one of the subjects receiving consideration, and in view of the significance of the document, all concerned with this problem will be interested in the statements regarding it presented here. These extracts are reprinted by courtesy of the Board.

THE POINT of view of the National Resources Planning Board with reference to the future is clearly indicated in the opening pages of its report for 1942 in such statements as the following: "We are not going back to the 'status quo.' We are going forward. . . . We are firmly convinced that depression need not follow the present emergency situation and resolved that it will not come if the government is alert and active and is supported by the joint efforts of our national forces. . . . We look forward to securing, through planning and cooperative action, a greater freedom for the American people."

Among the new objectives set forth in the declaration of personal rights is "the right to rest, recreation, and adventure; an opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization. . . . We know we can make our land more efficient, more livable, more beautiful. We propose to do so."

After Victory

Plans for governmental activities after victory are grouped under "Improvements and Facilities" and "Service Activities." Under the first heading the need for new and improved recreational facilities is stressed, especially for people in rural areas. In pointing out that service activities must be expanded, the Board discusses recreation as follows:

"Today our society accepts the 40-hour working week as the standard length of time for man's productive effort. During the war period this may have to be lengthened, although our present knowledge of fatigue indicates that short working days may often be more productive per worker than long ones. In the post-war period we shall doubtless return to the 40-hour workweek, and even look forward to the time when increasing production and technological improvements will make possible shorter hours. But this is not the only reason why we must be concerned about ample recreational facilities for man's leisure-time activities.

The United States has large acreages of land available for recreation. Our national parks offer scenic beauty for the enjoyment of all.

"Recreation is essential to health. And we cannot expect youth to grow into useful, productive citizens of our society unless they have had satisfactory recreational opportunities. We must build new facilities, both within and near our great urban conglomerations. Also, we must provide competent recreational leadership. . . . We know today that recreation is a matter of more than park space and play equipment—it is participation in group enjoyment and group activity, development of handcrafts, hobbies, community enterprises, dancing, and organized athletic events. The desire of all to enjoy and use natural locations of scenic beauty alone or in company must be recognized and satisfied. We have made a beginning, especially in recent years, toward achieving these ends. In the post-war period we shall have new opportunities to bring recreational facilities and services to all.

"Other service activities must also be planned. With increasing leisure and advancing standards of living there will unquestionably be greater demands for library services. Our modern civilization has already taken important steps toward making art, music, and the theater a part of the life of all citizens, instead of a luxury for a few, as in past periods of man's history. We must promote the development of our artistic resources and their universal enjoyment. The use of our special skills in scientific and specialized investigation has already contributed notably to our technological advancement. Our hopes for an ever higher standard of living depend in no small part upon the continued support of scientific research and free inquiry."

Responsibility for planning for the post-war period is not an obligation alone of the Federal government. "It is vital to democracy that planning for the development of local areas be done by the citizens of those areas and their governmental agencies." The following steps are suggested as aids in the preparation of local plans:

(a) A summary of available data on needs and resources.
(b) An analysis of the area.
(c) Preparation of a "shelf" of public works and activities.
(d) Advance preparation of construction plans and estimates.

Advice and assistance in carrying out these steps are attainable through the Board and its field offices.

Federal Public Works Planning

A major section of the report is devoted to a review of public works planning as carried on by various Federal agencies. Reference is made to prolonged investigations of the Special Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry which has submitted recommendations "which will have a profound effect on forest-planning procedures if they are enacted into law." Land-planning activities of the National Park Service include the survey of recreational resources of the Colorado River Basin which the Service is conducting with a view to assuring that the internationally known recreational resources of the Basin will receive full recognition in any plans for the coordinated development of that watershed. The Director of Recreation of the Office of Defense, Health, and Welfare Services is a member of the Program Planning Committee established in the Federal Security Agency to give attention to the preparation of post-emergency plans and programs of public works in the fields of public health, education, and recreation.

Functional Development Policies

Part III of the report contains a number of statements prepared by special staff groups leading to the development of policy in various fields of national resources. Recreation is considered along with transportation, industrial location, energy, manpower, social security, and other subjects. Recreation lands and facilities are included in the section relating to the evaluation of public works programs and recreational services are treated at length in the section relating to post-war planning for children and youth. Recreation is also recognized as having a place in the plans for the development of forests, drainage basins, and land and water areas for the protection and development of fish and wildlife.

Recreational Lands. The statement on recreational lands outlines the important types of areas that are needed for a diversified recreation program and suggests principles for evaluating recreational projects.

"Recreation must be considered as an integral part of any land management conservation program and a human requirement for productive efficiency and health. The general objective of a recreational program is to provide all forms of recreational opportunities, by means of public and private effort, to meet the needs of all the people.

"Land is necessary for all recreation and is

required in relatively large amounts for outdoor recreation. The United States has large acreages of land available for this purpose. There are available for development for recreational use upwards of 300,000,000 acres, or almost one-sixth of the area of the country.

There is need for public recreation areas located near thickly populated districts where picnicking, fishing and water sports may be enjoyed

"The objective of a public works program in the recreation field is to acquire or reserve, and to provide improvements on, as much of this land as is needed to place adequate recreational facilities within reach of every citizen. A program for outdoor recreation development suggested by agencies concerned with recreation includes the following specific requirements:

"In urban areas there should be neighborhood playgrounds within easy walking distance (not more than a quarter of a mile) of all children; playfields and neighborhood centers within half a mile of all citizens; parks or other areas characterized by natural or man-made beauty, sufficient in extent so that wear and tear will not be such as to render the cost of maintenance of their attractive features prohibitive, and sufficient in number so that all citizens may enjoy them occasionally; protection of urban and suburban streams from pollution and 'uglifying' uses; and parkways along waterways to connect major units of the recreational-area system.

"For holiday and week-end use by city people and by those who live in thickly populated or intensively cultivated rural areas, there is need for public recreational areas where picnicking, water sports, day and overnight camping, hiking, and other related activities may be enjoyed, and which are sufficiently large to provide those who use them with a sense of freedom and of separation from crowds. At least one such area should be located within twenty-five miles of those for whom they are chiefly provided. Somewhat similar facilities, probably more widely spaced, likewise are needed by residents of more sparsely populated rural areas.

"For vacation use by all the population there are needed extensive public holdings in all those parts of the country characterized by forests, rugged terrain, lakes and streams, or any combination of these characteristics. In those areas where mountainous and other wilderness areas are not available, there should be provided, wherever possible within about 200 miles of all urban centers, recreational areas possessing an interesting terrain, fair forest cover that will steadily improve under proper protection and management, and flowing waters valuable for a variety of recreational uses.

"Because of the extraordinary recreational value of ocean, lake, and river frontage, there should be provided for recreational use an adequate proportion of the country's ocean frontage, of the shore line of the Great Lakes, and of the shores of other major lakes and streams. Distribution of these areas should be directly related, so far as possible, to the distribution of the population.

"Areas containing scenery of such outstanding distinction as to attract users from considerable distances and in fair numbers should be in public ownership and developed for public recreational use. These are the areas such as make up the national parks, national recreational areas, wilderness areas, and some of the State parks. On the same plane with the scenic areas are areas or structures of outstanding historic, prehistoric, or scientific significance.

"For specific recreational uses, parkways, trailways, routes of water travel, and wayside resting places along major highways suggest themselves

as important in rounding out and completing our public recreational system. In addition, certain public works, such as mosquito control, on privately owned land may facilitate the development of land and water areas for recreational purposes. Additional highway construction frequently is required to make newly developed recreational areas, both public and private, accessible to centers of population. Educational or demonstration projects in the construction and operation of inns, taverns, and service stations along trunk highways between centers of population and large recreational areas might serve to improve such facilities and services under private operation, and thus increase the popularity of such areas.

"Agencies concerned with recreation at all levels of government should be encouraged to acquire lands as rapidly as their need is determined. Advance acquisition not only places an agency in a position to take advantage of a works program but it also frequently means a considerable saving in the purchase price.

Evaluation Principles for Recreational Projects. "While the principle that benefits should exceed costs applies to public works projects on recreational land as well as to those on other types of land, determination of the benefits of recreation in monetary terms is difficult. Public works in the recreational field increase the national well-being through development of recreational resources and provision of recreational opportunities. There are also indirect benefits such as watershed and wildlife protection, provision of permanent employment, stimulation to business in neighboring communities, and increase in value of adjoining lands. Although these benefits have a real economic value, no method as yet has been devised to measure them in dollars and cents. If it is determined that the preservation of a particular area is in the public interest or that the provision of certain facilities is required to meet the recreational needs of a given community or region, then reasonable expenditures to accomplish such ends are justified. A public works project proposal for recreation should make a reasonable showing of the necessity for preservation of a particular area, however, or should show that a project for provision of recreational facilities will be justified by full use.

"In the field of technical soundness, the adequacy of plans and supervisory personnel, the availability of materials and equipment, and the ability of the administering agency to operate and maintain the developments are of first importance.

"Recreational public works of course should be coordinated with public works programs in other fields. There are frequent opportunities to provide needed recreational facilities in connection with power, irrigation, flood control, and forestry and wildlife projects, with relatively little additional expenditure.

"In rural areas, high priority should be given to the preservation and protection of outstanding natural recreational resources, where such resources are in danger of destruction or loss to the public. In urban communities, playgrounds for children in congested districts, small in-town parks serving as rest and relaxation places in congested districts, large parks for driving, picnicking, golfing, etc., and parkways ordinarily should stand in the order named on the list of priorities.

"The Federal Government should bear the cost of recreational development in areas which qualify as national parks and monuments, and in other Federal areas, such as national forests and wildlife refuges. The States should bear at least the greater portion of the cost of acquisition and development of recreational areas that are patronized primarily by their own residents. Local governments, including all political subdivisions of the State, should be responsible for supplying and administering day and week-end recreational facilities for local residents. Federal aid and cooperation often are desirable, however, to make available to them the benefits of the findings and experience of Federal agencies and other States, and for the purpose of providing adequate recreational facilities where local governments are financially unable to do so."

"Children and youth cannot be kept in storage.... Growing children need fresh air, sunshine, good food, room for living, opportunity for play and schooling that will give them the rudiments of social organization and develop their native abilities as rapidly as possible."

Neighborhood Planning. In the section on Urban Conservation Development, inadequate play space is listed as one of the reasons why people object to living in the large city. Importance is attached to rebuilding of our cities by neighborhoods rather than by square blocks. "The guiding concept which is gaining wide acceptance as an ideal in city rebuilding is that of the neighborhood: an area freed from the divisive forces of through traffic with a circulatory system designed for its internal needs, supplied with its own play spaces, schools, health

center, places of assembly for worship and civic discussion, and its own retail shops. . . . With the acceptance of the neighborhood concept . . . we can propose the tearing down not only of substandard residences but of decrepit warehouses and dank sweatshops; we can plan to replace them by schools, playgrounds, park lots, markets, shops, residences, work places—all the appropriately placed elements of integrated communities. . . . The challenge to our city rebuilders is to provide the opportunity for free mingling of all groups in our democratic society without forcing a drab uniformity or the loss of those cultural diversities that have enriched our urban, indeed our national, life."

Courtesy Sherwood Forest Camp

Camping has many a new experience to offer boys and girls. It may be gathering native materials and making articles from them. Or it may even be learning how to cook!

The Need of Flexibility. The possibility is suggested that our national transportation system will be revamped after the war and the population shifts growing out of the war require a flexibility in post-war development programs. "With these changes we may establish a new relation between city and country that can enrich the possibilities of education and recreation. The neighborhood will provide the meeting places, playgrounds and quiet open spaces close at hand, but the great wilderness will be brought within easy reach of the average city dweller.

"(Even now a long summer week-end holiday takes 1,500,000 people out of their customary orbit in New York City—including 135,000 to a public ocean beach forty miles away, and 100,000 to an interstate mountain reservation fifty miles away.) We have made only a beginning in a few cities toward realizing the possibilities of camping for city children, indeed for whole families. Nor should we overlook the recreational and educational value of this freer interchange to the country dweller, to whom the zoological gardens, the museums, theaters, and arenas of the city are rendered accessible."

Courtesy Sherwood Forest Camp

Planning for Children and Youth

"Children and youth cannot be kept in storage." These words open the section prepared under the direction of Floyd W. Reeves and Paul R. Hanna relating to postwar planning for children and youth, in which major consideration is given to the recreational needs of these groups. "Growing children need fresh air, sunshine, good food, room for living, opportunity for play, and schooling that will give them the rudiments of social organization and develop their native abilities as rapidly as possible.

"As children emerge into adolescence and approach the threshold of adulthood their needs assume a different character. They face the all-important task of choosing a life-work and preparing for it. Leisure interests change. Both boys and girls need opportunity for outdoor sports and pastimes in order that they may develop vigorous bodies. They need new forms of social recreation appropriate to their new interest in each other.

Courtesy Cleveland Metropolitan Parks

Intellectual horizons expand. Interest awakens in other people, other places, other things—in fiction, biography, travel, in cultural activities, in making things with the hands. They need access to well-stocked libraries, to workshops. They need the guidance of sympathetic, informed adults through clubs and young people's organizations. Increasingly they need opportunities to be of service to others.

Recreation. "An important part of the well-being of young people is concerned with the use they make of leisure. Their physical development, the acquisition of skill in social relations, the broadening of their intellectual horizons, and their degree of concern for the general welfare depend in no small measure upon what they do when they are free to follow their own interests.

"The opportunities young people have for the constructive and satisfying use of leisure are determined largely by the means available to all members of the community. Commercial facilities are widely distributed. Some afford worth-while opportunities; a few are harmful; many simply consume time and money. Non-profit-seeking forms of recreation, both under public and under private auspices, are a substantial part of the facilities for occupying leisure in many communities. They tend to be provided in increasing quantity.

"It is important that the needs of young people be kept well to the front in all considerations of general recreational development, but they can seldom be the controlling factor. There are, however, certain areas in which post-war planning for use of leisure can concentrate upon the requirements of children and youth. These center about the school, public recreational facilities particularly for young people, and the various private agencies working for the welfare of children and youth.

"The schools have a major interest in recreation. Education and recreation share the same general aims, and in their more progressive forms their techniques bear a marked resemblance. In nursery school and kindergarten, training is conducted almost wholly through appeal to voluntary interests. In the upper grades leisure activities have tended to become departmentalized and segregated from more formal education, but they remain of considerable educational importance.

"Schools contribute greatly to the recreational life of young people. They teach subjects likely to stimulate permanent leisure interests, such as industrial arts, fine arts, and the appreciation of drama and literature. They encourage non-classroom activities, not only athletics but the numerous special interest groups dealing with arts, crafts, and other hobbies. They sometimes make their facilities available for community recreational use.

"The extent to which leisure activities are developed under school auspices varies greatly. Large numbers of children and youth attend schools where inadequate facilities and an overworked staff result in little attention being given to the numerous beneficial activities that can be made to grow out of the regular school program. The mere presence of a vigorous program of leisure activities is, however, no guarantee that school resources are being adequately exploited. Students who volunteer for athletics, hobby clubs, craft groups, theatrical performances, social gatherings, and particularly the students who are elevated to positions of leadership in these activities, are generally those who have the least need for encouragement along these lines. Means should be found to enlist the participation of the children and youth who would benefit most from the stimulus such activities provide. The schools should also recognize that boys and girls have an urgent need for guidance in the use of the three media that bulk so large in their

leisure, the motion picture, the radio, and contemporary reading matter.

"An immediate and substantial recreational gain for children and youth in school, as well as for many out of school, could be effected if the educational authorities would keep their playgrounds open after school hours, on week ends, and especially during the summer months. Opportunities for adequately supervised play are too few in cities, and summer is the time when the outdoors beckons most insistently. Unfortunately, just at this period the agency that more than any other occupies the time of the children and youth during the rest of the year leaves them to their own devices.

"Camping is another activity that could profitably be developed by the schools. Its high educational values have been well recognized for years. Indeed, it is remarkable that so little progress has been made in promoting school camps. The cost of camping is a serious obstacle, but the cost of the heaviest item, the initial construction, could often be met in part through emergency labor. Food costs can be lowered by the use of surplus commodities. Much of the work of building, maintaining, and operating a camp can be done appropriately and competently by older students, as part of a school work program.

"While summer is the most popular time for camping, there is no inherent reason why the period could not be extended in most parts of the country. Week-end camping during the school term is easily possible, and it should not be difficult to arrange the school program so that particular groups of students could attend camp for extended periods at other times than in the summer. Here is a large field of expansion to be undertaken in the post-war period.

"The primary goal in the future development of school recreation should be to complete the breaking down of the barrier separating classroom and extra-classroom activities. The schools should recognize that young people have an acute and continuing need to organize their leisure time so that it contributes effectively to their total well-being. A school program of leisure activities ought to embrace physical, social, creative, and cultural interests. It should provide instruction, guidance, and practice in the intelligent use of leisure. Interests which will carry over into adult life should be emphasized. A serious effort should be made to promote family recreation, in order that, to some extent at least, the home may be restored to the central position it once held in the recreational life of young people. Particular attention should be given disadvantaged groups of youth whose leisure pursuits are often characterized by exceptional inadequacy. These

The schools of America have a major interest in recreation and have much to contribute to the recreational life of our boys and girls

Courtesy American School and University

would include the older adolescent, rural youth, youth of low-income families, and youth in Negro and other minority racial groups.

"To a limited extent, many schools open their auditoriums and classrooms, sometimes their gymnasiums and playgrounds, for general community use outside of school hours. This practice, however, is often restricted by the difficulties of providing custodial care, the expense of heat and light, and the cost of repairing damaged property. Many organizations that could make worthy use of school facilities have very limited resources and are unable to arrange terms satisfactory to the local educational authorities.

"A larger conception by school administrators and boards of education of their function in the community should be acquired. The schools have an obligation toward the fifty per cent of youth who drop out before graduation from high school. They can meet it best through encouraging all varieties of informal education. Recreational activities are one of the most effective kinds of informal education. It would be appropriate for schools not only to meet the small additional expense of keeping their facilities open beyond the normal school hours but also to provide leadership for community groups wishing to use them.

"The schools have a responsibility for making their services available to the whole community. In some places this responsibility has been so fully accepted by the public schools that they have become the sole public recreation authority. It is not necessary or, indeed, advisable that schools everywhere develop into the major public recreational agency in their communities, but they should stand ready, particularly in rural areas and small towns, to assume this role when the necessary leadership is not supplied from other sources. Schools everywhere should become active community centers. New school buildings should be designed with this purpose in view. It ought to be accepted as axiomatic that the community that gets the most from its schools is the community that uses them the greatest number of hours each day and serves the greatest portion of its constituency.

"The relations of the schools to the other recreational agencies of the community should be close and cordial. Full acceptance by the schools of the responsibility for developing the maximum recreational use of their own buildings and equipment will make it unnecessary for other public agencies to undertake part of the task. For schools to assist freely in a public recreation program is desirable not only in the working out of administrative details, but, if possible, in the financing of activities.

"Schools ought to display an energetic helpfulness toward private recreation agencies operating non-profit-seeking programs. There should be no zealous guarding of school facilities for school purposes only. They should be made readily and willingly available for every legitimate use. Schools must realize that many other agencies are working for the welfare of young people and the community at large, and that the general purposes for which the schools exist may be served by aiding these agencies to function effectively.

Municipal Recreation Services. "In many cities and some smaller communities the leisure resources available to children and youth through the schools are supplemented to an important degree by the facilities maintained by municipal departments of recreation. Of greatest concern to young people are play areas of various sizes and uses and indoor recreation centers. The need for facilities of these kinds has been carefully studied, and accepted standards exist by which their adequacy can be measured.

"An urban community that makes suitable provision for the leisure activity of its children will have a small neighborhood play lot in every block of its thickly populated residential areas. It will provide supervised playgrounds of from three to seven acres equipped with various types of apparatus, one to each thousand persons. There will be playfields of from ten to twenty acres within a mile of every home, where special tracts may be laid off for baseball, football, running, bowling, tennis, and other sports requiring considerable space. Each residential area should contain an indoor recreation center equipped with gymnasium, swimming pool, club rooms, and work shops for pursuing hobbies and other special interests.

"In most cities little more than a beginning has been made toward meeting these standards. The need for children's playgrounds is especially acute. The ninety-four cities of 100,000 or more population spent in 1938 an average of only $1.72 per capita for all the services that municipal departments of recreation provide, plus the upkeep of parks, museums, and other special features. The suggested minimum standard for these services is $3.00 per capita. Nearly half the cities of from ten to fifty thousand inhabitants have no public recre-

ational authority at all, and among communities of from five to ten thousand the proportion is less than one in four.

"The achievements of many public-spirited towns and counties have demonstrated that small size or low density of population need not be a barrier to the development of adequate leisure opportunities for children, youth, and, indeed, the whole population. Every community has numerous untapped resources that can be drawn together and welded into a full, functioning program. Initiative and intelligent leadership, the elements most needed, are likely to be found locally when the need is realized.

Private Community Agencies. "A large part of the recreational opportunities available to young people is supplied by private community agencies. Organizations such as the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, the Y.M.C.A. and Y. W. C. A., and the Boys Clubs of America have acquired the status of national institutions, churches, fraternal orders, labor groups, settlement houses, and civic organizations, assist youth in many ways to employ their leisure profitably. Some of these have separate junior departments in their membership; others, though not enrolling young people, frequently interest themselves in some special project of recreational value to children and youth.

"Increase the support of municipal departments of recreation and establish such agencies in all communities of any considerable size. Provide play lots, playgrounds, playing fields, and indoor recreation centers which in quality and quantity meet the accepted standards for these facilities. Make supervision and guidance in the use of recreational facilities much more widely available." Recommendation from 1942 Report of the *National Resources Planning Board.*

"There is a variety of organizations for rural youth, some having a separate existence, others being adjuncts of adult organizations. Two of the largest are the 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers of America. Though they are sponsored by branches of the Federal Government, the Department of Agriculture and the United States Office of Education, respectively, they may be considered to be private community agencies in that their support and a large part of their direction come from the local communities in which they are formed.

"In post-war planning for children and youth an important place should be reserved for private agencies working in the recreation field. Although they do not have the universal coverage possessed by the public schools, they perform functions in some respects unique and are likely to remain indispensable. Public and private recreational agencies are not opposed to each other in any essential respect. Historically, they have supplemented one another. Both are needed and both must be supported.

"A major goal of the private recreational agencies should be to reach more of the older youth. Techniques successful in late childhood and early adolescence seem to lose much of their appeal at about the age of sixteen. Relatively few of the youth-serving organizations are able to carry a high proportion of their effective membership beyond this age. Studies have indicated that between sixteen and twenty-four not more than one youth in five or six belongs to any organized group outside the school or church.

"The private organizations should strive vigorously to reach young people in the lower-income groups. This is already the avowed aim of some organizations, such as the boys' clubs, the Salvation Army, and the settlements, but they would be the first to admit that their combined efforts are inadequate for the task. Most youth organizations have been notably unsuccessful in extending their services to the great numbers of young people in the underprivileged classes. It is essential that adequate recreational opportunities be brought to underprivileged children and youth.

"Another major goal toward which private agencies should work is to make their services available to young people in rural areas. The organizations particularly for rural youth have done much to meet this need, but few if any of the other youth-serving agencies have gone beyond the predominantly urban character of their programs.

"Finally, the youth work of many voluntary agencies has suffered from too detailed management by adults. Young people acquire a sense of responsibility and the development of character when they assist in planning their own group activities. Adolescent youth wishes to manage its own affairs. This is convincingly demonstrated by the multiplication of 'cellar clubs,' where young people provide their own unsupervised entertainment. Unnecessary intrusion of adult leadership is probably responsible for a large part of the

(Continued on page 645)

What They Say About Recreation

"IN A DEMOCRACY society must recognize that the individual has rights that are guaranteed, and the individual, that he has responsibilities which are not to be evaded."—*Harry Woodburn Chase.*

"Joy in physical recreation may be compounded of many elements including pleasure in actual activity, relaxation and change, pleasant surroundings, companionship, anticipation, and memory. There is satisfaction in doing well some physical thing."—*Dudley B. Reed,* M.D.

"Even in times like these the universal language of music is counted upon to be heard above the hatreds that are tearing at the world."—From *Think* Magazine, June 1942.

"Nothing will grow on bare city streets; why expect good character to grow there? The development of good citizenship cannot be left to accident. The sort of character boys achieve is determined in large part by their activities, associates, and environment."—*Jacob Riis.*

"One cannot live a completely happy life apart from nature. . . . Except we remain as little children we miss much of the purest joy of living."—*J. R. Dymond* in editorial in *Canadian Nature.*

"Will the larger leisure mean benefit or destruction for the masses of people who possess it? Will it be accepted in a big way, and consciously, as a glorious opportunity to enrich our democratic way of life?"—*Eugene T. Lies.*

"Nothing is more steadying and uplifting than the power of music. Beauty, truth, and goodness are the ultimates of life, and they must be maintained. Music reenforces us with values which are invisible and eternal."—*Dr. Ralph W. Sockman* in *The Etude Music Magazine.*

"To foster conditions that widen the horizon of others and give them command of their own powers so that they can find their own happiness in their own fashion is the way of social action."—*John Dewey.*

"As to method in recreational guidance we cannot be dogmatic; we cannot force people; they must be won. I want to say a word for recreation as sheer fun. There are imponderables in sheer fun. Nor can we distinguish all times between the passive and active diversions. Both have their place in life."—*Eva Whiting White.*

"Play has a distinct therapeutic value in man's life. The nearer work comes to being play, the more chance man has to survive the pressures about him."—*Alice V. Keliher.*

"When a man's thoughts and deeds take his attention from the dull demands of every day into the realm of the less tangible arts or into communion with his fellow men, he is approaching an area which may be called spiritual."—*Josephine L. Rathbone.*

"Democracy is a way of life and social organization which above all others is sensitive to the dignity and worth of the individual human personality, recognizing no barriers of race, religion, or circumstances."—From *Education for Democracy.*

"By providing a healthy outlook for emotional strain, by helping to maintain a steady spirit, a mental balance, and a physical reserve, recreation plays a tremendous part in maintaining morale. 'The morale of a people,' as President Roosevelt aptly sums it up, 'is an essential supplement to their guns and planes.' "

"Equipment is not a substitute for character, spirit, determination, dash, and a will to succeed. Physical fitness is a great asset for the nation, and all types of sports and games should be promoted on a large scale under competent leadership and supervision."—*F. S. Mathewson.*

"I wonder if this is not true—that there are certain things, happening to any man who participates in some sport, which help to build up within him a type of pride and confidence that perhaps is not created within him by any other source."—*Thurston J. Davies.*

Courtesy Madison Square Boys' Club

Overdoing Activities

By ROBERT J. BRENNAN
Madison Square Boys' Club
New York City

RARELY DOES a trained recreational leader admit that his program overdoes one recreational skill or activity, although the majority of us are guilty of this at some time or other.

It is easy to overdo an activity, especially when it becomes a "habit" for the leader to open the door of a boys' club, community center, or playground. After the lock is unlatched and the door swung open, the events are the same day in and day out with an occasional special event sandwiched in at intervals. The program of the organization becomes merely the unlocking of the front door.

Activities must be progressive. There must be a challenge to the participant to move ahead, a stimulating drive that will bring him happiness and enjoyment. When the activity becomes stalemated, it is being overdone.

For years it has been the custom of the Madison Square Boys' Club in New York City to take every child who dressed up in costume for the club's annual Thanksgiving Day parade to an uptown theater in the afternoon. It became routine for the boy to climb into a bus and ride to a theater, see a movie, and return. This year the club held the Thanksgiving Day movie in their auditorium, serving refreshments at the end of each reel. The staff asked which the boys preferred—the movie at the club with refreshments or a bus ride and movie at a large theater. Seventy-five per cent of the boys voted for the party at the club, although every boy saw a free movie in this same auditorium every Friday! The trip to an uptown theater had been overdone. It was a new thrill for the boys to eat pop-corn and candy during a club movie. Just a new twist to an old event which had been overdone.

Several years ago a very unhealthy situation arose at the Iowa City, Iowa, Recreation Center. The center stayed open long hours with a small staff. After a while the center became a "hang-out" for the participant; just a place to pass away some time. The value which he received from the center became negligible. At the same time the leader became overworked, fatigued, bored, and very irritable. Program became for him the opening the front door and the staying on duty until the clock

"The happy, interested man can perform three times as much work as the drudge with less fatigue."
—Frankwood Williams.

struck the closing hour. It is healthier to underdo an activity rather than overdo it. Then the "drive" or "want" of the participant is not completely satisfied, and he retains an interest which will bring him back again. The activity still challenges the individual.

Effect on Participant

Three undesirable things happen to the participant when an activity is overdone:

1. The motivating force to bring this person back for more activity is lost. If an individual continues to return without a motivating force over a period of time, your organization may become a "hang-out" for this individual or his gang. This situation can be justified on the grounds that it is better for the group to "hang out" in your quarters than in pool rooms, alleys, or street corners. But every trained leader has a more far-sighted objective than this. He wants to give the participant something which will challenge him and bring him back.

2. Lack of appreciation for your organization will develop. The organization, staff, and facilities will be taken for granted. There must be a continual educational process between the organization and the participants if appreciation is to be maintained.

3. The overdoing of activities will fail to bring happiness or enjoyment to the participant. The individual, who is taking part in your program will fail to release his emotional reserves or strain because the activity never progresses beyond a given stage or level. The activity fails to challenge the participant, create additional interest, or stimulate his imagination.

What Happens to the Leader?

Overdoing activities also reacts unfavorably on the leader.

1. The leader's drive or initiative is lost. His work becomes routine, just officiating at a game or keeping order in a game room with the customary hello and good-bye as each individual enters or leaves the room. The drive to plan special parties and events is lost.

2. The leader ceases to enjoy his work. One of the rewards of a recreation leader is the happy responses of the participants—"Gee, I had a good time tonight" or "Let's do that again." Such responses as these stimulate the leader to plan new activities. But if the people who use the organization's facilities day in and day out never give any responses as to whether they had a good time or not, the stimulation for the leader to progress and plan disappears.

3. The leader gets himself into a routine or rut which is a detriment to himself and the organization for which he works. His work becomes a habit, automatic. This boredom can reach the stage where the leader used his mental processes only to figure out the minimum amount of work he can get away with.

Another factor which will lead to this third stage is overwork. The recreational leader must work constantly with people. He must be as diplomatic as possible. He must have enthusiasm, spirit for his work. He must be fresh, not stale, when he comes to work.

A majority of organizations today have smaller staffs than in normal times and the personnel problem will become more acute as the war continues. As the duties of leaders increase, there is the danger of overwork and boredom.

Measuring the Results

Leaders can use participants as a barometer to indicate good and bad features of an activity. The responses of participants at the end of a program are a yardstick for measuring satisfaction and happiness. Happy responses will stimulate the leader to plan bigger and better activities. From the frank opinions of participants the leader learns what elements of his activities must be eliminated, and what elements can be improved and developed.

Much of the athletic coach's work is measured by the percentage column at the end of the season. This means that he is forced by pressure of an alumni association, fans, or some other groups to produce winning teams. He is forced to overdo the sport which he coaches.

The recreational leader's work has no such yardstick against which his work is measured. The important thing is the amount of enjoyment the leader finds in doing his work, the amount of happiness the participant receives, and the intangible thing which the leader can or hopes to contribute to the participant. A recreation leader has no reason or pressure for overdoing any one activity.

"It is better to have a short snappy party that sends the players home wishing for more, than one that drags."—From *Parties—Plans and Programs.*

Recreation in a Kansas Boom Town

By WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL
Recreation Division
Board of Park Commissioners

When a deluge of war industries almost doubled Wichita's population its summer program was transformed into a year-round recreation service

WICHITA, KANSAS, is a war-boom city which had its beginnings as a frontier town on the old Chisholm Trail. Like many another American city, it grew steadily and normally through the years, anticipating and meeting the usual community problems and coming into the 1940's with a population of more than 114,000.

Then suddenly a deluge of war industries came to Wichita. Its population skyrocketed to 227,000 in a two-year period and the figure is still going up. Where it will level off is only a guess.

This 98 per cent increase in population has resulted in a multitude of community problems, and of these recreation was, and is, one of the major concerns. The Board of Park Commissioners has the responsibility of providing public recreation in Wichita, and this responsibility has increased in direct proportion to the growth of the city's war industries.

Many of the industrial workers in this Kansas city are young people only a year or two removed from farms and small towns of the Midwest. They are not accustomed to group activities or any form of regimentation. Most of them have come from communities where everyone was acquainted with everyone else as a matter of course. These people have always been free to do and go as they please, but with the introduction of gas rationing, all of this has been changed over night.

Wichita's recreation program has been planned to meet the anticipated needs of such groups. People from farms and small towns are usually handy with tools; they are active and enjoy doing things. This would all be denied them because of lack of space and equipment in city homes unless such facilities are provided through a community agency.

Some Place to Go

Many of the newcomers have heretofore lived among lifelong friends. These people need places to go where they can make new friends and join in group activities. There must be a way of introducing them to their new community and neighbors so that they may enjoy the fellowship that is the normal part of community life. To meet this need activities such as square dancing, family night programs and group singing are planned and provided.

There is a universal desire to feel that you "belong." Everyone wants a place where he may spend his leisure hours playing games, reading, or just sitting and talking with friends. With this in mind, game facilities and lounging space have been

provided in all areas where this is possible.

All of this planning had to be done under pressure. The recreation program had formerly consisted mainly of a summer program. This has been transformed into a year-round program, and six community centers and three art and craft areas supplement the playground activities. When it was foreseen that a winter program would be necessary, the question of facilities and supervision arose. The most logical answer to the problem of facilities was, quite naturally, school buildings. The Board of Education and the Board of Park Commissioners have enjoyed years of cooperation during which the Board of Park Commissioners landscaped and maintained school grounds at the expense of the Board of Education and the Board of Education turned over school grounds to the Park Board to be operated as summer playgrounds.

The author of this article makes no claim that the recreation program as now presented in Wichita is the answer to the city's problem for, as he says, "As yet the answer is not at hand because many factors entering into the matter are not completely determined or sufficiently analyzed."

On the basis of this friendly relationship, an agreement was worked out between these two agencies so that the Park Board could use school buildings for an evening recreation program for adults. The cost of utilities and janitorial services is paid by the Park Board which also furnishes supervision—subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

At the present time six school buildings are used under this agreement, five as community program centers and the sixth as a craft speciality center.

Supervision is obtained by employing school teachers on a part-time basis. Whenever possible, the teacher employed for evening work is a member of the regular teaching staff of that particular school. Naturally such a person is acquainted with the people and their interests, and is more able to give maximum service to the community. Additional leadership has been obtained from the Work Projects Administration and through the use of volunteers — many volunteers resulting from the organization of neighborhood committees.

All of the school centers are open two nights a week from 7 until 10 o'clock, with the exception of Dunbar Center. This center is in the colored section of the city and because of the great demands upon this area, it is open from 7 until 10 o'clock Monday through Thursday each week.

The Minisa Park Neighborhood Center was formerly a tourist camp which has been made over, making available two buildings, one for arts, crafts, and games, and the other for large group activities such as family night programs and square dances. This center is open from 1 P. M. until 10 P. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday.

Because of the great number of newcomers in Wichita, every effort is made to have a scheduled activity or program available at all hours when the centers are open. Thus the newcomer will find some activity organized for him when he arrives. After such a person "finds the center" and becomes acquainted, he will return whenever possible for informal activities such as games, reading, or just lounging.

"Swing Your Partner"

Square dancing has steadily increased in popularity, and a very large number of the young people are engaging in this activity for the first time. A square dance director is employed on a part-time basis to present a weekly program at four of the neighborhood centers. He organizes volunteer callers and musicians as well as calling the dances himself.

Once every second week a motion picture film is presented in each of the six neighborhood centers. The films are released by the U. S. Office of War Information and portray subject matter that is timely and educational. After the picture, the audience joins in community singing. This activity is proving to be quite successful in introducing new people to the center.

Crafts are presented in each center, depending upon the space and equipment available and community interest. Because of space limitations most of the craft activities are limited to "portable" activities such as sewing, stenciling, knitting, or wood carving.

Three centers are devoted entirely to arts and crafts. A woodwork shop is made available at Robinson Junior High School where craftsmen engage in furniture making and refinishing, upholstery, game and toy construction, and allied activities. As in the other school centers, Robinson is open three hours a night, two nights a week.

The Art Department at Wichita University operates on this same schedule and makes available all types of arts and crafts activities with the

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

BIRDS AT HOME," Marguerite Henry. Donohue and Co., Chicago. 88 pp., illustrated. $1.25. For children, with twelve color illustrations by Jacob Bate Abbot.

"Birds, Attracting." Conservation Bulletin No. 1, Bureau of Biological Survey, 1940. 15 pp., 5 cents. (Order from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.) The responsibilities as well as pleasures of this kind of recreation.

"Bird Refuges, Local." Conservation Bulletin No. 17, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1942. 17 pp. 10 cents. (Order from Superintendent of Documents.) Every park and home lot should be a bird refuge.

Boston Children's Museum. Seven thousand, eight hundred children (an increase of 96 per cent) participated in organized museum activities in July, 1942. The increase in the number of children from the playgrounds who made all-day visits was 145 per cent, and more than two and a half times as many children came from settlement houses. Two Boston playground teachers were assigned to the museum for the summer.

Conservation. As long ago as 1899, in an article on "Liberty Through Legislation," Joseph Lee recognized that if we are going to have any natural objects to enjoy in the future we must conserve what we have, use it sensibly, and pass it on to future generations. He always hit the nail on the head with a penetrating effect. In describing the Assabet, a small river contaminated by dye, he said, "The Assabet, the beautiful blue Assabet—so blue that its cerulean hue rubs off on the grass."

Films. For information regarding loan or purchase of films write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. Films of thirty-five to sixty frames, at fifty cents a strip, are popular for lectures because of compactness, light weight, and low cost of projector. Send for a list of titles. Here are a few: No. 176—"Transplanting Trees," No. 467—"Soil Erosion," and No. 562—"Wildlife Management."

Garden Pilgrimage. The eleventh annual Natchez Pilgrimage, March 1 to April 1, to ante-bellum houses under the auspices of the Pilgrimage Garden Club in Natchez, Mississippi. The income is used in a program of restoration and beautification to preserve for posterity the Old South. Spirituals sung in an old-time Negro church and the Confederate Ball Tableaux have been likened to "Oberammergau."

Gardening. "Victory Garden." A series of six charts. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20 cents.

Gardens, Demonstration of Community. In Chicago many civic clubs, such as Kiwanis, PTA, and Boy Scouts, ran six community gardens for demonstration purposes. The Chicago Park District offered a series of lectures, the newspapers ran gardening columns and issued booklets on Victory Gardens, the libraries issued bibliographies, and the Victory Garden Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense listed vacant property. The whole program is described in Victory Circular No. 1 of the Chicago Recreation Commission.

Nature Club News might be the title of the "Muni Hiker-Biker," the monthly publication of the Department of Municipal Recreation, Milwaukee Public Schools. Mink on a Rock, Horses and Elm Tree, Making a Fire, Car Speed and Wildlife, and A Combined Meeting to Hear a Lecture on Canadian Wilds are some of the titles in the 12-page November issue. "Zip" Morgan, 1758 North Ninth Street, is the instigator of all this for physical fitness. His motto is "Sports for All—All for Sports."

"Nature Outlook, Woods, Fields and Streams of New England" is the title of a new publication of the

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"The end of the apple tree, from our point of view, is apples. But there is no use in talking apples to it in the spring. If you can protect its buds from frost and its leaves from caterpillars, or can supply it better diet for its roots, it will be grateful to you, and however little the bud or leaf or root may look like apples to you, be sure that the tree knows the way and the time, and that your best contribution is in assisting nature in the path she has marked out. Timeliness, as Emerson has said, is the lesson of the garden, and it would be a blessed thing if we would apply this lesson to plants (children) whose growth is more important, even, than that of roses or potatoes." — *Joseph Lee* in *Play in Education.*

WORLD AT PLAY

He Built His Niece a Playhouse

Courtesy Briggs Assembler, October 1942

WORKING an average of five hours a day, it took Emil Kukler, a guard at the Mack Plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Michigan, three and a half months to build, furnish, and equip this playhouse. The house was Mr. Kukler's birthday gift to his niece, who is seated on the steps. It is completely furnished with miniature pieces made by Mr. Kukler, and is wired with electricity for lights, doorbell, radio, and an electric heater in the fireplace.

Making toys and playthings for children has long been Mr. Kukler's hobby, but this is his crowning achievement.

Juvenile Delinquency in New York City

"WARTIME Trends in Delinquency, Neglect and Foster Care" was the subject of discussion at the fourth public hearing on juvenile delinquency held in New York City under the auspices of the State Department of Social Welfare on December 14, 1942. The consensus of opinion following the discussion, as reported in *Better Times* for December 18, 1942, was: "There has been an observable increase in juvenile delinquency over the past year in New York City and throughout the country, but the situation has not reached a critical stage, and a further study of statistics will be necessary before a general trend can be predicated. However, now is the time for social welfare agencies to prepare to check such a trend with careful planning and action."

Community Singing in Ireland

FIONAN MACCOLUIM of University College, Dublin, writes that a group in Dublin working in connection with the Irish Folklore Commission is interested in developing community singing of Irish folk songs, particularly in the Gaelic language common to Eire and Alba (Scotland). "There are signs of our work growing into a national movement, since during the last few years thirty or forty similar groups have organized under the general title of 'An Claisceadal' and forty or fifty leaflets of songs with airs have been published, in addition to some thousands of multigraphed copies of the words."

Helping Uncle Sam Raise Money

"GIGANTIC in the Atlantic and terrific in the Pacific" is the catchy phrase which won the war bond slogan contest on the Reading, Pennsylvania, playgrounds last summer. The entrants gave their patriotism full sway, produced some potent slogans: "Keep the Stars and Stripes from becoming the Bars and Stripes"; "Keep down the Axis and the taxes by buying War Bonds and Stamps."

Local Associations Aid Playgrounds

NEIGHBORHOOD playground associations are doing much to aid the Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation in Reading, Pennsylvania. At the annual business meeting of the Playground Federation held on October 9, 1942, it was reported that these associations have a total of more than $4,000 in their treasuries. This

money will be used to purchase and maintain equipment and to provide welfare services and other activities which cannot be financed by the city budget.

"Fox Hunting" in Union County, N. J. — Horseback riders in the parks of Union County, New Jersey—and the Union County Park Commission through its Recreation Division is doing much to promote this sport—have enjoyed "fox hunting" in the form of a series of paper chases which start at 3:00 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and are open to all riders. Two dollars per person is charged for the use of a horse during the chase.

A Crafts Center for Men and Boys—Woodcraft for men was greatly stimulated with the opening of the Sylvia Allen Crafts Center in Detroit, Michigan, where men or older boys could drop in and work for a while, using the machinery or hand tools. The center is open from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P. M. during the winter season and from 2:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M. during the summer.

"Camping Forward" — Everyone interested in camping will want to have a copy of the November-December, 1942, issue of *The Camping Magazine* telling of the discussions at the meeting of the American Camping Association held in Washington and of conferences with government officials. These reports are significant, pointing as they do to wartime policies in camping and to future trends, developments, and possible restrictions. Single copies of this issue may be secured at 25 cents each from the American Camping Association, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Special Tax for Band Music — It has been reported that seventy-nine cities in Iowa have under referendum authorized the levy of a special tax for band music. This is the result of the enactment of a law a number of years ago which authorized Iowa cities and towns to levy a special tax for this purpose.

Lions Club Tackles Delinquency Problem—The East Liberty, Pittsburgh, district was confronted with a serious problem when the removal of houses in Homestead to make way for defense plants resulted in a great influx of families into the low rental section of East Liberty. In these families were large numbers of boys between the ages of fifteen and twenty who had very few recreational facilities. Faced with a growing problem of delinquency, a group of civic-minded organizations, including the Lions Club in East Liberty, formed a committee to cope with the situation. One hundred and five boys were organized into basketball leagues, meeting three times a week under the direction of a senior from the University of Pittsburgh, School of Physical Education. The cost of the project was borne by the Lions Club with the cooperation of a few other individuals. To help raise money the Club gave a minstrel show with an all-local cast. The sale of tickets, individual contributions, and receipts from the sale of program space netted $1,700, which has been set aside to carry on the Club's work with the problem of delinquency.

Bell-Ball—This game, copyrighted by Frances Hallman, is a simple construction toy consisting of a wicket on which a bell is suspended. The player tries to ring the bell by rolling a number of balls through the wicket. It has been approved for children of preschool age by psychologists and groups interested in activities for preschool children. It can be used advantageously by crippled and handicapped children. Older children and grown-ups also enjoy it. Further information regarding the game may be secured from the Embossing Company, Albany, New York.

At Plummer Park—Plummer Park in Hollywood, California, is one recreation center where only activities of a social and cultural nature are conducted. During the past year the County Recreation Department has been able to sponsor at the Park such organizations as the Junior Symphony Orchestra, arts and crafts exhibits, flower shows, early California fiestas, the Audubon Society, the History and Landmarks Society, garden clubs, language classes, choral groups, community dances, and dramatic groups. In addition to this program, the buildings at Plummer Park have provided meeting places for many group gatherings of a social nature, and attendance has increased remarkably during the past year.

Citizenship Clubs on Hamilton's Playgrounds —"Courtesy classes" which have been promoted successfully for a number of years on the playgrounds of Hamilton, Canada, have been expanded in the interest of furthering good citizenship. A Citizenship Club has been organized on each of the

city's playgrounds. To be eligible for membership a child must perform some act showing sportsmanship, courtesy, honesty, patriotism, cheerfulness, friendliness, and a spirit of cooperation on the playground. Desirable traits of citizenship in connection with family life are also recognized. After a reasonable period the child who has shown these characteristics is given a Citizenship Club membership card.

The competitive element has not been permitted, awards being entirely on individual merit. The success of this plan is evidenced by the surprise of the boys and girls making the best records when they are notified of their achievements.

The Canadian Business and Professional Women's Club of Hamilton and the Hamilton Junior Chamber of Commerce are cooperating in the plan.

The Lions Club Rebuilds Pool — When the community swimming pool at Big Rapids, Michigan, was destroyed overnight by a flood, the Lions Club, backed by the whole community, raised over $1,000 by subscription and put the pool back into circulation. The Club is now working on an ice-control unit and lighting for the pool so that it may be used for skating all winter.

Last summer the Club held a picnic at the pool. At this time it was formally presented to the community.

Rural Youth in Indiana — *Rural Youth in Indiana* is a report of the survey made in five Indiana counties by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Purdue University, in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. More than 1,200 rural youth, eighteen to twenty-eight years of age, living in the open country, were interviewed by members of the county rural youth organizations. Each of the youth was asked two questions: "What are your most important personal problems?" and "What are the principal present needs of the young people in your community?" Although employment, recreational and social needs were stressed, many answers revealed constructive thought along other than economical or social lines.

"To the Aid of Your Party"—Your ability to identify people in the news, movie stars, advertising slogans, and trade-marks will be tested in this game which is being distributed by the National Association Service, Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. Clark W. Hetherington

On December 27, 1942, Dr. Clark W. Hetherington was stricken with a heart attack and died at Palo Alto, California, at the age of 72 years. He was a member of the pioneer graduating class at Stanford University in 1895, of which former President Herbert Hoover was also a member.

Dr. Hetherington was responsible for organizing many projects in different sections of the country—playgrounds at the Whittier State School in California, the Department of Research and Statistics at Whittier, certain research work at Clark University in Massachusetts, the Department of Physical Education and Athletics at the University of Missouri, the State Department of Physical Education in California where he was in charge from 1918-21, and the American Academy of Physical Education in 1926.

Dr. Hetherington served as professor of physical education at the University of Wisconsin. He started the Demonstration Play School at the University of California in 1913. For several years he had responsibility for physical education and health curricula at New York University. He served as

professor in the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education at Stanford University.

Dr. Hetherington was chairman of the first committee of the National Recreation Association, then known as the Playground Association of America, which worked out the first "Normal Course in Play," and under the auspices of the National Recreation Association visited a large number of normal schools and colleges to advise with the college leaders about courses in play. At one time his schedule was made out for nearly a year in advance.

Dr. Hetherington served for a period as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association. He gave outstanding leadership in helping to work out recreation policies in the early days. For many years he was one of the recognized leaders in the physical education field. As thinker, educator, statesman, he will be long and affectionately remembered by many in the recreation field and also in the physical education field.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

Recreation in Los Angeles "Goes to War"

(Continued from page 617)

ings, training courses, and other activities of many civilian defense groups. Here are conducted physical fitness classes for air raid wardens, auxiliary police, and auxiliary firemen, and other activities of the Citizens Defense Corps. Ambulance and first aid classes meet here. State Guard and state militia units use the fields for drill purposes.

Dimout Activities

Light restrictions imposed by the Army Western Defense Command have resulted in a changing program for the outdoor evening centers of the Recreation Department. Because outdoor lights must be kept at an intensity of "one foot candle power" on the ground, which is not sufficient for such fast games as tennis or softball, the recreation directors have been forced to use their ingenuity to devise substitute activities.

Shuffleboard, croquet, horseshoes, basketball, and volleyball still can be played under the dim lights. Even badminton to a degree may be played under such lighting. Greater emphasis in the dimmed-out areas is also being placed on twilight tennis, baseball, softball and other sports which formerly were played under the lights. Community centers are building up their evening indoor programs to make up for the loss of brightly lighted field activities. Where possible, badminton, volleyball, basketball and other games are being moved indoors into halls and gymnasiums.

Instead of a drop in attendance, an increase is expected since the dimout, like other war conditions, serves to keep people closer than ever to their homes and neighborhoods.

Antiaircraft guns spoke for the first time in continental United States in an air raid alarm over Los Angeles, but dimouts, blackouts, and air raid alarms have not dampened the spirit of the people of Los Angeles. This city knows it is in for a long, hard war, perhaps better than any large city in the nation. But although they take the war seriously, Angelenos have not forgotten that leisure must be wisely used to gain the utmost in needed relaxation and rest. Grim, hard-working Los Angeles still remembers how to laugh.

A Letter to Recreation Directors

(Continued from page 618)

Your initiative will not be curbed. You know what the objective is. The playground is yours; the neighborhood can be yours, too. *Go to it! This is your war job!*

A FULL LINE OF 1943 LOUISVILLE SLUGGERS for BASEBALL and SOFTBALL are ready NOW!

There will be no shortage of genuine Louisville Slugger bats for your 1943 season—but with increasing transportation difficulties may we suggest you place your order with your supplier early.

H & B will continue to make, in addition to essential materials of war, the finest sports equipment it is possible to produce. Write us for our new catalogue.

Also manufacturers of Louisville Power-Bilt, Louisville Grand Slam and Lo-Skore Golf Clubs

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An Enlarged Music Service for America

(Continued from page 607)

the Advancement of Music, after carefully studying the field and consulting leaders in various phases of music activity, asked that the two services be combined under the leadership of the National Recreation Association. The joining together of the two organizations in one office has been effected; the services of the Bureau will be continued, and the work of National Music Week will be caried on along the lines so well developed under Mr. Tremaine's leadership, with the entity of both preserved. The combined services will be located at the offices of the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and all inquiries, requests for publications of either organization, information about Music Week and related questions may be sent to this office.

The Association feels that this combination will not only result in economies but that a larger service to the nation through music can be rendered. We welcome into this larger fellowship either from the recreation movement or from the special field of music all those who recognize what music can mean to the enrichment of human life.

"More and Better" Books for Servicemen

(Continued from page 608)

1. Current best sellers and the more recently published popular fiction and nonfiction.
2. Adventure and westerns, detective and mystery fiction. (These are described by camp librarians as the types of books most sought after by the men.)
3. Technical books published since 1935, especially in the fields of architecture, aeronautics, chemistry, drawing, machine mechanics and design, mathematics, mechanical drawing, meteorology, military science, navigation, photography, physics, radio and shop mechanics.
4. Humorous books—jokes, humorous stories, anecdotes, cartoons and group games.
5. Pocket Books and other small sized editions of popular titles.

Victory Book Day

Friday, March 5, the closing date of the campaign, is being proclaimed official Victory Book Day. All activities in connection with the drive will come to a striking climax on that day.

The possibilities for publicity during the drive are unending—collection contests, essay contests, posters and slogans, window displays, community center displays, book exhibits, discussions of aims and needs, and the usual newspaper and radio publicity.

Suggested slogans for the drive are "Count Your Books and Give the Books that Count," "Any Book You Really Want to Keep Is a Good One to Give," and "Give More Books, Give Good Books."

Salvage the Crayon Stubs!

(Continued from page 622)

trace or stencil the outlines of a simple picture onto a piece of unbleached muslin and color it with wax crayons. Take their finished masterpiece and cover the surface with a damp cloth, then press with a hot iron. (Be careful to keep this cloth slightly damp at all times.) In the pressing process the crayon wax coats the surface of the muslin and protects the colors, even if laundering is necessary. Frame the picture in a ten-cent store frame and hang it in the playroom.

James E. West, Chief Scout

On February 1, 1943, James E. West who has given such outstanding service as Chief Scout Executive for more than thirty-one years becomes Chief Scout of the movement and Elbert K. Fretwell takes over his duties as Executive.

Recreation workers have had special interest in James E. West because he served for a time in the early days as the leader in the playground movement in the District of Columbia. He has been a loyal supporter of the National Recreation Association, delivering one of the main evening addresses at the time of the Baltimore Recreation Congress in 1941. There has always been the closest cooperation between the Boy Scouts of America and the National Recreation Association.

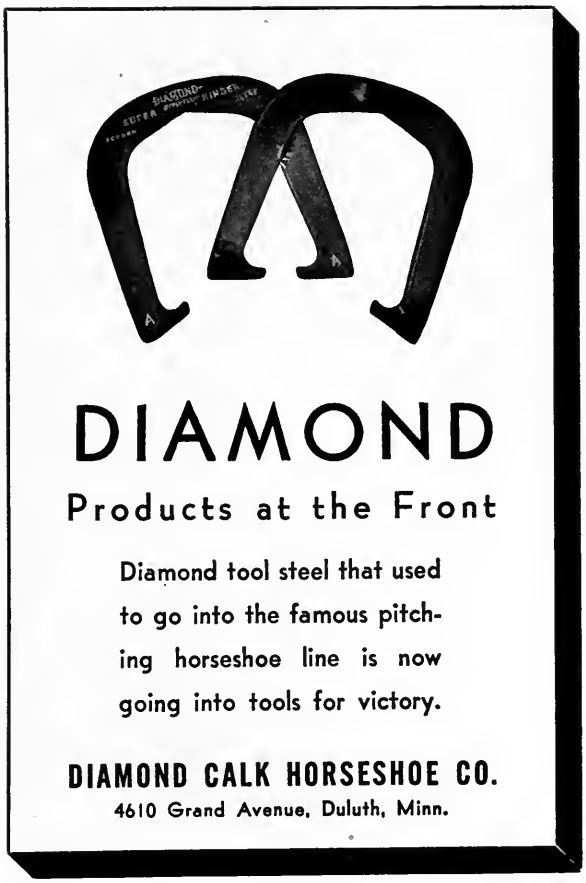
Under the leadership of James E. West the Boy Scouts have made outstanding progress each year and have gained an enviable reputation. Dr. West has been editor of *Boy's Life* which has a circulation of more than 300,000.

He found time to share in the establishment of the National Social Work Council in which some thirty-one organizations cooperated. He has given loyal and continuous backing to the National Education-Recreation Council in the leisure-time field. He served as an active and outstanding leader in giving support to the movement for the improvement of motion pictures being shown to the American public. James E. West and the President of the National Recreation Association have worked side by side in a number of national movements.

The new position which Mr. West is to occupy will be comparable for the United States to the place held by the late Lord Baden-Powell in the British Boy Scout Association.

New Executive

Elbert K. Fretwell, the new Chief Scout Executive, has worked for many years as a volunteer and layman in the Boy Scout field. He has been Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Boy Scouts and as a member of the National Council and the Executive Board. Dr. Fretwell has also been active in the safety movement and in many other public enterprises. He too has always been a loyal friend of the National Recreation Association and the leaders in the Association wish him well as he takes up his new task.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Products at the Front
Diamond tool steel that used to go into the famous pitching horseshoe line is now going into tools for victory.
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

Developing Our National Resources

(Continued from page 633)

decline of membership in most youth organizations after the age of sixteen.

"During the past decade private recreational agencies have manifested several encouraging tendencies. There has been a gradual weakening of institutional lines, a greater capacity for self-criticism, and an increased willingness to work together for the common good of the children and youth they serve. More attention is being given to working with young people in groups and to bringing out the social values that can be derived from participation in a common enterprise under skilled guidance. It may be expected that in the post-war period private organizations will continue to be of substantial assistance to children and youth by helping them to employ their leisure in suitable ways."

Valuable suggestions are contained in the report for the setting up of planning groups to consider the needs of children and youth, and the importance of giving youth an opportunity to share in responsibility is emphasized. Among the projects sug-

"Fun for Threesomes"

PITY the poor party leaders—too many girls and not enough boys! Or too many boys and not enough girls. *What* to do?

- You'll find the answers in *Parties Plus—Fun for Threesomes*, the third and last in Ethel Bowers' series on party fun.

Nothing's impossible in the line of three-way fun with the help of this booklet! Folk games and musical games, country dances and old-time square sets too!

- All the games and activities are adapted to groups of two men and a girl, or two girls and a man. More than forty different activities are included.

Send *50 cents* to the NRA today for your copy of *Fun for Threesomes*. The booklet is a "must" for party leaders these days.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

gested for youth are the building and supervising of recreational areas. Young people should be admitted as junior partners in plans for serving them.

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendations with reference to recreation for children and youth and for planning to meet the needs of these groups are summarized as follows:

"**Goals.** To ensure every child and youth adequate opportunities for leisure pursuits that contribute to physical, social, intellectual, and cultural development; where necessary, to supply guidance in the use of these opportunities.

"**Measures.** Stimulate the incorporation of leisure activities into the school program as an integral part of school work; increase the staff and facilities available for this purpose.

"Keep school playgrounds open after school, over week ends, and during holidays. Establish camps under school auspices; make maximum use of young people themselves to construct and operate such camps; develop use of camps during the school year as well as in vacation.

"Develop the functions of the school as a community recreation center. Encourage appreciation of the school's responsibility in this area. In renewing school buildings and equipment provide facilities more appropriate for community use.

"Increase the support of municipal departments of recreation and establish such agencies in all communities of any considerable size. Provide play lots, playgrounds, playing fields, and indoor recreation centers which in quality and quantity meet the accepted standards for these facilities. Make supervision and guidance in the use of recreational facilities much more widely available."

A Time-and-a-Half Volunteer

(Continued from page 601)

someone to do it, and that someone's little boy would break out with hives and nothing would happen.

"What I'm doing doesn't need a committee. All it needs is perception, imagination, and willingness to work. Any woman can do it. You can't talk to one of these soldiers for five minutes without sensing—and you needn't ask questions, either—some simple, homely thing you could do to make the going a little easier for him. Maybe it's getting his grandmother's potatoes dug; maybe it's just gathering up a bundle of rags or offering your bathroom for a good hot soak. But whatever it is, I don't believe it's a job for a committee. A man likes to feel that these little personal things are just between you and him. Perhaps it would be different in a big city, but in a place like this I think it's a one-woman job—any woman who knows how to listen, to keep in the clear with the colonel and never, never, to make a promise that she doesn't keep.

"But if I'm going to meet the bride I must hurry along. Now remember, I'm no angel of mercy. Maybe I'm just the town nuisance. But if you hear of a barber who will work evenings and Sundays . . ."

Please Note!

In the article entitled "The Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature," which appeared in the January, 1943, issue of RECREATION, the address of K. Mark Cowen was incorrectly given as Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Cowen is Director of Parks and Recreation, Room 4, Municipal Building, Roanoke, Virginia. He is serving as Secretary of the Society of Recreation Workers of America, and inquiries regarding the Society should be addressed to him.

PIONEERED by VOIT Pneumatic Molding HAS GONE TO WAR
Air Pressure Molding in rubber was pioneered and perfected by W. J. Voit. It made famous a remarkable line of Athletic Equipment and is now saving the lives of our Pilots and valuable equipment.
VOIT Pnuematic Molding Technique requires no solid forms—produces perfect sphericity of balls—ends dead spots—adds uniformity and strength in construction. It's success in producing bullet-proof fuel cells for combat planes is unique and outstanding.
VOIT Athletic Equipment, while made to conform to government restrictions, assures excellent quality worthy of the VOIT name and reputation.
VOIT ATI-V Aristocrat TENNIS BALL Pat. No. 1,575,389; 1,964,008.
VOIT CB2-V Enduro BASKETBALL Pat. No. 1,543,724; 2,183,900
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VOIT JV4-V Regulation VOLLEYBALL Pat. No. 1,543,724; 2,183,900
Write for illustrated price list R-1 showing complete line of available items.
FOR VICTORY VOIT Rubber Covered ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT
Mfd. by W. J. Voit Rubber Corp., 1600 E. 25th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch: 180 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.
Wing Cell
Fuselage Cell

Recreation in a Kansas Boom Town

(Continued from page 638)

exception of woodwork. Both large and small looms are available for weaving, which is the most popular activity.

In the downtown section of Wichita is the Arts and Crafts Center which is available for use by adults from 9:00 A. M. until 11:00 P. M. every day except Sunday. Most of the activities in this center are carried on in one large room which has 3,500 feet of floor space. On the left side as one enters the door are the large projects—furniture, boats, and gliders. Two gliders have been made at this center and three more are under construction. All of these are primary type ships with the exception of one sail plane. This activity is engaged in by glider groups or club members, and it is anticipated that in the near future these groups will be formed into a Glider Association.

Towards the back and in the middle of the room is the power woodwork equipment. This consists of saws, drill presses, lathe, jig-saw, and jointer. All of this equipment has standard attachments. To the left against the north wall is the tool room equipped with hand tools for woodwork.

Pottery Room

A room for glazing and firing pottery in the left rear corner of the shop is complete with clay bins, glazes, and kiln. Native clays are used in all of the pottery and modeling activities and glazes are mixed at the center.

Across the shop from the gliders and boats is a double row of twelve large looms and an assortment of smaller looms. These are in constant use with waiting lists. On these looms are made articles ranging from table runners and scarfs to coverlets and rugs. The latest innovation in weaving is a redesigned loom which permits double weaving. This makes possible a seamless rug six and a half feet wide and any length.

Back through the main door of the shop and across the hall is a meeting-lounge room and adjacent to this the photographic dark room. This part of the center was formerly an apartment—the living and dining rooms were remodeled into the meeting room, and the kitchen, pantry and bathroom into photography dark rooms. A dutch door, which is light-tight, shuts off the dark room from the meeting room, and can be opened to make available a kitchen for meetings and parties.

(Continued on next page)

Have you seen

Home Play in Wartime?

The second edition of this little classic on stay-at-home recreation is specially designed for **local** use—it's an appropriate New Year's gift for the families in your community who are "staying home" for the duration. (And there's a back-cover note about the services of local recreation departments!)

This new edition is available at even more advantageous rates for quantity orders than the first edition:

25 to 500 copies.....3 cents each
500 or more, at the rate of $25 per 1,000

Because of the cost of handling, it is still necessary to charge 10 cents for single copies.

Send your order today

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 Fourth Avenue . . . New York City

(Continued from preceding page)

At the Arts and Crafts Center each person is charged seventy-five cents a month for the use of facilities. No restrictions are made on the use of the center except that participants must use equipment safely and properly and no one piece of equipment may be used for an unreasonable length of time.

In brief, the Arts and Crafts Center is a composite of several hundred home shops that individuals would have if space were available. The center serves many "husband and wife" groups. It is not at all uncommon to see them working together making archery tackle for use on the range in the summer, a boat or canoe, toys and games, or furniture for their homes.

The whole recreation program in Wichita of course is in a period of growth. Revisions are being made constantly to serve the interests of the community. Plans for the coming year include facilities and activities in parts of the city as yet untouched. The most noteworthy lesson learned to date is the necessity for a well organized community. Programs can be planned in advance by evaluating the community organizations.

John McLaren

ON JANUARY 12, 1943, John McLaren, park leader of San Francisco for 66 years, died at the age of 96.

John McLaren was known throughout the United States and throughout the world for his long service in the Park Department of San Francisco. He received the highest honors of the Royal Horticultural Society of London and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

He was Superintendent of the Park Department from 1890 and Assistant Superintendent for three years previous. He was also member ex-officio of the Recreation Commission for thirty-five years.

Two days after his death his body was placed for a single day in the City Hall rotunda of San Francisco that the entire city might do honor to him.

"I Was Your Bashful Barefoot Beau..."

(Continued from page 605)

mother's home cooking. Strawberry jam, or any homemade jelly, will be the crowning glory of such delicacies.

Radishes cut with petals and celery filled with pimento cheese are healthy and colorful.

Then there are always the favorite "strawburry" jam sandwiches just like those you used to eat after school. But if you're going to have sandwiches, make them big enough for the men!

In lieu of coffee, which school children really shouldn't drink anyway, serve tall, cold glasses of milk or a simple fruit punch made from ginger ale and grape juice in half-and-half proportions.

Music Lesson. While the class is pleasantly engaged in the business of eating, have someone settle down at the piano for an old-fashioned song fest. Use the songs suggested for matching partners, adding to them with requests. Sing some old, some new, some silly, some blue. The classmates will all join in, especially if song sheets are passed out. Or better still, borrow some grammar school song books for the evening and then watch your guests sing out with gusto.

This is the perfect way to end the evening—with rollicking songs. Then when "the bell rings" the men can gallantly serenade the girls with "Good Night, Ladies," and the classmates will all troop home.

Inventor of Volleyball Dies

WILLIAM G. MORGAN, originator of the game of volleyball, died on December 27, 1942. Since he invented the game in 1895, volleyball has grown in popularity until now more than 600 cities include it as a part of their recreation programs.

At the Holyoke, Massachusetts, Y.M.C.A. where he went for his first job after graduation from Springfield College, Morgan found that he needed a competitive but noncombative sport to hold the interest of the businessmen's evening class. First he tried knocking a basketball bladder back and forth in an effort to keep it in the air, but the bladder was too light and a basketball would be too heavy.

Eventually Mr. Morgan worked out his own specifications for a ball with the help of the Holyoke fire chief and had a near-by sporting goods factory manufacture the first volleyball. The specifications have not changed since.

Today volleyball is played widely both indoors and out, by girls as well as boys. Shortly before he died, Mr. Morgan pointed out that he had never intended volleyball to become a competitive sport or to compete with basketball for popularity. The chief purpose of the game was exercise and enjoyment.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 639)

Worcester, Massachusetts, Natural History Society. The Children's Department is now a member of the Community Chest, and six new centers have been established under the direction of Martha B. Hall, the new curator. The November issue (Vol. I, No. 1) has a 9-page report about the Nature Training School for boys and girls. Single issues, 35 cents.

Rafinesque, Constantine Samuel (1788 - 1840) was born near Constantinople. His father was a prosperous French merchant, his mother a German woman born in Greece. Rafinesque was rich, precocious, and according to his own testimony "traveled with my botanical collecting book and reams of paper to preserve my plants; umbrella and compass." He personified the absent-minded professor.

David Starr Jordan described him as "the very first teacher of natural history in the West." His passion for nature led him to complain, "I have

(Continued on page 650)

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

American City, January 1943

Victory Gardens in Cities and Suburban Areas, by M. L. Wilson

Beach and Pool, December 1942

Fitting Pool Operation to War Center Needs, by H. R. Wiener

Pre-Induction Swimming, by Samuel W. Ingram

Girl Scout Leader, January 1943

Teen-Agers Want Girl Scouting, by Leah Parker

What *Can* Brownies Do? by Ray Mitchell

Journal of the National Education Association, January 1943

Britain's Chldren in Wartime

Living Wilderness, December 1942

Kings Canyon National Park, by Robert Sterling Yard. (History and complete description of this new California park)

Music Educators Journal, November-December 1942

The Navy's School of Music, by Ensign J. M. Thurmond

The Singing Community at War, A Guide to Wartime Uses of Community Singing

Supplementary Information on Music in the Navy. (From the official bulletin for civilian muscians contemplating entering the service)

What Kind of Songs? (Suggestions for student singing groups)

PAMPHLETS

The Negro and the War by Earl Brown and George R. Leighton. A Public Affairs Pamphlet, with statistics and pictographs

Public Affairs Committee, Incorporated, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Price 10 cents

Pennsylvania German Arts and Crafts, A Picture Book. Woodwork, metalcraft, pottery, samplers, etc.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street, New York City. Price 25 cents

Post-War Agenda prepared by National Resources Planning Board. Framework for development in ten main fields

National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. Free

Practicing Democracy in the College prepared by U. S. Office of Education.

Education and National Defense Series, Pamphlet No. 8. Applicable to clubs and centers

Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 20 cents

Relays and Races for Field and Hall, Appropriate for Military Use. Bulletin No. 53—February 1942.

Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration, 1206 South Santee Street, Los Angeles, California

Your Wings prepared by United Air Lines. Illustrated booklet designed to educate readers on the whole subject of aviation

United Air Lines, Department of School and College Service, 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell

DR. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, president emeritus of Harvard University, of which he was active president for twenty-four years from 1909-1933, died at his home in Boston on January 6, 1943. He was 86 years of age.

Dr. Lowell was a relative and friend of Joseph Lee, who was for so many years president of the National Recreation Association. He believed in the work of the National Recreation Association and contributed to it for twenty-seven years.

It was while Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell was president of Harvard that George E. Johnson, author of "Education by Plays and Games," former Superintendent of Recreation at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a lifetime student of recreation problems, was made a member of the Harvard Graduate School of Education faculty.

Dr. Lowell in his will left his 130-acre estate in Mashpee and Sandwich to the trustees of public reservations with $10,000 to provide for its care. A very considerable proportion of our parks and playgrounds have come through the gifts of public-spirited individuals like Dr. Lowell.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell was not the first president of Harvard to give active backing to the national recreation movement. For a number of years Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who preceded Dr. Lowell as president of Harvard, served on the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association.

Much of the growth of the national recreation movement has been made possible because of the support of New England leaders of the type of Dr. Lowell.

(Continued from page 649)

seldom met with liberal, enlightened men who would believe that I was activated by the pure love of knowledge and science." He believed that "every pure botanist is a good man, a happy man, and a religious man. He lives with God in his wide temple, not made by hands." The Rafinesque bat and Refinesque Hall in Mammoth Cave may seem like queer memorials to the uninitiated.

Sea. "Wonders of the Sea," Gladys Pratt Freund. Illustrated in color by Rudolf Freund. Random House, New York. 366 pp. $1.00. A picture book with condensed text.

Soybean is food for man and beast. Introduced to the United States in 1804, it is a source of plastics, flour for bread, lacquers, clothing, oils, soaps, and linoleum. There is a Soybean Research Laboratory at Urbana, Illinois. The dramatic story of this "Magic Bean" by Edward Jerome and published by The Macmillan Company sells for $1.75.

Steel. "How Steel Is Made," a three-colored poster 20"x35". Excellent to show the use of scrap metal. Free from the American Industries Salvage Committee, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

"Storm," George R. Stewart. Random House, New York. 349 pp. $2.50. The biography of a storm, its birth in the western Pacific, its travels, and the people whose lives it influences. Fiction.

Trails near Defense Centers. The Connecticut Development Commission, Room 325, State Office Building, Hartford, has published free maps of trails near Bridgeport, Hartford, Meriden, New Britain, and New Haven.

"Trees of the Eastern United States and Canada," William M. Harlow. Whittlesey House. 1942. 288 pp. $2.75. It took "Moosewood Bill" to bring out in one book the identifying features of trees plus their woodcraft and wildlife uses. It takes a real scientist who, although he is versed in technical terms, has the courage to say something in English for the average reader. Bill Harlow is one of the best blends of technocracy and camper that I know. His photographs, which illustrate the book, are excellent. In addition the book fits both the pocket and pocketbook.

"Wildlife Feeding in Winter." Conservation Bulletin No. 13, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1941. 20 pp. 10 cents. (Order from Superintendent of Documents.) Wildlife needs man's help, something more than a Christmas offering.

Zoo. "Official Guide Book to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden," Roger Conant. Zoological Society of Philadelphia. 107 pp., illustrated. 25 cents.

Zoo Courses for Adults. The Philadelphia Zoo has had special courses for ten consecutive years. Tuition is $3.00 including admission to the zoo. Members of the Bronx Zoo staff are invited to discuss their specialties, using live animals in their lectures.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Favorite Stories Old and New

Selected by Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. $2.50.

MRS. GRUENBERG, who is director of the Child Study Association of America and is a keen student of family life, believes that reading should be an integral part of the life of the family. So she has selected more than a hundred stories which she feels will provide a happy introduction to a reading and literary background for younger children. There are eight sections: Real Children and Real Things; Stories About Animals; Stories of Make Believe; Fairy Tales; Folk Tales from Many Lands; Myths and Fables; Bible Stories; and Tales of Laughter. In comments preceding each of these sections, Mrs. Gruenberg gives the reasons for her selections and tells of her own joy in reading and her conviction that reading aloud should now more than ever be a happy part of family solidarity.

Team Sports for Women

By Alice W. Frymir, M.A. and Marjorie Hillas, M.A. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.50.

IN ITS REVISED EDITION this volume, first published in 1935, conforms with the latest changes in rules in all the six sports covered—basketball, field hockey, soccer, softball, speedball, and volleyball. New material on techniques has been added, together with a chapter on modified team games entitled "Streamlined Sports."

Master Homecraft Projects

By G. A. Raeth. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $2.00.

THE MAJORITY of the pieces of furniture described in this book are of the modern type because of its present popularity and the significant trend in furniture design and decoration it represents. The purpose has been to present pieces which will interest all members of the household and which are especially designed for amateur craftsmen, with particular attention given to simplicity of design, beauty, comfort, and utility. There are fifty-five separate plans, working and detail drawings, and illustrations.

The Amateur Scientist

Science as a Hobby. Mr. W. Stephen Thomas. W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., New York. $3.00.

THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN in the United States are engaged in scientific pursuits in their leisure time. Whether in the field of astronomy or bird study, they make some scientific hobby their specialty. A study of the amateur scientist and his activities is the purpose of this book, which makes it clear that the amateur has an important part to play in the field of science and should be encouraged. Many of these individuals have skills developed through the pursuit of their hobbies which make their services valuable to the war effort.

Songs of American Folks

By Satis N. Coleman and Adolph Bregman. The John Day Company, New York. $2.25.

TODAY AMERICAN FOLK SONGS have achieved real distinction in our literature, and they are beginning to be appreciated not only for their simple beauty as literature and for the artlessness of their music, but for their educational value as direct reflections of the many facets of American history. The forty-seven folk songs presented with words and music in this book are a sampling of authentic American songs that represent the folk element and are good to sing. Young and old alike will enjoy them.

You Can Whittle and Carve

By Amanda Watkins Hellum and Franklin H. Gottshall. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $2.25.

MUCH OF THE CARVING described in this book requires only a sharp pocketknife, although additional tools are desirable for certain types of work. It is amazing, however, how many attractive articles and appealing animal likenesses can be made from a block of wood with the help of a penknife. This book, with its attractive illustrations, suggests what to carve and tells you how to go about it.

Relaxation to the Rescue

By Dorothy Nye and Josephine L. Rathbone. The Womans Press, New York. $.50.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RELAXATION and the means of offsetting tension today are discussed by Miss Rathbone in this booklet, which also contains the answers to seven questions on relaxation in quotations from Y.W.C.A. publications. In the final section Miss Nye gives practical exercises for relaxation. With girls and women going in increasing numbers into war plants and war activities, this booklet will be especially timely and helpful.

Touch Football

By John V. Grombach. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

TOUCH FOOTBALL, which can be played without special clothing, equipment or formal field, receives thorough treatment in this book. Prepared especially for the use of the officers and four million men in the armed services, the book tells of the benefits to be derived by actual touch football playing experience. Official rules are included.

Make It for the Children

Prepared by Page Kirk. Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. $.50.

THE COMMITTEE ON EQUIPMENT and Supplies of the Association for Childhood Education has made a real contribution in assembling and evaluating the material

which makes this booklet possible. *Make It for the Children* contains clear working drawings, lists of materials, and directions for making more than forty useful articles, such as cots, swings, wheelbarrows, and many others. Among the articles described are a number of pieces of play apparatus for children, such as swings, a ladder, walking board, sand box, rocking-board, a teeter-totter, a toy box, and similar equipment. There is a chapter giving general instructions on tools, lumber, hardware, paint, and construction. So clear are the instructions that amateur craftsmen of little experience can make the articles which are designed as substitutes for commercial products, now so difficult to obtain. Recreation workers will find this booklet a valuable addition to their libraries.

Magic.

By Barrows Mussey. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

Conjuring tricks and stunts have their appeal for old and young alike, and it is a rare person who has never wished that he could master white magic. Here is a book which will show you how to do simple and complex conjuring tricks and how to progress from the simpler ones to those requiring much practice. In the majority of the tricks described little or no equipment is necessary.

Guide to the Appalachian Trail in Maine.

No. 82. The Appalachian Trail Conference, Washington, D. C. $2.50.

The fourth edition of the Maine Guide has been made more readily usable by the adoption of a new format which makes the sheets removable. Thus it is possible to take from the book the sheets giving information on the area to be visited, the map covering it, and any special articles or chapters desired. These may be inserted in a map case and easily carried on the trip.

Our Land of Song.

A Singing School. C. C. Birchard and Company, Boston. $.92.

Here is a book of songs about America and its great men—songs which Americans have sung for many years; songs written by living Americans; songs which came from our good neighbor countries to the North and South, and from other countries which were the homes of many who are now Americans.

The Official Volley Ball Guide 1943.

Edited by George J. Fisher, M.D. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.50.

The Volley Ball Guide this year contains a section which will be of special interest to recreation workers. A committee of which Dr. John Brown, Jr., is chairman has prepared modified volley ball rules for juniors which are presented in connection with the official rules. A number of interesting articles are offered: "Informal Volley Ball," by Luella B. Snoeyenbos; "Making Volley Ball Fun for Beginners," by Beatrice Hodgkins; and "Suggested Rules for Co-recreation Volley Ball," by Norma M. Leavitt.

Fire Prevention Education.

Prepared by the Center for Safety Education, New York University and the Committee for Fire Prevention Education. The National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York. $.85.

The question of fire prevention is so important to all of us that we are glad to bring to the attention of readers of RECREATION this manual which reviews, evaluates, and recommends the best educational practices and standards for the reduction of injury, loss of life, and property damage through fire. Part One includes materials and methods especially adapted for the use of teachers in presenting the subject, while Part Two offers materials for the use of municipal officials and of educational, civic, and commercial agencies and organizations conducting programs in public education.

Learning the Ways of Democracy.

A Case Book of Civic Education. Educational Policies Commission, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. $1.00.

This volume contains an account of evidences of the democratic spirit in educational practices which were observed in ninety American secondary schools. In each of the schools visited the staff members undertook to ascertain the ideas of democracy which underlie the school program.

All-American.

By John R. Tunis. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.00.

A sports story by John Tunis is always welcome. This particular story has to do with football and the problems of democracy which even high school boys must face.

How to Be Fit.

By Robert Kiphuth. Yale University Press, New Haven. $2.00.

Designed for men of all ages, from boys in school to their fathers and even grandfathers, this book is divided into two parts: Part I contains general exercises that everyone can do; Part II, more strenuous ones for youngsters. The entire body is brought into play through these exercises, including parts not touched by ordinary exercises. They are basic to the proper pursuit of any sport or activity; indeed to the ordinary well-being required by these days of stress. The exercises take only a short time to perform, not more than fifteen minutes being required.

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MRS. JOHN D. JAMESON, Sugar Hill, N. H.
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MRS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Washington, D. C.
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FREDERICK M. WARBURG, New York, N. Y.
JOHN G. WINANT, Concord, N. H.
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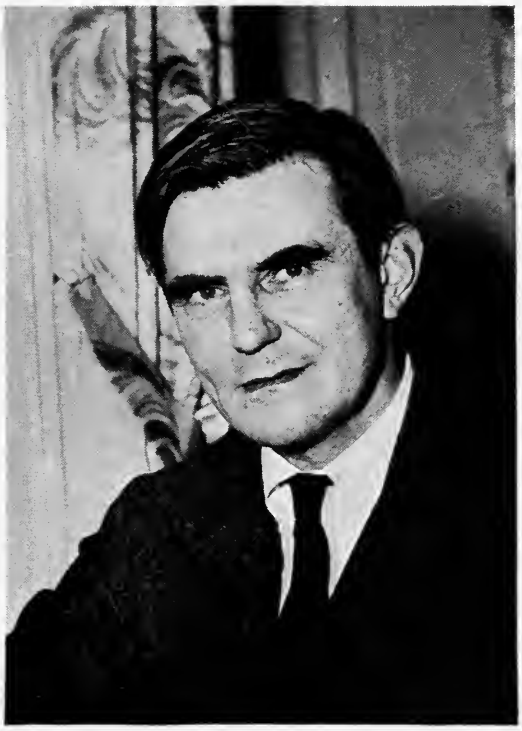
A Message from John G. Winant



The Ambassador to the Court of St. James's stresses the wartime importance of the national recreation movement in the United States

THE TIME that I have spent in England makes me feel more than ever the importance of the work being done by the National Recreation Association. In this war period it seems to me that what our national recreation movement is doing now is essential in our war effort because it contributes to morale and the health and well-being of the community.

I am much concerned that in the period following the war the Association should be as strong as possible to help with the problems of living, including recreation, which must receive attention then.

I wish every contributor to the Association could see as I have seen what it means to have a going concern in the field of recreation available in a time of emergency like this.

John G Winant

First Vice-President
National Recreation Association

Henry Pfeiffer Library
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois

March

Courtesy Frances Kan

Four Amateur Gardeners Dig in for Victory

Somewhere in Southern California

By Corporal HERMAN A. EIGEN
Special Service Worker
Coast Artillery Corps (Anti-Aircraft)
United States Army

IT'S 7 P.M. and time for Battery D's weekly movie. A jeep arrives carrying complete portable motion picture apparatus. Men assemble quickly in an outdoor clearing. They sit on boxes, planks—or just stand; blankets are slung about them as they huddle together to escape the evening chill. Because of their great popularity, movies are shown "in the field" where the largest audience is permissible.

Tonight's program consists of the usual current newsreel, an animated cartoon and the feature "Beau Geste," of old vintage, but in timely North African setting. A spirit of comradeship permeates the showing and there is much bantering and good natured participation in the action on the screen. Any interruption caused by a burned-out bulb or a torn film is countenanced by a tolerant patience never granted in civilian days!

At the close, soldiers ask for the title of next week's feature. It is "How Green Is My Valley." Many have seen it in civilian theaters, but they assure the operator they will see it again, because movies are their most valued recreational ration!

Short Rations of Recreation

The dimmer the opportunity the brighter the appreciation. This is the lesson civilian consumers are learning about rationed coffee and other commodities taken for granted in prewar times. By much the same token, shortened rations of recreational opportunity bring richer leisure-time dividends to enlisted men of a regiment operating along the Southern California coastline — "somewhere near Los Angeles and Long Beach."

The need for rationing such a vital necessity is by no means a reflection of any shortage in recreational facilities and programs offered by community agencies. Always pioneers in the field of public recreation, these communities have geared peacetime programs to needs created by concentrations of servicemen on leave from near-by posts. Here men in uniform are greeted by a Niagara of services ranging from highly talented Hollywood entertainment to a free hair cut!

In the midst of this garden spot of leisure-time endeavor, men of our regiment find themselves in much the same position as the legendary Greek, Tantalus, who was surrounded by tempting needs within "tantalizing" reach, but always evading his yearning grasp. For the confining nature of our military mission precludes participation in the many civilian attractions around us except those afforded by an occasional fleeting twenty-four hour pass.

We have been able to complement (never wholly supplement!) some of these opportunities with a regimental program of our own—a program guided by one main objective: to provide much the same type of voluntary pursuits that brought pleasure and satisfaction in civilian days. These become translated into such programs as movies, dancing, entertainments, socials and games, athletics, hobbies and current events. However, opportunities for these activities in a tactical field unit are limited. Our regiment is broken down into several separate and self-contained batteries. Each battery comprises over 100 men assigned to field positions where they work, eat and sleep, in a routine that parallels actual battle conditions. During free time men are confined to an adjoining bivouac always ready for recall. Since field positions must be manned at all times, less than a third of the men can be released to bivouac at any one given time.

In the bivouac a day room and outdoor play area provide the main facilities for recreation. The day room, attractively furnished by civilian neigh-

In writing this story, the purpose of the author, formerly Director of University Settlement in Cleveland, has been merely to sketch the "what" aspects of organized recreation in a walled-in field unit. "Some clue to the 'how' of organization and the 'why' of its satisfaction can best be summarized," he says, "by emphasizing two conditions which reappear constantly through this story: splendid civilian support and eager soldier participation. These are the ingredients that supply our regimental recreation office with a sure recipe to nourish 'dim opportunity into bright appreciation.'"

bors to recreate a homelike atmosphere, is the haven for informal relaxing activity and planned entertainment. A volleyball court, horseshoe pits, and a ball field (where space permits) receive much use, but in a catch-as-catch-can way.

"Recreation contributes basically to that strange combination called fighting morale which has much to do with winning wars. Recreation develops a spirit of adventure which is the spirit of camp life." —*Lieut. W. J. Pitt,* U.S. Naval Reserve.

Distances between batteries preclude interunit and all-regimental activity, and it becomes the function of a central — but removed — regimental office to plan, book, and ration out programs of recreation to the "transient third" in each battery. A brief tour of inspection into a few units where programs are in progress will help to point up their main range and scope.

Plenty of Girls

"I hope the one in the green dress and earrings comes" . . . "Don't forget, no cut-ins if I wave my arm" . . . "I hope they bring enough girls." . . . These expectant remarks preface the biweekly dance in Battery "B." They also summarize the secret of any successful social event—someone to talk to, dance with, and plenty of girls to go around.

Tonight it is the "Victorettes'" turn to be hostesses. These girls are all employed in a near-by aircraft plant. Like other dance groups who visit our batteries and are sponsored by USO clubs, churches and other service agencies, these girls form their own affiliate organization with a name, insignia, and set of by-laws. Members of good standing in the Victorettes pledge attendance at a certain number of soldier functions every month, and master a set of rules governing the conduct of dance hospitality—the art of starting a conversation, encouraging a soldier to ask for a dance, no "dating" for the same night.

The soldiers bring a cozy atmosphere into their day room with homemade decorations, rearrangement of furniture and "soft" lights. The Victorettes arrive promptly at 8 o'clock—they know men want their three full hours of entertainment. They bring with them a band and a series of surprise events which they have especially planned for the occasion at their last meeting.

This evening's "mixer" is a clever scheme of bringing together soldiers and girls from the same state, thereby assuring conversation items and dance partners. There are different change-partner events, for these girls well know that social dancing can become "anti-social" dancing when the same couple looks over each other's shoulders all night! Dances are brightened by lucky number and waltz contests with a package of cigarettes to the winning soldier—and the Victorettes "fix it" so that every soldier has at least one such award tucked away by the end of the evening. Intermissions and refreshments are accompanied by informal singing around the piano—and without the benefit of the soldier's constant dread, the "windmill" song leader!

After lingering last good-byes, a soldier aptly comments: "We like these girls because they are natural. They don't gush over you and make you feel like a heel if you're not talking or laughing all the time!"

Behind the Footlights

Soldiers in Headquarters Battery usually prefer variety shows to straight drama, especially when plays are offered by "cute" children or by rehearsing high school groups. But tonight's play is to be "The Women" — uncut Broadway version and sure-fire subject matter for any soldier audience. Besides, special permission has been granted for soldiers to bring their wives who live in the immediate vicinity.

In preparation, a group of handy soldiers remove the partition that separates the mess hall and day room and improvise a theater for the evening's performance. A war service organization provides the stage hands, props and spotlights. The Army provides the transportation to import "The Rogues and Vagabonds, Inc.," a professional acting troupe of twenty-five young women from Hollywood. The "Rogues" provide the rest!

Each new situation and innuendo in the play is met by gales of laughter — and in enough right places to compensate richly any starved Thespian. Actresses are later invited to chat with the men over a cup of cocoa—a technique that always assures a return performance to another battery later on. General enthusiasm for the evening's activity provides the incentive for the formation of a Headquarters Battery one-act play group to do "comedies and mysteries—no serious stuff."

When an envious civilian radio fan complains, "You've got to be a soldier these days to see Bob Hope or Gracie Fields," he bases that observation on a broadcast emanating from the large training camp or garrison and not our type of restricted

field unit. While "big name" performers shy away from our small audiences, many professional troupes, like the Rogues and Vagabonds have mobilized their own "army of entertainment battalions" expressly for the benefit of our units. The Plummer Park Players present a full evening of the Gay Nineties, replete with meller-drammer, oleo and snacks. Variety shows with a theme include such tempting titles as "Tropica," "Hillbillies on Parade," "Mexican Tipica," and "Negro Swing and Sway." Then there are vaudeville shows, band concerts and choral groups all available for our bookings.

"Be Ready for Anything"

The first sergeant is making his midday announcement at chow: "Mrs. Hill is going to join us tonight in the day room. She will bring a fortuneteller and a few acts, but don't expect a regular show. I know you guys don't like to get up and entertain, but you'd better be ready for anything with Mrs. Hill here."

With that advance publicity and the prospects of having mysterious next steps in one's military career unraveled, there is a large turnout for the evening. A word about Mrs. Hill first: She calls us her "pet project" and proves it by leading weekly programs of informal recreation. An expert singer, pianist and song leader, she has the ability to draw soldiers around her in song and witty verbal exchange. She knows how to bawl out a reticent group and get them to perform—and like it. She has a special knack of spotting and drawing in the shy ones. Homesick and lovelorn soldiers find her a ready and sympathetic confidante.

Ten girls accompany Mrs. Hill tonight. There is the fortuneteller, an accordion duet, a singer of popular airs, and a group of young army wives with husbands overseas who come "just to be sociable." The fortuneteller, in brilliant costume, retires to the booth that has been set up for her in a corner of the room—not to emerge until the end of the evening. Hers is an enviable opportunity to boost the gullible soldier ego, and she makes the most of it!

After the prepared entertainment, Mrs. Hill goes into action and the room is soon full of noisy song. No second invitation is necessary when she announces that the ten girls are available for social dancing. This she maneuvers quite naturally into a Rye Waltz ,Virginia Reel, Shoo-Fly, and other rhythmical games until all men have had a chance at something. By this time the ice is broken and soldiers are ready to show off their own entertainment skills. The program ends on a high note.

There is "a thread to the plot" behind these evenings of informal recreation. Emphasis is placed on soldier participation. The girls and the entertainers come mainly to get the soldiers to share in the program. There are always enough girls for mixed activity and always new faces and acts added to the entertainment. Mrs. Hill obtains her performers from the Recreation Division of the Long Beach Defense Council which coordinates a city-wide system of lend-lease talent for Army functions. She can choose her singers from specialists in the folk, ballad, popular or barber shop brands. Her specialty numbers are drawn from a list of dancers, instrumentalists, and dramatic sketches. She always includes a "kicker" in every program—anything from a fortuneteller and magician to a baton wielder and quiz program.

Recreation Priorities

These four activities—movies, dancing, entertainments, and informal recreation—rank highest on our list of leisure-time priorities. An attempt is made to schedule a movie and at least one of the other activities for each battery weekly. There are other outlets to help withstand the wear and tear of field life. Foremost of these is the day by day service rendered by the day room. Here soldiers drop in to read, write, listen to the radio, play ping-pong, or lounge. Here they congregate for a planned program or an impromptu "jam" session around the piano or a "rumoresque"—the favorite pastime of trading predictions on great military unknowns.

Soldiers take great pride in their day room. It's like the corner drug store. In one battery, where the men recently griped about cramped and dilapi-

(Continued on page 702)

Organizing for Victory Gardens

By LLOYD A. ROCHFORD

"Does the promotion of Victory Gardens properly fall within the province of a municipal recreation department?"

The answer of the Long Beach, California, Recreation Commission is emphatically "Yes," according to Mr. Rochford of the Commission's staff, who tells of the development of the project in that city.

IN WORKING out the details of the community garden project at Long Beach, the City Attorney called upon the Recreation Commission to show how its leadership in such a project is justified. From his observation, he was well satisfied that under the method used a real recreational interest could be served as well as an economic and patriotic motive.

The Recreation Commission is by no means alone in the undertaking. Cooperation of city and school departments and many civic groups is reaching a record mark. Although a cooperative spirit is always in evidence among these groups, seldom if ever has there been opportunity to express it in action on the scale now provided by the victory garden movement.

The list of boards, departments, and groups actively involved tells the story graphically:

Recreation Commission, administrators and staff
Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools
School Business Manager
Adult Education Department
Physical Education Department
City Manager and City Council
City Water Commission and Manager and Personnel of the Water Department
Park and Highway Commission and Park Superintendent and staff
Recreation Division of the Civilian Service Corps, of which the Assistant Director of Municipal Recreation is chairman
American Women's Voluntary Services

The cooperation of the general public through its participation in the plan is also notable. Three weeks after the initiation of the project, more than 600 citizens had met the requirements and registered. Land throughout the city has been secured, the parcels ranging in size from a single city lot up to a tract of seven acres. Owners are accepting weed control as consideration for the use of property.

The plan of organization is not at all complicated and it should prove highly efficient. Neighbors unite to form garden clubs, and each member pays a registration fee of one dollar. Without further cost to him, the land for his garden is plowed and he is given ten packages of garden seed. After the garden is under way, each club member will pay a small monthly fee to cover the cost of water, the rate for which has been set at 6½¢ per 100 cubic feet. It is estimated that from 13¢ to 15¢ a month will supply water for a 15′ x 40′ garden plot. Incidentally, as a result of the garden club movement, the special low rate for city water for garden purposes has been extended to Long Beach residents planning individual family gardens.

The Park Department has agreed to accept responsibility for soil examination, will recommend treatment to prepare ground for use and will also suggest the most suitable crops for the particular plot in question.

The Adult Education Department of the Long Beach schools has set up classes in gardening for the instruction of amateur gardeners who will be well enough informed to act as advisers to the clubs which are being formed.

The Recreation Commission arranges for plowing, purchases and distributes the garden seed, maintains the office of registration, and supervises the organization and operation of the garden clubs.

Particularly valuable to the success of the Victory Garden Project is the contribution made by the American Women's Voluntary Services group. Among the things they are doing are the following:

Obtaining use-of-lot permission from owners
Securing permission for city to tap water lines of neighbors for irrigation of vacant lots
Promoting the Victory Garden Project through other organizations such as women's clubs, war guilds, and neighborhood clubs
Lining up women to take preparatory class work to qualify as speakers in the promotion effort
Assisting in manning the registration headquarters and giving other assistance in meeting problems of project operation as they arise
Supervising junior workers who repackage seed.

Your Victory Garden

We'll be hearing much about Victory Gardens this year, for all of us fortunate enough to have a little "good earth" at our disposal will want to have a hand in raising the food supply so vital to ourselves and our Allies.

In 1943 at least one-quarter of the total food production of our country will be required to meet the needs of the armed forces, the Allies, and the countries freed from invasion. To insure adequate supplies of food on the home front, especially of the protective foods, 50 per cent of which are vegetables and fruits, it is essential that more home gardens be cultivated and their produce efficiently and economically used.

This picture appears on the cover of the Victory Garden Plan issued by the Ferry-Morse Seed Company. The chart showing what, when, and how to plant a garden may be secured on request from the Company's offices in Detroit and San Francisco.

Our government, through the Department of Agriculture, is conducting a program to help develop better and larger gardens in local communities. In rural areas it will be done by the recently organized "neighborhood leaders" who work with Extension Service workers. In urban and suburban communities it is hoped that similar work will be done through the block leader system now being developed by the Office of Civilian Defense. These local leaders will distribute general information to stimulate interest and assist in organization plans, but technical advice and guidance should be provided in local communities by qualified garden club leaders, teachers, and private gardeners.

Park and recreation departments, as well as schools, garden clubs, and similar groups will do their part. There is the Recreation Department of San Francisco, for example, which for seven years has maintained flower and vegetable clubs for children and, in some districts, has set apart small areas for gardening. This year the Department is planning for a Victory Vegetable Garden Program with plots available at a number of playgrounds. In other districts a program to encourage home vegetable gardening will be carried out. This will involve classes in the planting and cultivation of vegetables, together with discussion of gardening problems. Charts will be made by the children to show what and when to plant. Exhibits of vegetables will be held later and ribbon awards will be presented.

And there's the Park and Recreation Board of Birmingham, Alabama, which had the happy idea of planting a Victory Demonstration Garden to answer many of the questions amateur gardeners in Birmingham were asking, such as, "What shall I plant?" "When shall I plant it?" "How much room should I have to make a satisfactory showing?" On an unused area near its greenhouse the Board laid out forty-eight garden plots 4′ by 8′ separated by gravel walks, and in each plot planted a standard variety of garden vegetables. Each bed was clearly labeled for the benefit of the seeker after knowledge.

The Dallas, Texas, Park and Recreation Department has tackled the problem realistically and is making the promotion of Victory Gardens one of the highlights of its community service program. The Department operates nine community centers during the winter months at various locations throughout the city. At each of these centers the County Agent has given talks on Victory Gardens and distributed to the classes mimeographed material and bulletins available through his office.

In the 1941 Year Book of the National Recreation Association, 125 municipal recreation departments and other local groups conducting community recreation programs reported gardening as one of their activities. The number reporting for the 1942 Year Book, to appear in the June 1943 issue of *Recreation*, should be larger. Make sure now that your city will appear in the 1943 Year Book as a Victory Garden community!

The handcraft classes at each center have made posters which have been placed in industrial plants, stores, and various public places urging the planting of gardens.

In Chicago the Park District and the Office of Civilian Defense have worked out a plan for 1943 whereby as far as possible a Victory Garden council will function in each of the 108 Civilian Defense communities within the city limits. Leaders from this group will supervise on Saturday mornings any children's Victory Garden plots that may be set aside in the parks. They will stake out the individual garden plots and assign them to specific school children sent by the neighboring public and parochial schools.

Each child will pay his supervisor $1.00 for which the Chicago Park District will provide him with a suitable packet of seed. If on August 1st the supervisor of the garden certifies to the Park District that the child has tended his garden each Saturday morning, or has had a valid excuse for not doing so and the garden has been properly cared for, the Park District will then refund whatever is left from the $1.00 after the cost of the seed has been deducted. The Park Department will set aside an area in each park for gardens to a total of about 63 acres. This will permit of a standard garden 10′ wide by 10′ long or its equivalent for each child.

Where to Go for Help

There are many inexpensive booklets to help you. Our own government offers a number of these. *Victory Gardens* by Victor R. Boswell, a twelve page pamphlet full of helpful hints and plans for small and medium sized gardens (Miscellaneous Publication No. 483, U. S. Department of Agriculture), may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for five cents.

The Department of Agriculture, in connection with its 1943 campaign for Victory Gardens, is completing a Victory Garden booklet to be distributed through the Office of War Information. This will provide a general pattern of organization.

The Federal Security Agency, through its Information exchange on Education in Wartime, is making available a series of three Victory Garden loan packets. Each packet contains a collection of pamphlets, bulletins, and reports from such agencies as the Department of Agriculture, school garden committees, and state Agricultural Extension Departments. The titles of the packets are: *Victory Garden and Food for Freedom Campaigns; How to Plan, Grow, and Preserve Home Garden Products;* and *Garden Programs of Schools and Youth Organizations.* Each packet may be kept for two weeks. Requests should be addressed to Mrs. Louise A. Menefee, Information Exchange on Education in Wartime, Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

An inexpensive, simple but practical pamphlet is *Victory Gardens,* published by Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York City, at five cents. Though designed primarily to help Scout troops, from Brownies to Senior Girl Scouts, insure home food supplies, it will be helpful to all groups and individuals.

By sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. E. L. D. Seymour at the office of *The American Home,* 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, you may secure a leaflet prepared by Mr. Seymour and entitled *To You Who Would Garden to Help Win the War.* Mr. Seymour is Horticultural Editor of *The American Home,* a magazine in which a number of very practical articles have appeared during the past year. Among them are: "Food Gardens for the Duration," January 1942; "All for Victory" (Storing and Canning), August 1942; "Home Gardening in Wartime," October 1942; "Gardeners Get Down to Earth," January 1943; and

Print by Gedge Harmon

(Continued on page 700)

Garden for Victory in 1943!

"Join the Victory Garden Corps—Have a garden and save all you raise."

By FRANCES KANNOWSKI
Superintendent of Parks
Grand Forks, North Dakota

LAST YEAR the Park Board and the Grand Forks *Herald* sponsored a Victory Garden Contest in Grand Forks, North Dakota. In previous years yard and garden contests had been sponsored, with city beautification as the object, but in line with the Victory Garden program throughout the nation, a slightly different contest was promoted for 1942.

There were two classes, one for adults and one for the junior gardeners. Each class was further divided into flower and vegetable garden entries. The vegetable garden entries were far more numerous than the entries for flower gardens, but there were many gardeners who entered both. Prizes of War Bonds and Stamps, the same amount in each class and division, were donated by business houses of the city. Parents could supervise the junior gardens but the work was all to be done by the children. Each entrant was given a Victory Garden placard to place in the window.

There was a preliminary inspection of all gardens in both divisions in June, and the final inspection was made in August when prizes were awarded. Before the final judging of the vegetable gardens, a notice was sent each gardener to have ready for the judges a list showing the utilization during the summer, the amount of different vegetables and fruits canned or dried, and what was planned for winter storage. This report counted in the final scoring of the gardens.

The judging of the flower gardens came first, and after the prizes were awarded, a Garden Tour to these gardens was arranged in cooperation with the bus company. The vegetable gardens were especially hard to judge, for there were many outstanding ones. The children's vegetable gardens were much better than their flower gardens, which probably was to be expected. Interest was keen and the results quite beyond our fondest expectations. At the close of the season the prize winners were the guests of the Civic and Commerce Association at a public luncheon. Newspaper publicity and pictures were of course splendid.

Again this year the children and adults of Grand Forks are going about the business of defeating Hitler and Hirohito on the "garden front" with firm determination.

This year we plan to sponsor a slightly different project to stimulate more gardens, but without competition. We call it the "Victory Garden Corps." The only requirement for enlistment is a vegetable garden. We are not stressing flowers this year, realizing that for 1943 the vegetable garden is a necessity wherever it is economically possible, that there may be plenty to eat for the coming winter. If there is time and space, we hope flowers will be grown also, and what perennials are established will be cared for and not torn out to make room for vegetables.

VEGETABLE GARDEN SCORE CARD

Gardener: .....

Address: .....

Date: ..... Garden Score: .....

	1st Visit	2nd Visit
	Points	
I. General Plan	30	.....
1. Arrangement	15	.....
2. Variety of Vegetables in Garden...	15	.....
II. Appearance and Condition	30	.....
1. Freedom from weeds	15	.....
2. Freedom from insect injury.....	10	.....
3. Vigor and growth	5	.....
III. Usefulness	40	.....
1. Utilization during summer	15	.....
2. Planned for winter use	25	.....
a. Canned and dried		
b. Roots stored		
Total.....	100	.....

Remarks: .....

A preliminary specification sheet is to be made out by each gardener showing location, size of garden, and crops to be planted. The entrant agrees to garden economically and to the best of his ability; to use, share, or store for winter all he raises, to waste nothing. Every gardener is given a Victory Corps pin to show his membership, and also a placard to be put in the window of his home, or to be used as a marker for the garden if it is located away from his residence. If possible community garden space will be provided for those unable to locate a garden plot themselves.

(Continued on page 699)

Children's Victory Gardens

By J. W. FELDMAN
Superintendent of Recreation
West Hartford, Connecticut

West Hartford is planting another crop of children's Victory Gardens this year

MANY CHILDREN in West Hartford experienced the joy and thrill of gardening for the first time last summer. They were members of the Victory Corps of Children Gardeners of West Hartford, a project sponsored by the Department of Recreation and the Agricultural Committee of the West Hartford Defense Council. That the project was successful is indicated by the fact that out of 430 children who said they would have gardens, 373 actually had them! This high percentage of gardeners was due to a number of factors, the most important of which was the organization setup of this project.

To plan the organization of the Children's Victory Gardens, a citizen committee was set up with representatives of all garden clubs in the town, the schools, the newspapers and individuals interested in gardening.

Members of this committee felt that to insure the success of the project a person who would devote full time to visiting and assisting the young gardeners would be needed. The Department of Recreation agreed to put a garden supervisor on its staff. Mrs. E. M. Crampton, who was appointed to this position, was an important factor in the success of the project. She had excellent technical training, a genuine love of gardening, and tremendous enthusiasm.

To assist the Department of Recreation garden supervisor, volunteers were secured from the Garden Clubs' membership who agreed to visit certain children's gardens regularly and help the young gardeners. There were twenty-six such volunteers who served during the summer. Three to five visits were made to each child's garden.

Through the cooperation of the Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Lloyd H. Bugbee, and the principals of the twelve public schools, Victory Garden Clubs were organized in each school and given a faculty adviser. These clubs met at least weekly and some twice a week. The work done by the children at these club meetings was of the greatest importance. Some of the points covered were planning the garden, drawing a plot plan of the garden, type of fertilizer to use, rotation of crops, location of the garden, and other subjects pertaining to gardens. A majority of the children followed the plot plan developed in their club meeting.

The gardens varied in size from the small border garden, originally an annual flower bed, to a garden 50′ x 75′. All gardens were at the children's homes—we did not have school gardens.

Another important factor in the success of this project was the cooperation and interest shown by the parents. In some cases the parents were old gardeners who could help the children; in other cases the parents were not gardeners and the garden was an opportunity for them to enjoy a new experience with their children. One of the greatest values in this project was that of bringing the child and parent together through a common interest. Other values were the development of interest in the soil and the flowers and vegetables which can be grown in it, and of a childhood hobby which can be carried on throughout life.

Many Values Involved

While visiting gardens on Park Road one day, a little boy came up to the garden supervisor and asked her to visit his garden, though it was not registered. He had a plot about 8′ x 10′, with at least fifty little cucumber plants about three inches tall. The supervisor suggested that he try raising some other vegetables. The next time she visited the garden the whole family was proud to show her a much larger garden with several varieties of vegetables.

A mother and two children from England who are here for the duration had an interesting garden, mainly of herbs.

The children learned many practical things about gardening last summer, and most of them enjoyed the experience

"For a boy or girl to learn the value of the soil, to know that out of eight, ten or twelve inches of top soil practically all of the good things of life come is a great lesson that should bring joy and pleasure."—*Willis A. Sutton,* Superintendent of Schools, Atlanta, Georgia.

so much that they are planning to have larger gardens this year. They learned, among other things, the necessity for sun in the life of a garden, and in the future they will not plant their gardens on the north side of house or garage or under a tree. The majority of them planted vegetables, but there were some combination flower and vegetable gardens and some well planned perennial and annual flower gardens.

Twin boys in the Plant District had an interesting vegetable garden which replaced a flower garden of other years. In the center was a bird bath surrounded by a row of tomatoes well tied up. Around the tomatoes was a row of swiss chard, and on the edge were carrots. It made an attractive, colorful garden.

A young girl in a doctor's family planted potatoes and tomatoes in with her flower garden. A large vegetable garden grown by another girl was edged with a beautiful bed of annual flowers. One boy planted a large patch of tobacco with a scarecrow in the middle. Another boy had a wonderful crop of California cucumbers.

There was a sufficient crop in many of the gardens to supply all the vegetable needs of the family during the summer, and some children had enough produce for canning.

A high school boy who worked in a laundry during the day and took care of his garden in the evening had one of the most complete gardens in town, from which he supplied a large family with vegetables all during the summer.

One family of six children, who had lost their father two years before, had a large well-kept garden. Their principal interest was to supply food for the family for the entire year.

All kinds and varieties of vegetables were grown. The radish was the most popular, next came string beans, then beets, carrots, lettuce and swiss chard. Tomatoes were found in all gardens. Corn, broccoli, cabbages, cucumbers, and squash were found in some. Where the family members were real gardeners, many other vegetables were found such as peppers, egg plant, brussel sprouts, okra, romaine, soy beans, parsley, turnips, onions, pumpkins, lima and Kentucky wonder beans, and celery.

Score Sheets

As the garden supervisor and the volunteer leaders visited the gardens they kept the score sheet illustrated on the next page.

Courtesy Brooklyn Botanic Garden

The time to start planning your Victory Garden is NOW!

TOWN OF WEST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Department of Recreation

VEGETABLE GARDEN

Name: ..... Address: .....

School: .....

Date started garden: ..... Date finished garden: .....

Made plot plan: ..... Followed plot plan: .....

Changed plan: ..... Reason: .....

.....

Name of person making each score: .....

ITEMS		Perfect Score	Date	Date	Date	Date
Good Location:		10				
Good garden soil, drainage.	5					
Sunlight at least 6 hours a day.						
Not too close to trees or shade.	5					
Arrangement of Rows:		30				
Tall plants away from small ones.	5					
Straight rows.	5					
Good distance between rows and between plants in row.	15					
Kinds and number of plants, to meet purpose of having garden.	5					
Good Cultivation and Care:		50				
Soil not baked, but fine and loose showing evidence of regular cultivation.	15					
Freedom from weeds.	15					
Plants healthy and thrifty and free from insect or disease injury.	20					
Succession Cropping:		10				
Absence of bare spots.	5					
Keeping garden producing all summer.	5					
TOTAL		100				

Prizes won at shows: .....

.....

.....

This score sheet was found unsatisfactory for use in grading children, so it is planned to have a simplified garden score sheet next year, which will be as follows:

TOWN OF WEST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
Department of Recreation

GARDEN SCORE

Name .....

Address..... Tel.....

School..... Grade.....

Age .....

	Full Score	Date				
Interest	15					
Effort	20					
GARDEN						
Location	5					
Plan	10					
Cultivated	15					
Weeded	15					
Properly Thinned..	10					
Succession of Crops	10					
	100					

Size of Plot .....

Estimated value of produce raised.....

Comments: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature of Leader

Victory Harvest Garden Show

As a fitting climax to the garden season, a Victory Harvest Garden Show was held in September for all gardeners of West Hartford. A special schedule was prepared for elementary and junior high school pupils. Many of the children participated in this show and their exhibits drew praise from the judges and the spectators.

The schedule of classes and rules for elementary and junior high school pupils in this show was as follows:

FLOWERS

(must be grown by exhibitor)

1. Annual asters, 3 blooms.
2. Dahlias, 3 blooms.
3. Marigolds, African, 3 blooms.
4. Marigolds, French, 3 blooms.
5. Zinnias, large flowering, 3 blooms.
6. Any other flower, 3 blooms.

VEGETABLES

(must be grown by exhibitor)

1. Beans, green, flat, 12.
2. Beets, tops removed, 3.
3. Cabbage, 1 head.
4. Corn, 3 ears.
5. Cucumbers, 3.
6. Peppers, one variety, 3.
7. Tomatoes, one variety, 3.
8. Tomatoes, small fruiting, 13.
9. Any other vegetables, 1 or more.
10. Carrots, 3.

ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENTS

(Any kind of foliage permissible)

1. Arrangement suggesting fall, using any plant material in any suitable container.
2. Arrangement of flowers or fruit in a container made from a fruit or vegetable.
3. Any flowers for some special use, as arrangement for use on desk, kitchen window sill, birthday gift, or for a shut-in, etc. Write on a card for what use it is intended.
4. Small arrangement, not to exceed 10 inches over all, any type container.
5. Arrangement in a bean pot.

RULES

1. Read schedule carefully.
2. Classes are open to all residents of West Hartford.
3. Entries may be registered evening previous to show.
4. Registration begins at 8:00 A. M. and closes promptly at 11:00.
5. Only one exhibit may be entered in each class.
6. Containers will be furnished for straight classes. (Horticultural)
7. In all straight classes materials must have been grown by exhibitors.
8. Exhibits must remain in place until end of show.
9. Exhibitors' containers should have names and addresses written on adhesive tape pasted on bottom.
10. Committee not responsible for exhibitors' property.

Passing the Playground Back to the Parents

Summer playground staffs are faced with a crippling manpower shortage again this summer. When calling out volunteers to supplement your professional workers, don't forget to invite the playground parents!

Our Best Ambassadors

By ROBERT W. CRAWFORD
Director of Recreation
Montclair, New Jersey

THE BUILDING UP of public relations is one of the recreation executive's most important duties. Many of us have half-heartedly met this challenge, preferring to spend most of our time on building a strong program. Desirable as such a program is, an executive will not get the support he should have if the community is not adequately educated to what is being done.

One of the best publicity media is the use of volunteers. These people know what we are trying to accomplish, the values derived and benefits received, and they are our best ambassadors. If for no other reason, volunteers should be used. There are, however, many other tangible reasons. Many volunteers are skilled technicians along some particular line, some are former professionals who have had training and experience, and others are bubbling over with enthusiasm which needs only to be guided into the proper channels.

During the past summer we used volunteers extensively in our summer program. More than one hundred gave freely of their time to supplement the efforts of our regular staff and thereby made it possible for us to meet the additional needs at this time.

How was this accomplished? What type of services did they render? Through what sources were their services secured? What training, if any, did they receive? What contribution did they make? These questions are continually being asked.

So great was the need for volunteers in the protective services that there were comparatively few who came forward and voluntarily offered their services in the field of community service. Interpretation and education were necessary to impress on the public the value of enlistment for community service and the direct contribution to the war effort which such service represented.

How valuable are volunteers in the recreation movement? Executives have long discussed this question, and opinion has been divided. Now, however, with the roster of professional workers depleted by the war, volunteers have been elevated to a "preferred" position. No longer "tolerated" but eagerly sought for, their services are gratefully accepted as indispensable.

How We Went About It

Each Parent-Teacher Association sent out a letter to members while school was still in session, stating that the Public Recreation Department had expressed an interest in running a playground for their area if enough children were interested, and asking their cooperation in filling in a questionnaire. The questionnaire asked such questions as: How many children and young people would be at home this summer? How many sessions weekly would they be likely to attend? Would they like the playground open morning, afternoon and evening? What specific activities would they most like to see included, such as active games, dramatics, picnics, crafts, hiking, storytelling, nature study, etc.? And one of the most important questions: Will you give any regular time as a volunteer assistant in any of the above activities?

One of the mothers contacted those who expressed a desire to volunteer. The Recreation Committee of the Defense Council went through the file of the volunteer office to select people who had recreation experience or some special skill. The high school was asked to distribute a notice to juniors and seniors asking if they would be available as volunteers for the summer program.

Those who planned to work on the playgrounds or as leaders of special activities were asked to take a training course. This spring training institute stressed the importance of recreation today and the responsibilities of leaders; the techniques of storytelling and recreational dramatics; program construction for the playground and day camp; handcraft as related to nature; safety in the summer program; music, singing and rhythmic games;

self-directed activities; folk dancing; games for the playground and day camp; arts and crafts; and nature recreation and exploration.

"We cannot escape the fact that we adults create the environment that determines the quality of the development of our children."
—*Marshall Field*

One mother was appointed at each playground to assist the play leaders in organizing the mothers. It was her responsibility to fill the volunteer requirements from the list of those who registered.

At one playground a nursery class was conducted by the volunteers to care for the children of mothers who were volunteering.

Five mothers who had had publicity experience made up the publicity staff, and each was asked to prepare two feature articles during the summer. They visited the playgrounds and wrote up human interest stories and special features. This, of course, was in addition to the regular publicity of the department.

Still and moving pictures were taken by an amateur who had professional qualifications. This mother visited the playgrounds several times weekly and many times spent most of the day taking pictures. Over 500 feet of 16 mm film was taken. A number of high school students made posters that were used on the playgrounds dealing with the playground program.

Under the leadership of the Public Library a corps of volunteers conducted weekly story hours. A six weeks' training course was set up for these people so that they could secure the proper training and technique. Twenty-five people completed this course.

In addition to these services the volunteers assisted the leaders with crafts, games, swimming, hiking, music, dancing, puppets, special features and the general playground supervision. Many were scheduled for special activities such as crafts and puppets at certain hours and days per week, while others were assigned to general supervision. A schedule was made so that at least two or three volunteers were present at each morning and afternoon session.

A "V" Festival ended the summer program and was held in the large amphitheater of the local high school. Dances of our allied nations, games, stunts, and a craft demonstration composed the program in which the public playground orchestra made its first public appearance. Banners

"A nursery class was conducted by the volunteers to care for children of mothers who were volunteering"

Federal Works Agency Photo

made on the playgrounds representing the various allied nations' flags formed the background for the program. A great number of volunteers assisted in planning and conducting this program.

Was It Worth While?

We learned through our experience the value of securing the advice of our volunteers and their suggestions for the program. Before the opening date the proposed program was discussed with the parents and occasional meetings were held during the summer so that changes could be made based on recommendations of the parents. At several of our playgrounds it was the mothers themselves who suggested that they raise funds to supplement the funds available for equipment and supplies.

At the conclusion of the summer season all volunteers were invited to a picnic arranged by the playground leaders and the Recreation Department. The citizens' Advisory Committee was present and also the Commissioner under whose department the Recreation Division functions. Thus the entire season's work ended in a friendly gesture and many of the volunteers are expected to contribute their services again next year.

Many favorable comments on the summer program have convinced us that it has paid to "pass the playground back to the parents."

Reading Parents "Join Up"

By THOMAS W. LANTZ
Superintendent of Public Recreation
Reading, Pennsylvania

"HOT DOGS FOR SALE! Soft drinks over here! Try a piece of our delicious cake! This way for your ice cream! Register here for membership in your neighborhood parent playground association! Only 25 cents a year!"

These are the calls of booth-tending parents at a typical neighborhood playground festival or money raising affair in Reading, Pennsylvania, any time during the summer playground season.

Reading's parents are interested in their children and their playgrounds and the parents' playground associations produce results. Last summer seventy-two festivals were held and approximately $10,000 was grossed, leaving a profit of some $4,000 to be spent by the associations on thirty-four playgrounds.

Festivals in Reading are traditional affairs. One could trace them back to the days before the city had a municipally supported department of public recreation. The people still continue to raise funds to aid their near-by playgrounds and the Mayor and Councilmen are grateful for the supplementary aid.

It is amazing to see how hard fathers and mothers work days in advance of a festival, as many details arise and much planning must be accomplished. Several associations hold Fourth of July celebrations on the playground every year. Parents work in shifts behind the refreshment stands or in the field house kitchens all day on the Fourth, even until late at night. Some association members help the regular playground leaders with the morning contests for hundreds of children; others look after the details of a double-header baseball game in the afternoon. One parent is announcing events over a public address system; another is assigned to the professional band which has been engaged for the afternoon and evening.

When festivals are held by parents' associations on days other than holidays, the event usually takes place in the evening on the playground. The Board of Recreation grants two permits during the summer playground season to each association, and financial statements of the receipts and expenses are submitted to the Board. Each association has its own officers and is autonomous in handling its expenditures.

The Bureau of Parks has been most generous in paying for professional bands which play at festivals. These concerts have been supplemented by the WPA band. Last summer, every playground had a band concert with a festival. When a second festival is held during the season, the neighborhood association either pays for entertainment or obtains it free.

The Board of Recreation has a policy that associations must spend their profits for the benefit of their own particular playground. The associations confer with the superintendent on all needs so that the expenditure is a wise one. When new permanent playground equipment is to be purchased, the association sends a committee to the superintendent and an agreement is reached. Then the superintendent places

"Recreation for boys and girls is even more important than heretofore because they are going to need so greatly the exercise, relaxation, and practice in democratic association they find on the playgrounds and in the community centers."—*Katherine F. Lenroot.*

a requisition with the purchasing agent of the city and when the equipment arrives, a bill is sent to the association for payment to the city treasurer. No money is handled by the superintendent.

The superintendent also guides the associations in the expenditure of funds for other purposes. If money is needed for handcraft supplies or electric victrolas, he suggests this to the associations.

Parents' playgrounds associations in Reading have used their funds for the following purposes:

1. To purchase handcraft supplies such as paint, cloth, or lumber which can be used by all the children. (The money is given to the playground leaders who keep an accurate account of expenditures and turn in a statement at the end of the season.)
2. To take the children on a picnic and provide refreshments.
3. To buy permanent playground equipment such as swings and slides.
4. To furnish transportation either in trolleys or busses to city-wide folk dance festivals.
5. To supply uniforms and some athletic equipment for teams.
6. To provide awards, such as defense stamps for war bond slogan contests and special holiday events.
7. To repair broken equipment and aid the maintenance crew in keeping the baseball diamonds in shape.
8. To make costumes for folk dance festivals and pageants.
9. To buy tables, chairs, dishes, kitchen equipment and similar supplies for field houses.
10. To aid the city in paying for wading pools, park benches, and small shelters.
11. To purchase electric phonograph records and public address systems.
12. To provide motion picture equipment.
13. To supply electric lights and floodlights, and, in some instances, pay for the electric current.

In addition, members of the associations help to maintain discipline, act as judges and umpires at special events and athletic contests, hold Christmas and Hallowe'en parties for the children, and show motion pictures. Several of the associations sponsor Boy Scout troops and Camp Fire Girl groups.

Reading playground children in a scene from their health pageant—"Pandorama"

During the summer of 1942 a patriotic parade was scheduled as a climax to the summer playground season. This event took the place of the annual pageant. The parents' playground associations worked for weeks preparing costumes and floats, and when the parade went down the main street of the city there were seven divisions, composed entirely of playground children and their parents. The other two divisions of the parade were made up of public officials, civic clubs, defense groups, and veteran organizations. Four professional bands of the city donated their services free of charge and many amateur drum and bugle corps were in line. With thousands of children and members of parent's playground associations in the parade, one can readily visualize the tremendous effect the parade had upon the public officials and citizens of Reading.

Playground Federation

About ten years ago the thirty-four parents' playground associations decided to federate and

Mothers and older girls helped to make costumes for this dramatic group in Burlingame, California

called themselves the Playground Federation.

Each of the associations sends two delegates to the Playground Federation meetings which are held four times a year. The Federation is interested in maintaining high standards and seeing that City Council appropriates adequate funds for the municipal department of recreation. Meetings of the Federation are always concluded with an hour of social games and refreshments.

Fifteen-Point Program

Recently the Playground Federation adopted a fifteen-point program to aid the war effort. This was the result of many organizations asking "How can we aid the war effort?" They now have the following program under way:

1. Buy war bonds and stamps.
2. Volunteer your services to the Civilian Defense Council by registering at Volunteer Headquarters, 45 North Fourth Street, Telephone 3-7413.
3. Enter the training courses offered by the local chapter of the American Red Cross, 136 South Fifth Street, Telephone 4-4831. Courses are given in First Aid, Nurses' Aide, Home Nursing, Gray Ladies, Canteen and War Production (the making of bandages and garments).
4. Put up a service flag on your playground, especially during the summer.
5. Have a recreation kit (use old suitcase) handy in your blackout room at home. Include song book, games, puzzles, scissors, crayons, pads and pencils, game book, bean bags, modeling clay, rhythm band instruments.
6. Know and be able to lead at least ten songs and fifteen games. (See Recreation Department for help.) Attend the Department's training schools.
7. Volunteer your services in school gymnasiums used by the Recreation Department; in community centers and field houses, and on playgrounds. Act as judges, referees, hostesses, leaders of activities, if you have the skills.
8. Keep up morale by having parties throughout the year for your association and for the children in your neighborhood.
9. Give children responsibility such as helping you put up the blackout curtains, and serving with the Junior Red Cross, First Aid, and Junior Air Raid Wardens.
10. Keep physically fit! Join a Recreation Department physical fitness class. Get a group together in your neighborhood and use the nearest school gym. Ask the Recreation Department for leadership.
11. Take a nutrition course, a prerequisite for canteen service, taught by qualified home economists. Ten two-hour courses. No charge to you. Register with the Red Cross, 136 South Fifth Street, Telephone 4-4831.
12. Save valuable waste materials. Sell waste materials for defense purposes and use the money for the benefit of your playground.
13. Encourage more family play in the home. Set aside a "date" night for your children at home. Ask for the Recreation Department's bulletin, "Morale Thru Play."
14. Develop neighborliness by inviting near-by friends to join with you in your home recreation programs. Sing, play cards and games, pitch quoits, picnic together.
15. Foster healthy and profitable spare-time activities.

Playground Mothers in Action

By ALFRED O. ANDERSON
Director of Physical Education and Recreation
Board of Education
St. Louis, Missouri

THE MOTHERS of St. Louis have caught the spirit of play from their children. They may be seen on the playgrounds almost any summer night playing a neat game of net handball or volleyball while approving husbands watch perambulators parked about sidelines and playground children desert their own games to root for "Mom."

These women learned about the contagious play spirit fifteen years ago when they started to organize a remarkable program of aiding children's playgrounds and ended up by founding one of the largest women's social-athletic organizations in the city. If play was a good thing for children, these women thought, perhaps it might even benefit the mothers.

"We cannot feel satisfied with our work until every child in our city has a playground within reasonable distance from his home; a place where he can carry on child activities in natural groupings with children of his own age. When we say playgrounds we think of a playground under the direction of an understanding adult who can think back to childhood without too great a strain on his memory and who is able to interpret the needs of his children in the light of modern demands upon life."—*Grant D. Brandon,* Superintendent of Recreation, Lancaster, Pa.

The St. Louis Playground Mothers' Circle which was organized in 1928 by Mrs. Harry W. Hoffman to support the work of the seventy-eight public school playgrounds has rapidly become a vital influence in St. Louis recreation. This Circle is the outgrowth of Mrs. Hoffman's interest in child welfare, an interest which began in World War I when she served as district chairman of the Council of National Defense.

Beginning modestly with the establishing of a playground on a vacant lot, the group has extended its support to include seventy-eight local groups. The Circle has a budget which covers innumerable playground expenditures, and an athletic program of bowling and volleyball for hundreds of mothers whose ages range from twenty to sixty. In addition to the regular schedule of the bowling and volleyball leagues, members carry on unscheduled games locally.

The unique feature of the Circle's contribution to the playgrounds is not its generous financial support, but the close personal interest of members in their neighborhood playgrounds. So strong is that interest that many playgrounds have become centers of community interest to a wholesome degree. Each local group is interested specifically in the conduct of a single playground. City-wide playground problems are the over-all concern of the executive group of the Playground Circle which is in constant touch with individual playground groups as well as with the Director of Physical Education and Recreation for the St. Louis Public Schools.

At the first general summer playground staff meeting, Mothers' Circle representatives get acquainted with members of the playground staff and establish the relationship which is to function for the playground season. Staff members are urged to accept the cooperation of the local mothers who know the problems of individual neighborhoods which new workers, however well trained, cannot know at the beginning of the season.

A casual glance at the correspondence of the playground circles with the Director of Physical Education and Recreation shows the breadth of their interest as well as the splendid cooperation existing between the playground administrator and the mothers' circle. Commendation of staff members, appreciation of the work done for neighborhood children, requests for changes in playground hours or additional equipment, suggestions for specific improvements of local conditions — all are received and when advisable acted upon by the recreation office. In turn the administration may request the assistance of the Mothers' Circle in handling such problems as loitering upon the playgrounds after closing hours or arranging transportation for children to and from interplayground games.

Innumerable playground problems are solved by an appeal to the Mothers' Circle. Does the director need additional handcraft supplies? Is she a bit short on help and could someone come over and assist with storytelling? Would new costumes add to the success of the local dance pageant? Is it going to be difficult to get the children out to the stadium for the city-wide dance pageant? All these questions and dozens of others are answered each season by the members of the local mothers' group.

Members of the Mothers' Circle may stimulate the lagging morale of playground workers by

(Continued on page 705)

Our Times Party

By LUCILE JAMES

There'll be no shortage of fun at this laugh-at-yourself party for civilians

HERE WE ARE, rushing around to first aid classes, puffing away with physical fitness exercises, being *so* efficient about our shopping, and keeping the heat down to a patriotic sixty-five. What made-to-order material for a party!

Gather some other active citizens and spend an evening laughing at your own fervent antics. Certainly it won't be hard to invent such a party, with inspirations popping up every day of your life.

The invitations will set the theme and the "walk-don't-ride" pace. Compose a nonsense verse for the inside page of the invitation, something like this:

Walk—don't ride—to this party,
Or paddle a bike for two.
And come prepared for fuel-less fun—
It's the "rational" thing to do.

Decorations will be fun to make. Don't spend a nickel on them. Contrive them all out of second-hand materials and daily newspapers. Let economy be the keynote and ingenuity the crowning glory.

Near the entrance set up a checking booth, operated by the War Production Board. Guests check their luxury wraps there, to be claimed again after the duration of the party. Likewise they might check their precious footwear, donning bedroom slippers which they have brought along in the interests of shoe conservation. This comfortable-slipper idea will lend an informal note to the party and will break the ice immediately.

On one side of the room are the headquarters of the Office of Civilian Defense. Here are posters inviting you to become everything from a sand-shoveler to a surgeon. A busy official sits at the desk in a flurry of papers and registration cards.

Each guest is asked to register for a class under the OCD, and this he does at the desk. Later these classes will put on skits of their activities, so the groups should be fairly equal in number. This is done by putting a quota on each class. When each quota is filled the remaining registrants must sign for some other class.

On another side of the room is the United States Employment Service, likewise decorated with posters and sample questionnaires. A bulletin board stresses especially the need of domestic servants: "If you are between five and ninety-five we have a position for you as maid. Fabulous salary. Employers waiting here to be interviewed."

At the far end of the room is the table for refreshments, laid out like a Victory Garden. Empty seed packets mark the rows of vegetables and miniature hoes and spades form a border. The tools can be made from cardboard and long match sticks if no children in the neighborhood have toy tools to lend.

Beside the table hangs a poster outlining the elements of nutrition. (Such posters may be borrowed from a local agency or made roughly by hand on scrap cardboard.) Around the walls are more posters promoting all manner of civilian wartime measures — keep physically fit, shop between 10 and 3, only-one-to-a-customer, carry your own packages, turn out your lights, pull down the shades, don't hoard, conserve your clothes, read the newspapers, and write by V-mail!

Newspaper clippings are also good, especially those how-to-do-it articles which give directions for anything from baking synthetic cakes to saving your soles.

Fill in the Blanks

Everywhere the guests turn there are also questionnaires for them to fill out. The OCD, the WPB, and the USES all have planks at their headquarters. Then hand out others on assorted subjects such as fuel shortage, farm labor, manpower shortage, priority schedules, transportation, and income taxes, of course! Put some thought on these questionnaires. Make them as tangled and clever as possible. They'll make an entertaining preparty game, and can be read aloud later.

Draft Lottery. Another preparty game and mixer is draft lottery. This will serve to introduce guests to each other if they are not already acquainted.

As each one enters he receives a sheet of paper with thirty-six squares, six down and six across, marked on it. (This number may vary with the size of the party.) In each square he must write a separate guest's name until all the paper is filled.

The lottery part of the game comes when everyone is seated, ready to check off names. The "head of the local draft board" then picks names of the guests from a hat and each name is crossed off as it is called. The first person to cross out six names in a straight line, vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, is proclaimed the winner.

Alphabet Mixer. Another game starts with guests sitting in a circle, one person in the middle. Each player is given the initials of a governmental agency. The person in the center points to anyone in the circle, saying quickly, "Right!" or "Left!" and counting up to ten. The person pointed to must immediately name his neighbor on the right or left, together with the proper governmental initials of that person before the number ten is reached. Otherwise he changes places with the person in the center.

Saturday Shopping

Possible initials are almost numberless. The more common ones, past and present, include WPA, TVA, WLB, PWA, FSA, OWI, FWA, NRA, FCC, NYA, WMC, WPB, OCD, SEC, ICC, FTC, RFC, OPA, NHA, ODT, FPC, AAA, etc., etc. If necessary, two or three people may use the same initials.

Bicycle Built for Two. Relay races always inject a festive note into a party, especially if they're more silly than serious. In keeping with the transportation difficulties, the first one should honor the faithful tandem bicycle. Two people from each team run at one time as a pair. One behind the other, they high-step along in rhythm down to the goal line and back.

Saturday Shopping. The same relay teams next imitate the Saturday morning shopping trip when all provisions for the week are purchased at once. Two large grocery bags, filled with newspapers almost to the top and then crowned with assorted boxes and fruits and vegetables, are given to each team. Also two or three smaller packages, a knitting bag, umbrella, and a largish hat to wear to market. If the hat flies off en route or if a box bounces out of the bags, the poor shopper must stop and pick it up before continuing on his trip.

Fuel Shortage. To determine the champion relay team give them this final race wherein they climb into warm clothes to spend a quiet evening at home. As each person takes his turn he puts on two pairs of woolen socks, a pair of immense ski boots, two sweaters, a heavy woolen scarf, an over-size overcoat, another scarf outside, mittens, ear muffs, and a skating cap pulled well down over the forehead. If the runner can still move, he trundles down to the goal line and back and passes his lounging outfit on to his next teammate.

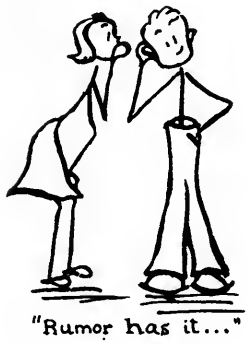
First Aid Class

Victory Garden

Down by the Victory Garden table the agricultural experts meanwhile have been concocting light refreshments or a buffet supper.

Assorted sandwiches and small helpings of cole slaw with shredded carrots would make a healthful and appetizing plate. Or for a supper, set a huge bowl of vegetable salad in the middle of the garden rows. Serve small rolls or muffins with this, and finish off the supper with cheese and crackers. Beverages will be a problem unless you have several kinds so the demand on any one kind won't be impossible to meet. A choice of several, such as milk, tea, coffee, ginger ale, or grape juice, will not only please your guests, it will ease the strain on your respective ration cards.

While the guests are eating they could play the familiar old rumor game. In this instance someone starts a rumor about a new kind of rationing. He whispers the news in someone's ear, the second person passes it on, and so it goes buzzing around the room. When it comes out at the end the facts will be thoroughly twisted and the sense garbled. All of which will just prove once again that you can't believe everything you hear.


"Rumor has it..."

(Continued on page 701)

Ten Days of Teacher Education Out of Doors

By E. D. PARTRIDGE, L. B. SHARP, and W. G. VINAL

The authors of this article are well known in the fields of camping and education. E. D. Partridge is author of *Time Out for Living*, L. B. Sharp is Director of Life Camps, Inc., and "Cap'n Bill" Vinal is familiar to all readers of *Recreation*.

THOSE WHO are familiar with the writings of Dallas Lore Sharp may remember his treatise, "Five Days and an Education," published in Harpers in the middle twenties. In this delightful and stimulating summary of his education the author concludes that although he went to school for nineteen years, "an appalling length of time," he received his real education in five different episodes which he describes in some detail. The major changes in his life came as a result of certain experiences that were capitalized upon by adults who happened to be present at the time.

Several times Mr. Sharp asks wistfully what can be done to give all teachers something of this quality that will help them to look for opportune moments in the lives of young people so that such rare experiences can be multiplied and that educational method will not rest so firmly cold on lesson books, assignments and grades.

It may be that an answer has appeared to this need for new education for youth and teachers. At any rate, thirty-two student teachers from the six state teachers colleges of New Jersey met in a ten-day Camping Education Institute last June. They participated in a series of experiences designed to give them this very approach to teaching—an approach that rests basically in the belief that education can be a joyful as well as constructive experience and that youngsters can be educated in the out of doors.

The institute was organized and conducted by National Camp of Life Camps, Inc., in the Kittatinny Mountains, at the request of the New Jersey State Director of Teacher Training. Unlike most courses of this type there were no classes, no fields of specialization. Rather there was a rounded and full program of outdoor living, nature education, adventure, recreation and inspiration. So wholehearted was the response of the students to this approach that it seems advisable to pass on the general outline of approach for what it may be worth. Who knows, this may be the beginning of a real movement to train prospective teachers to use the out of doors as a part of their teaching material!

The students who participated varied in age, experience, home background, and ability. Some were recent graduates, others freshmen just beginning the course of teacher education in the state. Nearly half of them were planning to serve as counselors in summer camps in the summer. Several had never been in camp before and one or two had never slept in the outdoors, and yet they were about to go forth as teachers to inspire youth.

According to the evaluations by the students themselves the ten days gave them unforgettable experiences and demonstrated the value of teaching through meaningful patterns of experience. Every part of living was designed to have meaning. Meal planning, shelter construction, nature explorations, evening programs, Sunday vespers, overnight trips, creative handcrafts were all part of the pattern. Typical of the evaluations by students are the following:

"To me, as a prospective teacher, this course has helped bridge the gap that so often exists between camping and school work. I have learned that by careful integration camping can be made a vital and almost necessary part of the school work. Many children have practically memorized a text book and yet when the time comes to use that knowledge under actual working conditions, they are hopelessly lost. I believe that each child should have the right to actual camping experience almost as much as he has the right for actual schooling. Therefore, how can we as teachers provide this right if we ourselves are not prepared to do so?"

"When I came to camp I expected to learn the usual camper's knowledge of building fires and learning how to make camp trails. Instead we have gotten many, many times that. Not only did we learn fundamentals, but we learned them from the necessity of needing to use them. To illustrate, I might mention our experiences of cooking our own breakfasts and suppers out of doors. Even after the cooking of at least seven meals out I was still as thrilled and surprised when the last dinner was edible as I was when the first time our salmon loaf went the rounds twice and we were still longing for more."

What kind of a program gave young people this feeling about outdoor living? Perhaps the content

of the course can be set forth even if the spirit cannot.

It would not be surprising, it has been suggested, if the ten-day Camping Education Institute which was held last summer in the Kittatinny Mountains of New Jersey should prove to be the beginning of a real movement to train prospective teachers to use the out of doors as a part of their teaching material.

Trips of Discovery

After 7:15 breakfast the group usually met for a forenoon "session" with "Cap'n Bill." These sessions were designed to give the students a progressive series of experiences in exploration and induction. After a careful buildup together they would separate into smaller groups and go in search of various things. Care was taken to include the whole range of teachable material in these experiences rather than to limit them to subject-matter demarcations. Biology, entomology, ecology, psychology, history, and sociology were evident as the students explored an abandoned farm, read the history of a stump or trudged into an ancient bog. Perhaps one of the biggest discoveries of all was that one could have real fun without turning a radio dial, driving a car, or going to the corner movie. Many of the students brought tennis racquets, party dresses, and spending money which gathered dust for ten days while they were out living real experiences which cost nothing. These morning explorations included the following:

Thursday—The Wood Alphabet. Collecting and making miniature boards from chestnut and white oak by use of saw and axe. Obtaining a pine and oak board. Finding examples of wormy chestnut, quartered oak, hard pine floor, veneering, and plyboard in the library. Understanding the construction of the building and furniture.

Friday — Stump Scouting. Cooperative group work interpreting the life history of the tree, number of forest fires, how and why the men cut the tree, and numerous other vital items evidenced by the tree stump. An adventure in scientific reasoning. Each group elected a spokesman to present the story of the stump they had studied.

Saturday—More Nature Problems. Carrying the idea of problem solving a little further. This time the nature problems in one small camp area were analyzed. A bee tree was cut for honey, chestnut trees reproduced by coppice and cut for railroad ties in the first World War, a raccoon den in a hollow chestnut, a woodchuck observation post on top of a hurricane oak, and evidences of prospecting for clay and gravel were assigned to five groups who presented their findings as proof of logical thinking. They were amazed at the wealth of material just outside a camp kitchen.

Sunday—Trip to a Deserted Village. The students pronounced this "one of the most exciting" adventures. They probed old cellar holes, studied abandoned orchards, collected escapes from the herb garden, inspected stone walls, figured where the barn, well, woodshed, horse garden, pasture, and cornfield had been. They composed a story about the trip to the grist mill, to the Pike to see the stage coach, and to Port Jervis. The various resets

Future teachers exploring the wonders of the big 320 acre bog of Labrador scenery

were woven into a story before the whole group. New terms such as submarginal, resettlement, state forests and recreation, and rural relief were clarified. They called it "functional pedagogy."

Monday—Bog Trotting. An adventurous trip to the big 320 acre bog of Labrador scenery—walking in spongy sphagnum moss, climbing over submerged trees and through thickets, seeing aphids (ants' cows), poison sumac, rhododendrons growing wild and in full bloom, through waist-high cinnamon fern, studying insectivorous plants, pitcher plants, and otherwise exploring this unusual natural phenomenon.

Wednesday—The Appalachian Mountains. Type rocks of the vicinity were presented to help the students understand the "Roof of New Jersey." The students then went afield to collect type specimens. The geology and physiography was emphasized that they might get more out of a proposed trip to see the sunrise. They then analyzed the way the various rocks had been used in building roads and fireplaces.

Thursday—Sunrise Trip to Kittatinny Ridge. The first sunrise for all of them. Study of topographic map in preparation for tomorrow's hike. They had had acquaintance with trees, rocks, glacial phenomena, and maps, and physical preparation as a basis for the more strenuous adventure of the next day.

Friday—Map Trailing. Following down Parker Run via map and compass, a training trip for cross-country hiking with topographic map. This five mile trip was as strenuous as they could do although some clamored for a fourteen mile trip to High Point. It was, also, as complex a map trip as they could take. Some stopped at the Girls' Camp (a quarter of a mile away) to inquire the way and hinted for food.

The Indian Friendship Dance which is referred to was described in an article entitled "The Indian Give Away," published in the November 1941 issue of *Recreation*. Reprints of this article, together with another describing Katchina Dolls, may be secured from the National Recreation Association. Price, fifteen cents.

The Art of Preparing Food

The preparation and serving of nourishing food is an art that all people who wish to enjoy the outdoors should acquire. Outdoor food need not be difficult to prepare—rather there should be real fun in the preparation of the food and more fun in eating it. To help the students gain some of this art a wide variety of experiences was included in the ten days. Besides cooking several of their own meals in the small camp groups, there were the following special eating events:

Buffalo Steak Roast. Learning how the Indians prepared buffalo steak is an interesting experience itself, but to cook steak on a deep bed of coals after preparing it under the direction of Cap'n Bill is something to remember. The steaks were thrown in a deep bed of coals, turned once by long-handled forks and when done brushed off with witch-hazel twig brooms made for the occasion. After a journey through a melted pan of butter the steaks were ready for sandwiches which included pickles, tomatoes, sweet onions, and relishes to suit individual taste.

Indian Cook Out. Fried corn bread, stew in an iron kettle, birch tea cooked in front of an Indian tepee, and fresh fruit is a tempting combination for hun-

This Indian cook out was followed by the famed "Indian Friendship Night" ceremony

gry campers. Committees were assigned to prepare the various parts of the menu and all cleaned up after the feast. Care was taken to plan for balanced and nutritive meals. After the meal came "Indian Friendship Night," described in more detail below.

Progressive Supper. Each small camp of about eight people prepared one course of the evening meal and the whole group moved from one camp to the other in the course of the evening. Fruit cups, cold slaw, meat patties with buns (pickles, relish and onions to taste, the meat had oatmeal added to make it go further) and homemade ice cream appeared at the appropriate time. Homemade ice cream was so new an adventure that the students froze it solid before they got around to turning it.

Cold Suppers. Sunday evening afforded an opportunity for a delightful spread of cold-cuts, salad, crackers, cheese, and fruit. Served buffet style, this permitted the cooks to have their Sunday afternoon off.

Evening Programs

The aim of the evening programs was to furnish a variety of inexpensive experiences which would provide wholesome entertainment and recreation. These programs grew out of the environment and traditions of National Camp, but they could be utilized in any outdoor setting with equal results. In many cases the evening program was related to the serving and eating of food in some unusual way.

The Buffalo steak roast, for example, was followed by typical western games, songs, and stunts. There were whip cracking, roping, and circle games followed by cowboy songs by the whole group.

The night of the Indian friendship dance, the Indian meal was followed by Indian dancing, stories and finally the friendship dance which is an experience few of them will forget. This program consisted of a dance in which members of the group gave their friends presents they had made and friends were expected to return a gift of approximately equal value. This is an authentic Indian custom and a delightful social experience.

The final evening of the institute was given over to a barn dance at which American folk dances held sway. With music from a washboard, harmonica, and piano, the group responded to calls of "swing your pardner," "allemand left with the corners all and grand right and left around the hall." They had been given some preliminary instructions on square dance formations so that although most of them were new to it they fell into the rhythm readily. After the dancing there was singing around the fireplace with a guitar accompaniment.

Outcomes

The question might be raised as to whether a ten-day experience such as this can have any permanent effect upon the teaching methods or educational philosophy of these students. This question would be hard to answer scientifically, and yet there were many evidences that there was real carry-over. First of all, the students had a great time. This can be inferred from the fact that they voted unanimously to extend the institute and many of them wanted to stay all summer. (One graduate actually signed up for the six-week graduate course which followed.)

Other evidences was to be found in the student evaluations which were written before they left camp. One can understand a certain amount of enthusiasm for an experience of this kind, but their letters indicated a general appreciation for the objectives that were behind the institute. When a student writes a statement such as the following something has happened to his philosophy of education:

> "It is quite frequently hard for me to believe and realize—and I am a social studies major—that the things related in our history books are events that really happened. For the most part they are stories of which I learned the facts and then promptly forgot them. When you can read historical facts through, for example, tree stumps, with the evidence before your eyes, there is something you won't be forgetting very soon. American history could so easily be made so much more meaningful to so many children if it could be taught by the exploration method in the out of doors."

> "I am quite sure that my own teaching experience next September will be enriched a hundredfold because of this institute. More than any methods course has yet demonstrated have I been enabled to see the vital part that experience plays in the learning process. It is a searching challenge to any teacher to be the skilled and adequate guide of a child; to stay in the background and allow the child to do the learning by his satisfying his needs in useful activity."

The real proof of success came when the students went back to their colleges and convinced their presidents of the values in such an experience. Plans have been definitely made for a two weeks institute this year.

Nature Therapy at Butler Hospital

By HAROLD L. MADISON and ARTHUR H. RUGGLES, M.D.

The program of nature therapy at Butler Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island, was set up by Harold L. Madison, A.M., field executive of the Audubon Society of Rhode Island, in collaboration with Arthur H. Ruggles, M.D., Superintendent of the hospital.

NATURE, with its beauty and charm, its wonder and drama, its orderliness and its permanence, has been introduced to the mentally ill patients at Butler Hospital. Many of them have found a new kind of release as they roam through the extensive grounds of the hospital, studying birds, flowers, trees, and shrubs, and collecting nature objects for their rapidly growing collection in the Hobby Shop.

In the spring of 1941 Harold L. Madison applied his years of training and experience as a naturalist to the problem of directing this course in Conservation of Natural Beauty.

Dr. Ruggles, Superintendent of the hospital, explained briefly to him the needs of the mental patients. He pointed out that the thoughts and interests of the mentally ill patient, who has become self-centered, discouraged or frustrated, must be turned to something outside of his own body and his own problems. The psychiatrist felt that the daily walks of the patients could be made infinitely more enjoyable if in addition to fresh air and sunshine they gained an intelligent interest in what they saw all about them.

As a result of these nature walks there has been a surprising awakening of wholesome thoughts and feelings in many a patient who learned for the first time about the growth and development of birds, insects, shrubs, and trees. Instruction in the conservation of natural beauty soon developed into a healing process for depressed minds and tired bodies. The naturalist was warned not to be too technical at first and not to talk down to the patients, but rather to talk over with them in a simple fashion the wonders of nature that were going on all about them.

The response has been most gratifying. The nature walks and classes have become increasingly popular and on class days we often see fifty or sixty patients walking through the grounds for an hour and a half, all interested and many of them thrilled with the new world that has opened to them. If a patient's interest and attention is taken from morbid thoughts and feelings, even for one hour in the day, and centered upon normal life and beauty, it is a step on the road to more natural thinking, feeling, and acting.

All this meant the adoption of the same sort of "don'ts" the naturalist had applied to his radio broadcasting: "Don't patronize, don't propagandize, don't evangelize, don't preach, don't teach." To these have been added, "don't praise an individual in the presence of the group, but substitute commendation for praise."

With no professional knowledge of mental illness, its causes, and treatment, Mr. Madison had only his experience in educational and in welfare work as a guide. Over the years he had come to know something of the effect of fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of self-respect, and the value of courage, the need of encouragement, and the importance of self-discipline.

A New Adventure

One afternoon early in May the patients went on the first nature walk. There were some forty of them, plus a small group of staff personnel. It was to be an afternoon of adventure and discovery right on the spacious grounds. And thus it has remained—informal, casual, chatty, with observations, questions, comments, conversation, and even a portable radio dispensing grand opera or baseball.

Yesterday we searched for cocoons of promethea, cecropia and luna moths. Today it rained so we sat indoors and had a round robin of discovery about water. Tomorrow we shall see what green things are still on the lawn and in the woods.

Twice a week, from May to December, we have gone on these nature walks when the weather was pleasant. We gather at one-thirty on the front lawn in the shade of the beech and oak trees, the women coming from their rooms near-by, and the men from theirs somewhat farther away. From here we have a choice of many routes, enough so that the scene fades from the memory before it is time to repeat.

We move leisurely, keeping in mind that older patients walk slowly and climb hills with difficulty.

The line straggles at times, and then it bunches when something interesting claims our attention—often something which has been observed by some one other than the leader. Stops for explanation are short, three or four minutes at the most. We walk and talk, we exclaim and explain, we joke, we toss in a bit of philosophy coated with banter, we admit we do not know the answer to some questions and are assured it is all right even if we cannot give immediate reply.

"From an elderly patient not physically strong, who has returned to his home, came word the other day that he is studying trees and making a collection of leaves. This interest began with our nature walks and has a breadth which may give him increasing satisfaction the rest of his life."

If a question merits it, we bring in the answer next time—"Do trees feel pain?" "Do they talk?" "Are we familiar with the trees of South America and have we read the article in a New York paper about the cork oaks of Spain?"

In our walks we have met ninety-eight different tree species. There is the big white oak on the lawn under whose expansive shade we have walked many times during the summer. This tree weathered the hurricane of 1938, and having withstood such a vicious attack it lives serene with such parasites as twig borers, leaf chewers, and gall makers. We have seen its mouse-ear leaves of soft gray turn to green, its pendant flowers sing in the breeze, its acorns grow from embryos. We have watched the leaves turn from green to maroon, to bronze, to copper, and hang on defiant of winter's blasts.

All of us followed the growth of its twigs during the summer and marveled at the newly formed buds ready set for next year. We have noted the rounded tips of its leaves and the gray bark which distinguishes it from such relatives as the black, red, scarlet, and chestnut oaks which grow elsewhere on the grounds.

Most trees can be identified easily by their leaves, but these tags are not always enough. We have had to refer to the barks of black and yellow birch and of the hornbeams to know the difference. We have examined the arrangements of branches, leaves, and buds of different trees to discover that most are spirally alternate, while the arrangements of only a few—the maples, ashes, horse-chestnut, buckeye, and flowering dogwood—are opposite.

Nibbling the barks of black birch, yellow birch, sassafras and cherry, we have talked about essential oils from which such flavors as wintergreen and sassafras come.

The fall of the giant hemlocks in the Grotto was a tragedy, but we noted that after the hurricane had removed the dense canopy, nature set about the task of replanting with blackberry and aster, pokeweed and goldenrod, huckleberry and elder, young maple and hemlock, cherry and birch. We have seen how she is doing a full-time job of returning stumps and fallen branches back to the soil by putting gangs of fungi and insects to work.

We Discover Flowers

Here on the hospital grounds, within sight of great manufacturing plants across the river and within city limits, is the last fine stand of mountain laurel. In June we walked along "Laurel Trail" and marveled at the beauty of the cup-like flowers. In December it dominates the otherwise naked woods with its glossy green foliage.

We have had the thrill of discovering pink moccasin flowers in the shadows of oak and hemlock and have exclaimed at the beauty of nodding trillium and solomon seal. Together we have seen tiny white wintergreen chalices transformed to red berries, and have counted the clusters of needles to identify the different pines.

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In the fall one of our walks took us to the apple orchard where we sampled Delicious and Bellflower windfalls. Cutting an apple across, many of our patients saw for the first time its star center and five seed packets.

When we visited the hospital's vegetable garden

there were some in the party who had never seen carrots, celery and asparagus growing, and others who made their first acquaintance with a strawberry patch!

One day, under guidance of the farm superintendent, we had a look at the bees in the orchard. The location of the hives there meant good apples and delicious honey for the patients, come winter. The boss farmer took the roof off the hive and lifted a super aswarm with bees. He showed us queen cells and the queen of the hive, and let us pass the bees from hand to hand.

Insects have always captured our attention on our walks. We noticed holes here and there in the foliage of trees and flowers, then lace work, rolled birch leaves, and finally ravages of the Japanese beetles. The pocket lens circulates among the group for a closer examination of twig borers, leaf curlers, gall grubs.

Our walks began just at the height of the bird migration before we were acquainted with one another or with the grounds. The size of the group has limited the number of species we could see. We have not tried for a bird census or for a record of the bird population of the area, but rather have enjoyed seeing such birds as we meet on the walks.

Not all nature walk days have been pleasant. On stormy days the walks become talks. One cold day we discussed how animals meet winter by hibernating, migrating, or facing the freeze. Once we talked of birth stones, again of rocks, or of falling leaves, growth, and flow of sap.

One day a patient called to our attention the beauty of the gray trunks of beeches against a deep blue sky. We have found beauty in flowers, twigs, in bittersweet meandering over a wall, in a redbed tree against a background of hemlock, in the gold of maples, the red, bronze and copper of oaks, in a tiger swallowtail butterfly, in the flight of gulls.

Nature at Work

Most important perhaps have been our discoveries of how nature works. At the top of the Grotto is a large horse-chestnut tree with its whole north side sparse of foliage because the towering maples and beeches have shut out the sunlight. But it is carrying on with the sunlight from the south. We have noticed that the stiff-leafed aster grows only in sandy soil and that seaside goldenrod covers the tidal flat of the ravine up to a certain line where it stops as abruptly as if a barrier had been erected against it. We have seen how gall insects are specialized to the point where their existence depends on establishing nurseries in particular plants. On the other hand we learned that flowers such as daisies, buttercups, and asters, and birds such as robins and starlings, not to mention crows and jays, are adaptable and therefore have a better chance of survival in a changing world.

We have neither minimized nor overemphasized such phenomena as struggle, adaptation, orderliness, assuming that these are as much a part of human existence as of the plants and animals we have met on our walks.

On the two walks each week we have lived in a changing world which will repeat itself with variations next year and in the years to come, and in it are operating forces "to be a little understood, a little used, but never a little changed."

Undoubtedly the value of these walks to the patient lies in the fact that they open a door through which self-consciousness escapes, leaving him free for a time from anxiety about success or failure, from worry about what is to come. These wild creatures, plants, and rocks to which his attention is directed, are outside of "self," not possessed of a sense of right or wrong nor concerned with virtue or shame.

And while "self" is in abeyance there comes an inner peace and a feeling of "aliveness" that might be called the "joy of life"—a joy that comes from discovery, from possession, from achievement, from acclaim. All these and others have been manifested by different individuals during our walks.

(Continued on page 699)

One Out of Every Sixteen

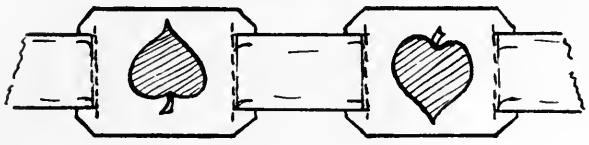
Dr. Marion E. Kenworthy, who has specialized in mental hygiene, stated at a recent meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

"We know from years of living and working with human problems that one out of each sixteen individuals now in our educational systems over this vast country will fail to achieve that complete emotional state of mature adjustment which we call normal. . . . One individual from each of these sixteen will falter, and in faltering will finally stumble into a breakdown. These nervous and mental breakdowns we have come to assume as inevitable and to be expected."

All who have studied mental breakdown problems agree that the right kind of recreation is a very important factor in prevention as well as in cure.

Out of the Rag Bag

"Make and Mend" Column



Lacing of material matching your renovated dress or of a complementary color, will add the final note to your reconstruction program.

OF COURSE you haven't been ruthlessly tossing wearables into the rag bag during the past year, but nevertheless it may contain a few items worth repair and renovation. At least you might well take a look at the contents.

Pass over the usual scraps of material good only for polishing furniture and pull out that dress you tucked in there two years ago. It's still in style, thanks to the frozen fashions, and probably the only thing really wrong with it is the worn part under the sleeves.

Side-Panel Dress. Get out your best shears and cut a strip several inches wide all the way down each side of the dress, starting with the sleeves and continuing down to the bottom. Replace this with a strip of material of a contrasting or blending color, so that you now have a dress with full-length side panels. Add a pocket and perhaps a belt of the same color. Your rejuvenating project is complete and the added attractions look as though they had been there all the time!

Link Belt. Belts or bracelets can be easily made from that old leather pocketbook you stuffed away in your bottom drawer. Cut links any uniform size and shape, then slit them at either end for stringing. Decorations of leather, felt, or cloth may be glued or stitched onto the links. If you use material matching your dress for the belt, press it flat before slipping the links onto it. Heavy ribbon is also good. Since no buckle is used on this belt the string should be long enough to be looped or tied in the front. Bracelets can be made in the same manner, with smaller and narrower links.

Laced Belt. If a shabby buckle is the only reason for discarding a leather belt, remove the tattered part and cut the belt to the size of your waistline. Then lace ribbon or other material in and out of slits cut about an inch apart all around the belt. This strip should be at least half a yard longer than the belt itself to allow for tying or looping in the front.

We suggest you try a little salvage on the home front. You'll be surprised to find what possibilities for simple crafts are hidden in the rag bag, the back closet, or the bottom drawer!

Leathercraft Buttons

Delving deeper into the rag bag, you may unearth an old sweater or jacket which is sadly in need of buttons. Defy all temptation to go to the five-and-ten—and make your own buttons free!

Again dissecting the old leather purse, cut the buttons to size and shape — round, square, oval, etc. Cut two matching pieces for each button, being careful to reverse the pattern so that both front and back have the same smooth surface.

You might decorate the front by sewing on a large colored bead or by sewing or gluing on a design cut from a piece of contrasting leather.

A leather loop to fasten the button to the dress can be inserted through a small hole punched in the back piece. Spread out the ends of this loop and glue to the inside surface. Then fasten front and back pieces together with strong glue and press down until dry.

These buttons may not be strong enough to bear much pressure, so it is well to reinforce them with snaps or use them simply as decorations.

Pin-Money Pins. Leather pins may be made much the same way as buttons with the exception of the loop. Sew a small gold safety pin to the back piece of leather before the final gluing. You'll get cheers for this button craftsmanship.

Lapel Ornaments. Gay novelty ornaments of any design can be made from scrap leather pieces, some glue, and a little imagination. You may cut out the design in two pieces of leather and glue them together or make a three dimensional gadget by partially sewing the front and back together with waxed thread and then stuffing with cotton or kapoc. Each ornament may be attached by a leather thong to a small roll of leather which slips through the lapel buttonhole and holds it in place.

Military Service Crafts

"A little bit more for the boys at war"

By MARY HAMILTON DE LAPP
Coffman Memorial Union
University of Minnesota

WHEN THE FIRST students left the University of Minnesota for military service, those who were left behind wanted to keep in contact with these servicemen. A starred service flag was raised, books were collected, and letters written, but there was still a lack of interest on the part of the students toward these "mass appeals." The average student did not realize the many little things these military trainees had to give up because of the streamlined, hurriedly formed, and overtaxed training programs.

In March 1942 someone suggested making personal gifts to send to servicemen. The value of this suggestion was soon recognized as being triple barrelled:

1. It would bring the students closer to the problems of the trainees, would give them a person-to-person contact with the servicemen, and would afford students a chance to "do something" for their friends.

2. It would get usable, personal hand-made gifts to the trainee and would convince him that the gang back home was beginning to realize what he was doing for his country.

3. It would offer opportunity to use salvage material and arouse interest in the conservation program.

Recreation and craft leaders went into a huddle with a few former students back on furlough to find out what small, practical articles the men in service missed or desired, and which of these articles could be made by inexperienced persons.

Service Men Need These

Samples were made of shower slippers, ash trays, cribbage boards, shoe cleaners, pipe cases, whistle lanyards, key cases, picture folders, writing boards, and shoe polishers. For the most part, all items were made of scrap and salvage material available in the University community.

Military Service Crafts is an ideal war project for community groups, schools, churches, civic and service organizations. It can be used as a "morale device," as a means of unifying neighbors into a war service club, or as an object lesson in conservation. Recreation leaders and teachers will recognize many other possibilities.

Shower shoes were made from the ends of orange crates donated by the dormitory kitchens, scrap wood from the mechanical engineering departments, and scrap canvas donated by awning companies; ash trays were made from covers and bottoms of coffee cans provided by the cafeteria; cribbage boards, from discarded bowling pins; shoe cleaners, from three-for-a-dime brushes and scrap sheeps' wool obtained from a clothing manufacturer; pipe cases, from leather and canvas samples and scraps donated by leather and awning companies; key cases, from scrap leather and canvas samples; picture folders, from scrap cardboard; writing boards, from pieces of masonite found in University junk piles.

We discovered that these articles could be used by men in the service:

Shower Slippers. Worn while taking showers on board ship or in barracks, these slippers provide an effective precautionary measure against athlete's foot. In the field, especially in warm climates, the slippers provide a cool relief from shoes.

Ash Tray. In barracks and on board ship all quarters must be kept very neat and with a small ash tray handy, a fellow can enjoy a smoke without danger of scattering the ashes.

Cribbage Boards. Cribbage is one of the most popular games in the service since it can be played by two or more, and the compact cribbage case with cards in the center section can be conveniently carried in pockets or packs.

Shoe Cleaners. These were designed to remove mud from boots and then give shoes a quick polish for inspection.

Picture Folders. A small folder was designed to hold four to six snapshots. It can be set up when one is stationed and conveniently car-

ried while en route. This was a very popular item.

Writing Board. This board has a pouch for stationery and stamps on the back, can be easily transported, and has proved to be the most popular article in the entire group.

Shoe Polisher. This was designed especially for men aboard ship to give their shoes a final "quickie" shine before inspection.

Pipe Case. This was designed with slots to fit on a man's belt so pipe-smokers could carry their pipes without making the forbidden pocket bulges.

Whistle Lanyards. These were requested by men in the Navy. There was some disagreement on whether these were furnished and also how generally they were needed, so this item was discarded and in its place identification cords were substituted.

Military service crafts in the making—from scrap material to finished product

Identification Cords. Each man in the Navy is required to wear three identification tags and in the Army, two, and it was discovered that the cords some of the men were wearing would burn. After some experimentation, a cord was found that would char but not disintegrate, was washable and somewhat perspiration resistant.

Key Case. All men interviewed needed this item since they all had to carry keys of one sort or another.

The articles were displayed for and discussed with service men in the Army and Navy and their suggestions noted. As a result, several improvements were made in the items already set up and several items added. Among the additions were a sewing kit which could be made from scrap pieces of canvas; a tie and belt rack made out of a wire coat hanger, to fit on the inside of a locker; a cribbage case of heavy scrap leather; a money belt made of scrap canvas; and a "buddy box," a small 4″ x 6″ box which contained materials and directions for playing twenty-eight different games. All the men were very enthusiastic about the items.

With this preliminary survey as a basis, the Coffman Union Board of Governors voted to undertake the project, providing space for equipment and shop and setting up a fund for tools, materials, and supervision.

University storehouses and junk heaps were canvassed for old equipment — work benches, tables, lockers, files, cupboards, etc.

An industrial education major was engaged to supervise the project and student committees were set up, one to organize and take charge of production, another to publicize and promote the project among the students. The head supervisor trained student supervisors who in turn assisted student workers as they came in.

Any person or group interested in this project may write for a booklet which gives full size patterns for all the items described, work sheets with directions, and possible sources of materials. Address: Mary H. De Lapp, 131 Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Organization

The entire project is supervised by the community governing agency. Under this group comes the recreation leadership and then the Military Service Craft supervisor who directs the work of the production and promotion supervisors.

The production staff is divided into six sections — attendants, instructors, trainer of instructors, instruction sheet maker, equipment manager, and

secretary. The attendants are responsible for giving out all materials, keeping records, collecting money, taking attendance, greeting newcomers, etc. An attendants chairman coordinates the work of this group and sets up a time schedule for them.

Working with the promotion supervisor is a publications committee, responsible for magazine and newspaper publicity; a materials committee for the collection of salvage; a tools committee to get donations of usable tools; a committee in charge of displays; and a contact committee which arranges for speakers to explain the Military Service Crafts to other organizations.

Since one of the purposes of the University project is to utilize as many students as possible, the committees listed here are set up in considerable detail. In a small group the head supervisor may do all the work outlined above or he may have one or two assistants.

Tools and Supplies

Many people are glad to donate tools for a military crafts project and this will help to minimize the expense. The following list is adequate and can be purchased for $28—the major cost of our entire project:

3″ vise
1″ chisel
3″ C clamps (2)
pyro pencil
claw hammer
ball pin hammer
homemade wooden mallets (3)
7″ smooth plane
hand drill and bits (5/64″ and ¼″)
large scissors
10″ tin snips
10″ half round files (2)
6 tube revolving leather punch
26″ rip saw
26″ crosscut saw
button snap set
6″ cutting pliers
file card
1″ varnish brush
artists' brushes (2)
needlepoint awls (2)
can opener
razor blade holder
18-24″ steel square
rulers
pencils
homemade wooden forms for ash trays
needles

Other supplies purchased include glue, varnish, No. 3 tacks, thread, double-pointed tacks, sandpaper 00.1, and ¾″ nails.

Records Kept

Two sets of cards were kept on file—one with the name and address of the serviceman to whom an article was sent, the name of the article, and date on which it was sent. The second card file had names of students who made articles, articles made, and dates of work. This provided a record of the extent of participation among the student body for a more complete report of the project.

Included in each package was a slip asking the serviceman to record the date he received the article and his reactions to it. In many cases, instead of returning the slip, the soldier or sailor wrote a letter expressing his thanks. One boy stationed in a warm South American country wrote that he had dozens of chances to sell his shower shoes the first day he received them.

A Few Cautions

All factors in your program must be correctly timed. A premature publicity campaign will bring in people to meet instructors who are not adequately trained. Attendants and instructors, having spent six or eight hours learning processes and procedures, become disinterested if no one comes in to be helped. Displays of materials, tools, and finished articles should be ready for the instructor training period, as well as for outside publicity. Some publicity makes getting donations of materials much easier, and other publicity brings in participants. All of these angles are interdependent.

Such a project once established has considerable publicity value and alert newspapers will be anxious for material. Display boards in strategic locations are effective. These might show the finished products, materials that go to make up articles, pictures and letters from the boys at camp who have received articles, and so forth. Personal contact has proved one of the most effective ways of arousing interest.

Some may ask, "Why should we make these objects when many of them can be purchased at the Five and Dime?"

There are many answers to such a question: First, handmade articles mean more to the boys because the person who sent it took time and gave thought to the task. Second, civilians have a chance to do a little for the boys at war. Third, it teaches conservation and the use of salvage material. And fourth, even with supervision and use of tools figured in the expenses, the articles can be made for less than store prices.

Through the courtesy of the Physical Fitness and Recreation Program of the Minnesota Office of Civilian Defense, the Association has secured permission to reproduce directions for three crafts projects for servicemen—a Buddy Box, a Picture Pac, and the "Home Town News." Announcement regarding the availability of bulletins describing these will be made in a later issue of RECREATION.

Reclaiming Our Wasted Powers

By Dr. Ralph W. Sockman
Pastor, Christ Church
New York City

"I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten." From *Book of Joel,* Chapter 2, Verse 25.

In 1914, just on the eve of the first World War, Dr. Richard Cabot of Harvard wrote a book entitled *What Men Live By.* He said that there are four essential functions by which men live. They are these: *work, play, love,* and *worship.* Let us take these four functions of life and see whether we are wasting them.

First, *work.* I think you will agree that work is essential to life. Human energies turn in on themselves destructively if they have nothing to work on. Deprived of work, people exhaust themselves like caged animals beating against the bars. To find one's work is to find a place in the world. It gives man courage. It is an anodyne to grief. It is a link with other comrades.

Despite the awful tragedy of this war there are millions of persons in this year of 1942 getting a thrill out of life which they did not get during the depression. They have something to do. Many women of my acquaintance remained in the city this summer, filled with the zest of these wartime activities. But these emergency activities will not last forever. Then will come the test of our working powers.

Some years ago a leading doctor and a leading lawyer were returning on the same train from a vacation. They fell into conversation. Both admitted that they were trying to postpone the day of getting back into their routines. Both men found satisfaction in their work when once they were in it, but they found it hard to start in again. I think I understand their feeling. I am frank to say that the first sermon after my summer vacation is always the hardest one for me each year. Perhaps my experience is not yours. But we do know that after the last World War multitudes of men found it difficult to settle down into their routine tasks of civil life. Will that happen again? To get back into the harness requires something of the grace of God, something of the spirit of Him who said: "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me for I am meek and lowly of heart."

Then, too, it takes the grace of God to endure the drudgery common to most tasks after we get back into the harness. Tchaikovsky, the composer, wrote that for long stretches of time he could produce nothing which he valued. Yet he went to his desk each day and forced himself to sit there, even though no inspiration came. Then suddenly and unexpectedly the musical impulses did come. Yet it was that loyalty to his job during the unproductive days which made possible his creative hours. Such drudgery, however, demands the spirit expressed by St. Paul, "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not vain in the Lord."

Moreover, even when we do hold ourselves to our work, it requires the grace of God to keep us going to the end of our productive years. It is hard to say when our creative work does stop. We think of Immanuel Kant, the philosopher, who wrote his monumental *Metaphysics of Ethics* at 74, of Goethe, the poet, writing his *Faust* at 80, of John Wesley who, when past 80, was still preaching up and down England saying with a smile, "It's time to live if I grow old." Who can say when our productive powers are exhausted? Yet our modern society has developed a cruel paradox. With our improved medical science we have lengthened man's productive years. But with our improved machines we have shortened his period of employability. The deadline of industrial retirement is being ever lowered.

What are we to do with our working powers after we have passed the age of commercial employability? Many radio letters come to me from persons who are now on the shelf, and unable to help support the household wherein they live. But through the lines of many of those letters breathes a spirit of love which reveals that the writers are rendering a service beyond

These extracts, which are being used by permission of Dr. Sockman, have been taken from an address broadcast by him over WEAF and the Red Network on Sunday, October 18, 1942.

measure. To grow old gracefully, to bring the mellowness of ripened wisdom into the midst of growing nieces and nephews and grandchildren, to be a comrade who makes cheery the mornings before the active members of the household go forth to their work and makes home a haven to which they gladly return from their day's toil, to keep one's mind alert, one's temper sweet, one's sympathies broad, one's interests young—that is immeasurably creative work which many a noble soul keeps on doing through years of retirement and infirmity. But it takes the grace of God to keep doing it.

"Love is to life what leaves are to a tree. Just as leaves breathe in from the air and sunshine the elements essential to the life of a tree, so love draws from our environment that which enables us to live as human beings. And just as a locust, by stripping a tree of its leaves depletes its very life, so anything which strips love from our lives destroys the very heart of our being."

Have we the grace to get back into the harness of tame tasks when the excitement of this war is over, to endure the drudgery of routine, to keep on being creative when the world of business retires us? If so, then God "will restore the years that the locust hath eaten."

Let us turn now to the second function by which we live—*Play*. Children take their play seriously. So must we. When the Master set that child in the midst of the grown-ups and bade them become child-like, I believe He was referring in part to the child's spirit of play. One of the mainsprings in our original equipment is the impulse to play.

This matter of play is important because it reveals character. If you wish to know the quality of a person, watch him in his off-hours when he is free to do what he likes to do. Just about the best way to measure a man's goodness is to note what he calls having a good time. And no person is saved in Christ's sense of the word until his tastes are so converted that he likes the wholesome things which Christ liked. A person whose play life is not redeemed is not yet saved.

Furthermore, play recreates us as well as reveals us. That is, it should re-create us. But, alas, so much of what we call recreation does not recreate us. That is where the waste comes in. And that is the point we shall have to watch after the war. Those who are old enough to remember will recall that the last war was followed by what has been called the "Jazz Age." We speeded life up to such a tempo during the war that we could not slow down into simple wholesome pleasures when the excitement was over. So we developed dance marathons, million-dollar prize fights, jitterbug contests and a lot of other bizarre, neurotic and errotic forms of entertainment too numerous and nauseating to mention.

One of our columnists described our postwar tempo thus: "Whatever was slow wanted to be fast, whatever was poor wanted to be rich, whatever was small wanted to be large, whatever was, wanted to be more so." Yes, we developed a sort of addition complex by which we thought we could solve our ills by getting more of what we had. Thus our nerves grew ragged and our morals ran loose. Then came a depression. And now another war.

The question is, will we repeat the wasteful procedure after this present war, or will we learn how to play so that our diversions and recreation will truly re-create our exhausted powers? To find our pleasure in simple things, to get our satisfaction from the noncompetitive sources open to us all, to revel in noble music, to rediscover the joys of good conversation, good friendships, good homes—such is the kind of play that re-creates our wasted powers. And if we can return to it, then God "will restore the years that the locust hath eaten."

"When the Master set that child in the midst of the grown-ups and bade them become child-like, I believe He was referring in part to the child's spirit of play."

"All pursuits that justify themselves are play. Play is the service of ultimates, or rather it is the ultimate itself. . . . The useful is that which is justified by something else. Play asks no justification and needs none."

Joseph Lee.

Public Housing Brings a New Era in Recreation

By WILLIAM FREDERICKSON, JR.
Senior Recreation Director
Department of Playground and Recreation
Los Angeles, California

OUT OF THE war has come another great challenge to public recreation—the demand for service to giant housing communities. Now comes this opportunity for public recreation to serve newly created communities numbering thousands of people whose welfare is vital to the war effort.

The government's entry into the field of housing in an attempt to improve national health and welfare by improving housing conditions and dissolving slum areas was begun many years ago. Before the war a few slum clearance projects had been started, but planning in this new governmental field was destined to expand greatly when the present war broke out on a world-wide scale.

Housing developments were originally designed for slum clearance or the prevention of slums, but since all national effort is now geared to the single purpose of winning the war, housing has largely changed its purpose to provide living quarters for war workers. Housing units range from dormitories to individual homes.

The public recreation program has been primarily a community project. Relatively few regional and district playgrounds serve more than one community. In wartime we are more and more forced to look at our programs from a community viewpoint. Gasoline rationing, tire priorities, dimouts, the closing of certain military areas, civilian defense, and other war measures have focused our problems in single neighborhoods or small groups of communities. It is obvious, of course, that recreation must conform to this trend.

But what of the new communities created by housing developments?

A lot of fun was in store for these young doorstep sitters at Ramona Gardens Project when a recreation director was assigned to the housing development

Wherever land is available near industrial developments, sometimes many miles from the nearest city or town, housing facilities have been constructed for war workers. In many of these developments it has been necessary to include a community recreation building with its meeting rooms, gymnasiums, play fields, and children's play lots, as well as medical buildings, grocery stores, drug stores, barber shops, cleaners' establishments, notion stores, theaters, and other facilities. Public housing, then, has been called upon to accommodate such services in these communities.

What is there that is new about this community, and why does it affect public recreation? Because of his demonstrated ability in community organization, the recreation leader is given responsibility for organizing a new community. His experience enables him to go out and help to build a vital community life, only one of the aspects of which was considered recreation in the past. It may become his work to organize a medical plan among the residents, or to find facilities for the nursery schools, libraries or civilian defense groups, or for music, drama, crafts or welfare.

"Let the recreation worker see the challenge presented in communities by the presence of public housing developments, and let him meet the challenge with intelligence, vision, and sincerity. Then in the world of tomorrow recreation will have an assured place in the broader aspects of community life peace will bring."

A Cooperative Plan in Action

One might ask if a recreation leader has any right to be concerned about nursery schools or medical plans. In answering that question it might be well to analyze briefly what has happened in the Department of Playground and Recreation of the city of Los Angeles in its relation to the Los Angeles City Housing Authority.

About two years ago the Playground and Recreation Department was asked to look over the recreation facilities at the first housing project completed within the city to determine if they were adequate to meet the needs of the residents. The first visit showed that specialists in community recreation had not been consulted, and it was obvious that many changes would have to be made to conduct a good program with safety.

This first contact was the beginning of a cooperative arrangement between the Los Angeles Housing Authority and the Department of Playground and Recreation which has continued during the past two years, and will continue in the future. It was obvious that there was need for a planning group made up of representatives of the various public agencies, playgrounds, schools, and group work agencies.

All plans are based on the belief that a housing development should be treated as any normal community and not as a group of people who must receive special attention. People living immediately outside the housing area, yet in the same general neighborhood, should be treated in the same way as those in the development and facilities within the project must be made available to everyone in the neighborhood. Accordingly our organizations agreed to serve their usual purpose — schools to provide facilities where necessary and school playgrounds and group work agencies to serve where the need arose. Playground directors were to be assigned where the need of facilities, and budget, allowed.

An experiment was begun at the Ramona Gardens Project where the Playground and Recreation Department assigned a director to conduct a community recreation program. The experiment was undertaken to determine what the place of a municipal recreation department might be in meeting the needs in a housing project. Who should pay the bill? Who should build the facilities? What kind of a program should be conducted? What should be its relationship to other playgrounds and agencies? These were some of the questions to be answered.

The recreation director's first job, after inspecting the facilities and considering the ages and cultural and financial background of the tenants, was to organize a neighborhood planning council. All community problems were to be the concern of this council, and one of the first was recreation. The achievement of this council in its cooperative planning with the two agencies involved was indicated in an attendance record of around 1,000 persons a day during the summer. This was accomplished with very limited facilities—only one club room and several small outdoor play spaces throughout the project.

The next step in the cooperative relationship between the Playground and Recreation Department and the Housing Authority was the planning of recreation facilities for all future developments so that the errors of the first project would not be repeated. All plans were made available to the Recreation Department's draftsmen and engineers who made suggestions for the installation of recre-

ation facilities. Not only were the suggestions accepted, but the playground equipment was fabricated at the shops of the Department and installed by the Department's construction employees. For these services the Housing Authority, being a municipal department, reimburses the Playground and Recreation Department for labor and materials. Thus, play equipment is constructed in conformity with the high standards of the Recreation Department at a cost much less than would be possible if it had been constructed by the Housing Authority or on contract with private firms.

The third step in the developing of a program was another experiment. Within two blocks of the great Consolidated Steel Company's shipbuilding plant in the Los Angeles Harbor area Wilmington Hall, a dormitory housing project, was constructed. Three thousand men will reside here. Recreation facilities in this development include two large play fields and a large combination gymnasium, recreation hall and theater, including a lounge, library, writing room, music room, game room, and restaurant.

At the request of the Housing Authority, a recreation director employed by the Department of Playground and Recreation was assigned to organize the recreation program at this great center. This director's salary, in the experimental stage, is to be paid by the Housing Authority, and in the new project he is classified as an assistant manager. Not only will his duties include what was once considered strictly recreation but, as well, all of the civilian defense, community organization, health plans, welfare problems, and similar features.

As housing developments are completed, requests come in for trained recreation leaders. Because of their training, and their experience, these men and women are sought as community leaders.

Problems to Be Faced

What are some of the problems that public recreation departments will face in the future in fulfilling this new requirement, and how will some of these problems be answered?

The first question is that of finance. Who will pay the bill for these necessary services? Should it be the Housing Authority acting for the government? Or the municipality? Should the cost be added to rents collected from tenants? Or taken from funds paid to the city in lieu of taxes which would have been paid on the property if it were privately owned? Or should a new governmental service be set up to finance these needs? It may even be possible that Lanham Act funds or other federal funds might be available for the work during the war. Obviously the answer will not be the

Annex at Wilmington Hall, a dormitory housing project where 3,000 war workers will live

same in every community, and many combinations of the several means of finance may be followed.

But, remember! This is a recreation job, and the selection of program and personnel should fall on the shoulders of the public recreation department.

An immediate problem is that of personnel, because of the wartime drain on manpower caused by the war. Standards of recreation leadership must be maintained within these projects. It may be possible for recreation departments to assign part-time workers to assist in the training of volunteer leaders from among tenant or neighborhood groups. In some instances where the biggest job at the present time is recreation for war workers, the directors may be transferred from small community playgrounds to the greater service in housing projects for war workers if their places are filled by part-time or newly recruited recreation directors.

An experiment is being tried in the Los Angeles area where men who were previously known as night clerks, and who are employed from 3:00 to 11:00 P. M., are now being trained as "Night Aides." They are to be selected from persons with some background in recreation, social work, group work, or other athletic or recreation skills. These persons will be trained by the playground staff in leadership skills, community organization, handling volunteer personnel, care of equipment, aims and purposes of housing and of recreation, group organization, making of community surveys, first aid, rhythmics, dramatics, arts and crafts, singing and song leadership, adult dances and mixers, and similar activities. Such training will be done while they are in the service of the housing authority.

Since the early stage of recreation planning for public housing in the Los Angeles area, which succeeded so well because of the cooperation between housing and recreation officials, the Federal public housing people have liberalized their concept of the responsibility of a housing authority. While the Housing Authority wants to assume a full share of responsibility for any services, it believes that its first task is to provide well-planned, decent, safe, and sanitary housing facilities.

The Authority is also charged with seeing that essential services are supplied to the resident families, but it makes no attempt to set itself up as a nursery school, recreation, or case work agency. If, however, local resources are inadequate, the Authority may lend financial aid or leadership to the program.

It might be well here to consider certain underlying principles involving the relationship between public housing and public recreation. First, we might analyze the reasons for the government's entry into the field of housing.

Principles for Interagency Relationships

Because of the slum conditions, and the inability of some localities to provide decent housing for all their citizens, the Federal government undertook to provide housing facilities in many localities throughout the United States. This provision was auxiliary to private enterprise, with the exception of projects constructed at points far from cities and towns.

Where government housing facilities are being provided in or near existing incorporated cities, the following principles are suggested for interagency relationship:

1. The major premise is that to the incorporated city belongs the responsibility for certain governmental functions, including fire, police, public improvements and buildings, public recreation and parks, and all of the other functions carried on by tax-supported city departments. Even though new communities are built within or near cities by government housing agencies, this principle of continuance and extension of service by tax-supported bodies should be maintained.

2. The construction of new housing facilities has brought many problems to cities. These include the need for greater budgets to support expanded public services, and of a staff to operate such services. Because the new problems are created by housing authorities and are beyond the scope of previous city planning, the Federal government should assist local communities in handling the situation.

3. Therefore, it is in order, when our local budgets are insufficient to finance the construction of facilities or to carry on regular city functions, for the Housing Authority to assist in any way possible. This assistance might involve paying directly for services which a city could not otherwise furnish, or for building facilities.

4. This direct assistance should be of a temporary nature, until the city is able to assume its normal functions in the new housing area. The period may be from one to ten years, or even

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The National Folk Festival—1943

Since conditions in wartime Washington, which has been host to the National Folk Festival for five years, have made it inadvisable to hold the event there this year, Philadelphia has been decided upon as the city where the Festival will celebrate its tenth anniversary May 5-8. The National Folk Festival Association is particularly anxious to have all past participants return, and will gladly welcome new groups to help complete the picture of the folk life of our country. For further information write Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, Weightman Building, 1524 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

SINCE CONDITIONS in wartime Washington have made it inadvisable to hold the National Folk Festival in Washington this year, Philadelphia has been decided upon as the city where the Festival will celebrate its tenth anniversary, May 5-8.

The Association has always urged the holding of community festivals in the sections from which the groups come. Each year a number of cities and communities have cooperated, since there always has been need for inexpensive leisure-time activities in which many could take part.

More leaders than ever are planning festivals this year. Individuals and groups who know the folk songs, music and dances can make a great contribution to the general morale of communities if they will take the lead in community festivals now. The folk festival is a logical development in practically every community since it gives many people a chance to participate, and many more the opportunity for evenings of pleasant diversion to relieve the tension which everyone feels today.

Through community folk festivals it is possible to help break down barriers between old and new Americans and bring about understanding and stronger national unity through interchange of deep-seated folk traditions which reflect racial characteristics and national temperament.

It is suggested by the National Folk Festival Association that not only one community festival but a series of them be held in local communities in cooperation with army camp centers, local recreation departments and similar groups. Many men of military age are lost to performing groups, but there are still many left to carry on with traditions of folk music, dancing and singing, and there are enough older and younger people who know the songs and dances to substitute for those who are away. This is a time when many of the traditional expressions which have gone into the making of our country might pass from the scene and a special effort should be made to preserve them.

Festivals in Other Countries

The chaotic conditions of the war seem to have made many countries more conscious of the value of traditional heritages, and leaders in these nations realize that the interchange of folk songs, music, and dances among racial and national groups can play an important part now as well as in postwar days in helping develop national and world understanding. They see the value of encouraging the use of folk expressions for the morale of the men in service as well as for civilian morale.

Russia, since the beginning of the Soviet regime, has had small community festivals in various sections of the sixteen republics, with a final annual festival in Moscow. Russian authorities believe that interchange of characteristic traditional heritages among the varied races and nationalities which make up the Soviet Union has done more than anything else to bring about that unity of all the peoples which is so evident in the great fight Russia is making today. The Association, through the Russian Embassy, has recently received a request from the Moscow Conservatory for complete data on the National Folk Festival.

England's Experience. While the war is going on, England is taking advantage of the fact that a number of exiled governments are in the British Isles. Scholars are recording the folk songs and music used by the armies because they hope that after the war the folk songs, music and dances of the European countries will be a key to understanding and better relations.

Mexico has a recreational-educational program in which folk traditions play an important part. Festivals are held in various provinces, with final fetes in Mexico City.

Panama under the Office of Education is developing a program of cultural relations in which the folk songs, music, and dances of the country

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Looking Backward—and Ahead

By WILLIAM GOULD VINAL
Massachusetts State College

We may find it profitable to revert to horse and buggy days and country living for our postwar philosophy

IN HORSE AND BUGGY days we never heard of insulating, but we banked the house with seaweed or pine needles to keep out the winter cold. We didn't read about spinach and vitamins but we used to get spring greens. Dandelions had a bitter taste but they and cowslips, milkweed, and pigweed satisfied a certain craving. Eating corn meal and molasses wasn't any hardship either, if that's what went into Injun puddin'. Heating a soapstone, wrapping it in newspaper, and taking it to bed was a welcome custom when the mercury hovered below zero. Perhaps we would linger around the fire, pop corn, and make corn balls, or maybe eat the meat out of pumpkin seeds or crack shagbark hickories we had gathered in the fall.

The Community Recreation Commission was not even a dream. In fact, play was sort of a sin. We weren't censored for having the potato bin full of several barrels of apples in the cellar. We aren't now, if you follow priorities closely. In fact, we would have been censored if we didn't fill the larder!

I am glad that I had country living. It always has come in handy. If this war drives us back to country living we will profit by it.

The Wood Pile

We had neighbors in those days, and neighbors judged one another by the wood pile. If one had reached the distinction of being a country squire, or could pay rent for a church pew, the chances are that he had cut his own wood the winter before. In fact, the wood was stove length and neatly piled in the wood shed. There were others who were driven to the woods by a bleak nor'easter. They brought in a sizeable piece on their shoulder and sawed it up then and there. I do not recall that we used the word shiftless, and certainly not delinquency. The winter weather was a cold fact that we all understood. We met it in our own way, but we met it.

This fall I brought my grandmother's air-tight stove back to Amherst. It sure can eat wood! It's mid-January and I'm on my third cord. I recall how I used to bring in armfuls of wood and pile it in the wood box. This was as regular as feeding the stock, winding the clock, and putting a chunk of apple in the stove before going to bed. This ancestral stove has already done yeoman service. It is going to save me about 33 per cent on fuel oil. It is one of the best pieces of apparatus for physical fitness that I ever saw. It causes me to cut wood and bring it back every time I go to the old farm. Sawing and splitting wood is way ahead of dumb-bell swinging. Sometimes I think that calisthenics is used when we can't think of anything else. Even to see smoke curling out of the chimney is a satisfaction. There's a lot to be thankful for in this world, and high up on the list is the

Dr. and Mrs. Vinal are shown here practicing what Cap'n Bill preaches!

air-tight stove and the woodpile.

"Democracy begins in our home towns. That is where we learn to iron out the differences between the various groups that go into the making of America, and that is where they learn to work together. That is where civil rights and human rights and equal opportunity are hard realities instead of pious phrases." — From *Democracy in Action.*

March Meetin'

Then came March Meetin'! March was the best time as it was betwixt "swampin" and "plowin." As soon as mornin' chores were done, voters would straggle over to the town hall at the geographical center. Some went by shank's mare and others by horse and democrat. Everyone enjoyed fair play whether he came from a farmer's kitchen or a sea captain's mansion. We had never heard of submarginal land, but when it came to discussion of whether certain taxes should be abated a rugged individual arose and hit the nub of the question when he said: "The land is so poor that if a crow crossed it he would have to carry a lunch." The tax was abated. No one could tell a Yankee farmer how to vote and only a neighbor could persuade him.

I can recall most vividly the men with whiskers, their T.D. pipes, the sawdust on the floor, and their milling around with slips of paper to vote for selectmen, pound driver, and bounties on woodchucks. Some of this sounds inconsequential. When it's all over, perhaps sugar and tire rationing will look like mere piffle. The less we have to do with sugar and tires the healthier we will be.

So what? All of this is so simple that anyone who will can see a common denominator. I have been talking about plain, ordinary Americans. They have never claimed to be super-humans. They have never enforced their views by storm troopers. Their strength is in their capacity to unite and in the determination to accept no substitute for freedom. It is believed that common sense still exists in American hearts. If it doesn't we are wasting a lot of gunpowder and time.

Saw the Wood and Pass the Hickory Sticks

These things are not school subjects. They have to be lived. With this conviction which, after all, has been instilled in me since birth, I recently suggested an old-time Scituate, Massachusetts, swampin' bee. This was not exactly a revival, as the Scituate farmer was a rugged individual when it came to his wood lot, line fences, and woodpile. He would get together for a barn raising or husking bee, and the women folks often had quilting bees. A swampin' bee was easy to understand, though, because there was fuel shortage. There is a feeling that when no wood smoke rises from the chimneys of Scituate the people have gone too far from Mother Earth.

It wasn't surprising, then, that on Saturday, January 2nd, there was a generous response by the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. They came with their axes, crosscuts, mauls and wedges from all directions. Most of them walked, as High School people did forty years ago. They were greeted by the Massachusetts State College students, all majors in recreational leadership training, who were to give the instruction in axemanship. The swamp maples had been waiting for this day for fifty years. Bob Leavitt, a seventy-nine year old neighbor who had "wooded" it all his life, caught the spirit of the occasion and brought over his grindstone to teach the youngsters how to keep their axes sharp.

It was a gay assembly of young people with their bright colored scarfs and radiant faces. Bob Leavitt allowed that he "never saw so many wimmen folks woodin' it before." They felled red maples and yelled "timber" with gusto. They hauled the wood "and passed the hickory sticks" by handsleds, by wheelbarrows, and by the armful to frames by the roadside. Each frame held a pile 2′ x 2′ x 2′ (fireplace size), which they sold for $1.00, and customers carried their own. They worked like beavers and earned $15.25 which was donated to the Women's Town Canteen to help purchase a new mobile kitchen unit.

It might be noted that passing the hickory stick had a different connotation than it did when the author went to District Number 3 in the same neighborhood. When I overheard a youngster say, "Gee, mother, I wish I had an axe," I knew that the day was already a success. The only casualities were one frozen big toe and the misadventures of a Girl Scout who got into a pond hole "above her middle," which is the way the word went around. The assembly learned what it costs in work, sweat, and organization, and incidentally they became grateful for the fuel we burn.

At noon, the Norwell (formerly South Scituate) Town Canteen rolled up with a hot luncheon. What a meal they planned! The standby was North River beef stew, which reminded one of the hearty days when a Scituate man was a man and could eat three square's a day! For dessert there was a town meetin' cake, made from a 150-year-

old recipe, which was really bread with currants and topped with a nice brown varnish of molasses and milk. Now mark you that this wasn't a super-cream puff with whipped cream, pecans and chocolate sauce. Furthermore, these youngsters did not have to take a pill to get up an appetite. They ate the food with gusto. Here indeed was evidence that we can "muscle up" and return to simple food with less sugar and like it.

In the afternoon we had nature walks, and in the evening the college students, dressed in straw hats and overalls, directed a barn dance which was sponsored by the Norwell Grange. To be sure, some villagers insisted on dressing for a soirée. However, the day was a grand success whether measured in terms of fun, or education, or community spirit. It might have been spoilt by rain, a slip of the axe, too much salt in the stew, by poor leadership, by uncooperative boys and girls, or a hundred other things. But it wasn't. Incidentally it made the front page of the *Boston Sunday Globe*. The colored movie of the day's program is a gay story.

A swampin' bee is only one way to demonstrate what live, healthy youngsters can do, or how a community can integrate its manpower for a common good. A swampin' bee is as American as country living or as the old-time town meetin'!

The Norwell Plan

This brings up that old debate for the philosophers, namely, is a swampin' bee education or recreation? One does not need to analyze the Norwell field day in much detail to discover physical fitness, health, safety education, conservation, domestic science, history, journalism, public speaking, arithmetic, forestry, biology, community service, social dancing, adventure, and a leisure-time hobby.

The teachers at the Norwell High School believe that they cannot do business as usual. That's true for all high schools. The community has needs. Every community has needs. Youth also has needs. Norwell leaders have pooled these needs and plan to give their youth as wide an experience as possible in what was once the liberal education of every farmer boy. They believe that the first step is to make a survey of the facts. Already there are projects in this emergency period which are appearing on the horizon as needful. They are just as essential as wood for fuel, or algebra and Latin for culture. It is predicted that by next summer squads of youthful helpers will be needed at poultry plants, in the dairy, in the garden, at child care centers, in camps, and on playgrounds. Strange as it may seem to the older generation, this crop of boys and girls will probably need to be taught how to milk a cow or how to harness a horse and drive him to the far end of the corn field and turn around. In my boyhood we never thought that such ordinary events were skills.

Right now the Norwell High School student body is a Forest Fire Fighters Corps. Whenever they see an outdoor fire they report to the town fire warden in much the same way that airplane spotters send word to the central station. It is significant that there were more forest fires last spring, and the cause was often "unexplainable." It is evident that such community activities will require volunteer leaders.

The Norwell Grange, wishing to serve the community in a vital way, has offered to man as many high school squads in as many of these projects as possible. At this point it may not be amiss to say that the State College students declared that swampin' calls for motor-skills, neuro-muscular coordination, big-muscle drives, cooperation, and all the other basic qualities that are just now receiving renewed emphasis. They always hasten to add that it is "heaps of fun." They hope to take part again as the "Norwell Plan" unfolds. The Norwell High School is believed to be one of the first—perhaps the first—to go into such a practical type of war emergency training and community service. Youth has a wonderful inner urge. They want to do something. They want to be patriotic. They want to work. Furthermore this extracurricular activity is an escape from dry rot and totalitarianism. High school boys and girls consider it education in Utopia or recreation based pretty near the grass roots.

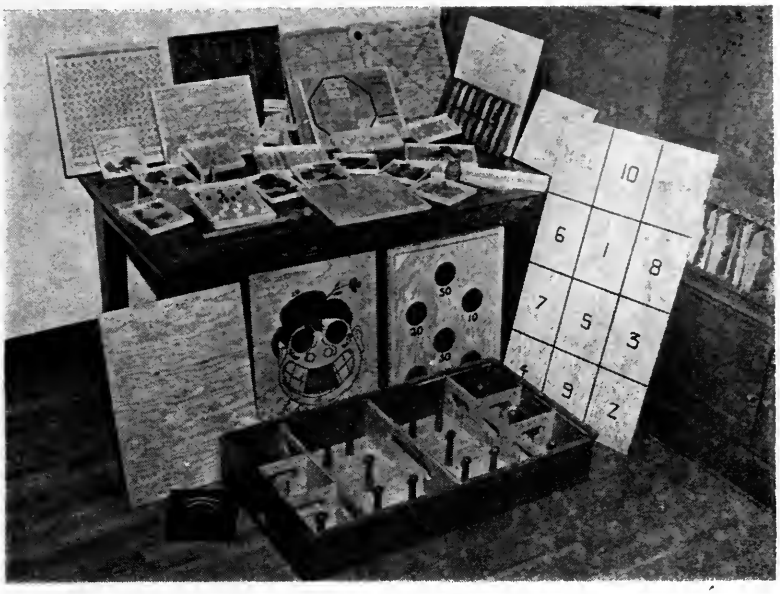
High School Victory Corps

There are a half million boys and girls in our 28,000 high schools. The U. S. Office of Education Wartime Commission recently made a study. The National Policy Committee, representing this Commission, the War Department,

"The young people of America are preparing themselves as best they can for the responsibilities of the new generation. . . . they need self-confidence and a friendly spirit as well as knowledge, and these are to be gained first of all by living a life of friendly cooperation and service in their own communities." — *David Cushman Coyle.*

(Continued on page 701)

WORLD AT PLAY



A Game Kit

THE Recreation Department of Austin, Texas, is using a game kit made by Beverly S. Sheffield. The kit is comprised of fifty games which can all be fitted into one box.

Recreation and the National Forests

"IT IS PROBABLE," states the Chief of the Forest Service in his 1942 report, "that curtailment of travel this year will cause a drop in the recent impressive increase in public utilization of national forest recreational facilities. Recreational areas were used by about 18,000,000 persons in 1941, an increase of almost 2,000,000 over 1940. Camp and picnic areas account for half of the visits recorded in 1941, while visits to winter sports areas reached one and a half million."

Americans Want to Read

IN THE November, 1942, issue of *Social Action*, published monthly by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Dorothea Hyle turns the spotlight on the American library and presents it as an essential service. After reading this interesting document, with its information regarding the way in which libraries operate, the services they perform and their historical background, one cannot but feel that here is one of America's most precious possessions.

New Areas Through Tax Delinquency

LAST YEAR the state legislature of Minnesota enacted a law enabling cities and towns to acquire additional play and recreation areas through tax delinquency procedure. Ernest W. Johnson, Superintendent of Playgrounds in St. Paul, writes that his department has taken advantage of the law and has acquired thirteen additional areas selected by Mr. Johnson and approved for further development of the recreation system. Mr. Johnson writes:

"We do not have immediate use for these areas because of lack of capital development budgets, but they were selected for areas where, in our judgment, they will be needed in the future. We expect to hold these areas until such time as our budget can provide for their development and make them usable for the community."

A New Park and Playground for Brooklyn

THE Department of Parks of New York City announces that Paerdegat Park in Brooklyn has been opened to the public. Slightly over three and a half acres in extent and occupying an entire block, it provides active and passive recreation for all age groups. An existing grove of 18″ caliper oak trees has been preserved in a fence-enclosed grass plot at the north end of the park. Centrally located are a brick comfort station and wading pool with a variety of fence-protected play apparatus units. Bordering these facilities is an adjacent court games area including three shuffleboard and two handball courts. The south end of the park contains two bituminous surfaced softball diamonds with hooded backstops. The existing concrete boundary walks have been widened and bordered with a double row of pin oaks in concrete block paved panels.

In 1934 there were 119 playgrounds in the New York City park system, 66 of which have been re-

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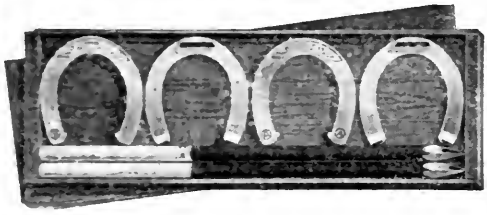


constructed. There are now 487 playgrounds in the system.

Our Merchant Seamen — The Summer-Fall, 1942, issue of *American Seamen, A Review,* is designed "to acquaint Americans with the men of the Merchant Marine." In addition to a number of special articles, there are pictures showing typical services rendered to merchant seamen by scores of institutions in the United States and Canada. A copy of this interesting issue is available at 50 cents from the American Seamen's Friend Society, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Playgrounds Rally for National Defense — On July 21st the playgrounds at Andover, Massachusetts, held an aluminum parade. The children made quantities of little red, white, and blue posters and attached them to stilt sticks. They read: "Playgrounds Instead of Dugouts," "All for Uncle Sam," "Pots and Pans Today—Planes Tomorrow," and "All for Our Defense." The children then collected aluminum pots and pans and borrowed all the flags available. Almost eight hundred children took part in the parade, each carrying from seven to ten pieces of aluminum; some of the boys had dozens of pieces trailing behind them on strings. Several children brought in a hundred pieces. A truck was secured to carry the surplus.

Their Choice Was Leisure!—One thousand workers in a department store in New York City, asked whether they would prefer a five-day week of forty hours or a six-day week and higher wages, voted overwhelmingly in favor of the shorter hours.

Beach Areas Saved — When the summer bathing season opens, devotees of seashore swimming will find a new and better playground in the twelve mile stretch from El Segundo to Castle Rock, California. "The long fight to save the beach areas of the metropolitan district from ruin and destruction appears to have been won," says an editorial in a local paper. The work will entail a great deal of restoration and filling in. When it is completed, parking spaces, playgrounds, and promenades will parallel the restored beaches, which will average 500 feet in width. The cost is estimated at six million dollars which will be apportioned between Los Angeles city and county and the seaside municipalities involved.

Youth, Incorporated, Creates a Home — In quest of a "beerless beer garden," a group of young folks in Ferndale, Michigan, took matters in their own hands and converted a former home to their plans. A small house, but very physically fit, was invaded by Youth, Incorporated. They capitalized on the numerous niceties of the home and built up a program which gained deserved popularity.

The cooperative Board of Education wrote the checks for the rent. The rear of the lot was turned into a hard-surfaced play area replete with lights for night use. Today the center has its own board and is financed jointly by the Board of Education and the Detroit Community Fund.

Historic Sites Are Pictured on Map — To stimulate an interest in the historical places of the region the Palisades Interstate Park Commission has prepared an historical map of the Hudson Valley covering the region from New York City to West Point. It includes high spots of military activity during the period of the American Revolu-

tion and has for its title, "The Hudson River—Gateway to Freedom." Starting with revolutionary Fort Lee the map and accompanying information tell of events which took place more than 150 years ago. The Park Commissioner will be glad to supply the maps without cost to any individual interested in securing one.

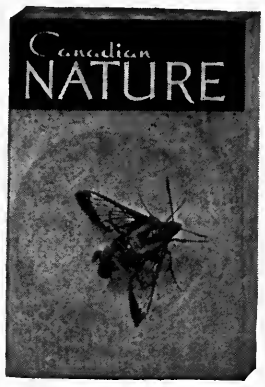
A Park for Ionia—A gift of eleven acres of land near the city for use as a park has been made to Ionia, Michigan, by Mrs. F. W. Green, wife of former Governor Green. The land includes a mill pond, mill site, and mill race. The gift carries no conditions other than that the property be kept for recreational purposes. The City Commission plans to develop the area gradually, and one of the items in mind is the conversion of the mill pond into a skating rink.

Combining Health and Recreation—A new type of neighborhood organization was dedicated recently in Houston, Texas. It is a privately organized health and recreation center, a $380,000 structure. The purpose of this center, called Ripley House, is to develop neighborhood cooperation in an experimental plan for health and family living, and provision has been made for a health center in the building as well as recreational and educational facilities. The Ripley Foundation has contributed endowment funds for maintenance, and general expenses will be met by the Houston Community Fund.

Mobilizing Memories for an Emergency—Camp Fire Girls in Los Angeles have compiled neat little memory recreation kits with which to bolster the spirits of those marooned during air raids. Should a Camp Fire Girl find herself in the company of unhappy individuals during a blackout or air raid, she will simply rise to the occasion, pull out her best stories and games, and turn the panic into a party. Two children's librarians are teaching the girls some ever-fascinating stories and coaching them in the art of telling them well.

Family Picnics in Santa Barbara — Santa Barbara, California, encourages the holding of family picnics in the city parks. The program originated three years ago, having been organized cooperatively by the city Recreation Department, the city schools, and the Public Library, as well as other local organizations. Last year for the first time particular attention has been given to inviting the service men to attend. Starting at 6:15 in

CANADIAN NATURE



We believe that Recreation Magazine has thousands of readers who would be interested in the fascinating nature stories, wonderful photographs, drawings and color plates that appear in each issue of CANADIAN NATURE—the magazine which captures the hearts of everyone interested in nature and the outdoors. Parents, educators, librarians and nature lovers, praise and recommend it. An ideal gift and a magazine which is needed in every home, school and library.

CANADIAN NATURE is issued in January, March, May, September and November. Volume 5 for 1943 will contain 200 pages, 90 articles, 35 color plates, 160 photographs, 220 figure drawings. An Annual Index is bound in the November issue. The magazine enjoys wide United States school use. The articles are suitable to the whole of North America. There are subscribers in 43 States.

Directors of Boys' Clubs, Play Directors, Camp Counselors, and others will find practical help in this unique magazine. Send $1.25 for one year.

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the evening with a concert by the WPA orchestra and followed by entertainment and dancing, this activity has done much to solve the problem of family outings with a minimum of travel. One evening it was estimated that 800 persons participated, including 200 soldiers who were the guests of family groups.

Junior League Supports Community Projects —The Junior League of Reading, Pennsylvania, for years has been active in aiding the public recreation program. One means of raising funds for its activities has been a series of plays. In the program of "Arsenic and Old Lace," one of the plays given for the fund, appears the following statement:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Your enthusiastic patronage of our plays has created a surplus in our Treasury. You have insured the support of our two community projects — the Pioneer Neighborhood Council and the Recreation Program in nine local institutions. You have also enabled us to present a Mobile Canteen to the Berks County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

We thank you!

The Junior League of Reading

On the Calendar . . .

No program for March is complete without a St. Patrick's Day party on the seventeenth. The wealth of Irish songs, stories, and poetry provides much source material for entertainment.

The history and legends of St. Patrick's Day are well told in "Ireland's Patron Saint," an article by Walter Herron in the March, 1942, issue of RECREATION.

Suggestions for a St. Patrick's Day Program, a twenty-five cent bulletin published by the National Recreation Association, contains plans for a party, a playlet, and a brief bibliography of plays, parties, music, poems, and dances. Also available from the Association are three party bulletins at five cents each: *A Bit o' Irish Fun, A Party for St. Pat,* and *Top o' the Mornin'.*

Victory Gardens in Dearborn, Michigan — "The first year of Victory Gardens in the Fordson, Michigan, public schools," states Paul H. Jones, director of the program, "has contributed considerably to the war effort, and all gardens cultivated were officially registered as Victory Gardens with the state director."

The area available was divided into 464 standard sized gardens 20′ by 58′ and 21 crops were grown —an increase of two over 1941. The new crops included were planned to enrich the diet and introduce students to crops which serve this purpose. The average income per garden was $20.36, the maximum income reported for an individual garden being $55.45. The total income for the 1942 season was $9,447.04.

During the spring of 1942 crops were planted in the experimental gardens for the purpose of providing a food supply which could be used in the homemaking classes of the several schools to give training in the preservation of food. Unirrigated land was prepared and planted by the senior horticultural classes to provide their food which could be used in school cafeterias.

Wartime Recreation in Honolulu — The Mayor's Entertainment Committee of the City of Honolulu has published an attractive little blue guide to athletic and recreational facilities for Army and Navy personnel in the city. In its eight pages soldiers and sailors stationed in the Territory of Hawaii will find directions for use of recreational fields and facilities; location of

baseball, football and softball courts, tennis courts, bowling centers, golf courses, skating rinks, swimming pools and beaches. Complete information is also given on hikes, bus rides and places of interest, as well as interesting data about the city and territory.

A Long Range Recreation Plan for Kearny, New Jersey — The Board of Recreation Commissioners of Kearny, New Jersey, has issued a report of the Long Range Recreation Plan for the Town of Kearny prepared for the Board by Weaver W. Pangburn and F. Ellwood Allen of the National Recreation Association. Copies of this interesting report are available at $1.00 each from the Board of Recreation Commissioners, 12 Beach Street, Kearny.

Pageants—If you're hunting for a Spring or Maytime pageant, A. S. Barnes and Company of New York will have something to offer in their Pageants with a Purpose Series. Also included in this group are swimming and outdoor pageants, productions for special days and weeks, and a collection of little pageants for children.

"Party Capers"—Now that gas rationing has ushered in a back-to-the-home movement, material for home entertainment and for those informal occasions when neighbors and friends drop in is in great demand. The National Association Service of Toledo, Ohio, offers practical aid in *Party Capers,* a collection of games and stunts, each described on a card with an illustration.

Nature Therapy at Butler Hospital

(Continued from page 680)

Thus, each time when "self" departs there comes a little healing to a wounded mind. For many patients this has resulted in an enduring interest, a satisfactory philosophy of life, a feeling of security, as well as an "inner peace existing at the heart of endless agitation."

Garden for Victory in 1943!

(Continued from page 661)

During the season inspections will be made, not for the purpose of awarding prizes, but to check on the gardens and to give help if needed. At the end of the season a Victory Corps banner will be awarded to all those who have attained their objective and whose gardens merit the award. The children's gardens will be limited in size, and special attention will be given to their planting lists so that they will be able to do a better job of gardening. Our slogan: "Join the Victory Garden Corps — have a garden and save all you raise."

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NOTE: The frontispiece in this issue of RECREATION shows the four Butler brothers of Grand Forks who were the first to enter the Greater Grand Forks Garden for Victory contest. They are entered in the Junior class for boys and girls up to and including 16 years of age. Prizes totaling $340 in War Bonds and Stamps will be divided among the winners.

"Fun for Threesomes"

PITY the poor party leaders—too many girls and not enough boys! Or too many boys and not enough girls. *What* to do?

- **You'll find the answers in *Parties Plus—Fun for Threesomes,* the third and last in Ethel Bowers' series on party fun.**

Nothing's impossible in the line of three-way fun with the help of this booklet! Folk games and musical games, country dances and old-time square sets too!

- **All the games and activities are adapted to groups of two men and a girl, or two girls and a man. More than forty different activities are included.**

Send *50 cents* to the NRA today for your copy of *Fun for Threesomes.* The booklet is a "must" for party leaders these days.

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OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Your Victory Garden

(Continued from page 660)

"Starting from Scratch," February 1943. Most of these articles will be collected and reprinted in *The American Home* service book, *All About Gardens,* now in preparation, which will be available sometime in March 1943.

Month by month, through the planting and growing season, *Better Homes and Gardens* publishes articles telling you the things you need to know to get the most from your food garden. The February, 1943, issue, for example, contains an article entitled "Your Vegetable Garden" which will give you much practical information on planting various vegetables. Single copies may be bought at newsstands for fifteen cents.

The publishers of *Better Homes and Gardens* have also produced "Gardens of Victory," a new sound film made under the direction of the Office of Civilian Defense. It tells the story of the real and vital need for vegetable gardens in every American community this spring.

This film, which is the first and at present the only officially approved OCD film on Victory Gardens, is being made available to the public at cost. Send check or money order for $15 for a 16-mm. print to J. S. Barlass, Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa.

Preserving Your Products

When you have garnered your crops and are ready for the final triumphant step—that of preserving your vegetables — the government again stands ready to help you. Order from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington the following bulletins available at five cents each:

Home Canning of Fruits, Vegetables and Meats, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1762

Home Storage of Vegetables, Farmers' Bulletin No. 879

Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables, Farmers' Bulletin No. 984

A Final Word

You may feel sure of having plenty of help if you decide to start a Victory Garden. The Agricultural Extension Service of your state university will supply you with information which is applicable in your state, telling the varieties of vegetables and small fruits to plant, how far apart the seeds should be planted, the kind of fertilizer needed, how insects and diseases may be controlled, and how the products can be processed. And, as suggested, under the new plan being developed, your local Defense Council will be able to give you assistance.

Send for These . . .

A brief mimeographed bibliography on gardening, with a section on Victory Gardens, may be secured on request from the National Recreation Association. Available, too, from the Association is the booklet, *Gardening — School, Community, Home*—50 cents.

A Last Minute Announcement

Through a special arrangement with the publisher, the National Recreation Association has been able to secure for distribution copies of *Your Victory Garden,* a practical and comprehensive guide by E. L. D. Seymour which will be invaluable to anyone planning a home garden. Copies are available from the Association at 15 cents each.

Our Times Party

(Continued from page 673)

After supper the civilians meet in the defense classes they signed up for when they first arrived Each group prepares an impromptu skit depicting their work. For instance, the first aid class can all plunge into one poor victim, smothering him in bandages while the instructor shouts directions from the book.

A member of the motor corps could be driving along, only to be arrested for speeding at thirty-six miles an hour. Then a tire deflates without warning. (Four persons on hands and knees form the wheels and tires.) And as the final blow, he runs out of gas.

You needn't limit these skits to defense classes. They may portray the trials and tribulations of a mother attempting to engineer two energetic youngsters, knit a sweater for the Red Cross, cook dinner, and vacuum clean all at the same time.

The evening is finished off with a variation of the Curious Traveler stunt, labeled here as the Cautious Motorist. The leader asks the group to stand facing him and follow the directions as he recites them:

The Cautious Motorist got into his car —
He looked to the north,
He looked to the south,
Then to the east,
And to the west.

Then he turned again and faced the north,
Then he faced west,
Then he faced south,
Then he turned to the east,
Where he saw an OPA inspector —

So he got out of his car and walked home!

Looking Backward—and Ahead

(Continued from page 694)

and the Department of Commerce, worked out the High School Victory Corps program. This program has eight objectives. The *High School Victory Corps Air Service Program* is at present the most alluring, but it is evident that all the boys who intend to go into aviation cannot make the grade.

The *Land Service Division* may be described as pre-military training. Many high schools are rushing into pre-induction courses in military drill. I wonder how many of these boys are third class scouts and have merit badges in camping, swimming, forestry, trailing, gardening, and pioneering? Scout training proved worth while in Guadalcanal.

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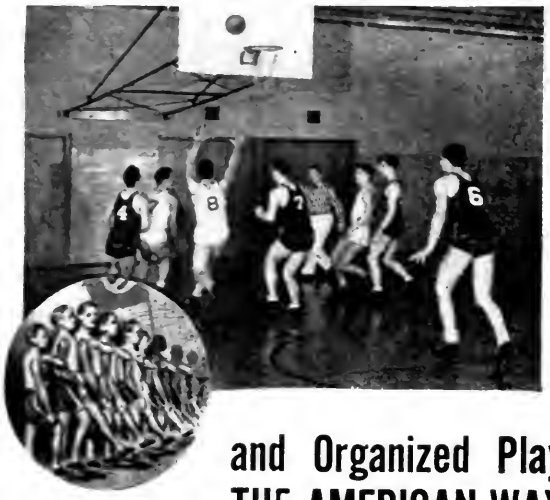
The *Sea-Service Division* is designed to prepare for enlistment in the Navy or Merchant Marine. This means formal high school courses in mathematics and science. Sea Scouts, on the other hand, require practical skills in such things as rowing, swimming, life saving, and traveling by stars. Whether we like it or not, our boys are going to be cast into the sea. If unprepared, they will drown. There is a fine but important distinction in "what is education?" involved right here.

The eighth and last objective is *community service*. We in the recreation movement are primarily interested in this almost, shall I say, "hidden" objective. Whether it is due to the lack of glamour and color, with no uniform or bugle, I do not know, but it has rallied the fewest recruits. Yet it seems to me to possess the greatest possibilities from the viewpoint of recreation and the American way of life. In passing it should be said that the "Norwell Plan" does not call for the organization of a High School Victory Corps. The town already has its Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts with volunteer leaders. What it does need is more

A Salute to the Coach!



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scouts and more leaders. The state college will cooperate in an advisory capacity.

Volunteer Land Corps

At the present writing the O.C.D. talk in Washington is about recruiting 500,000 youngsters for farm work, half of them to live in camps or on farms. This is a large undertaking and will end in grief if not planned in great detail. Dorothy Thompson's experiment in Vermont has been well described in a straightforward analysis. Adjustments had to be made by both the high school student and by the farmers. The most vulnerable spot in the plan was the leader. The failure of the leader in any community meant the crumbling of the whole program. Leadership training must start immediately if we are to make the hurdle.

Conclusion

In closing it probably is not necessary to tell recreation executives that if out of our present endeavor our citizens of the future get such a worthwhile postwar philosophy as country living, and perhaps a land production hobby, the program will have been a good investment. Incidentally it may be prevocational training for recreational leadership. Morale for the peace to follow is as essential as for the war days immediately ahead.

Somewhere in Southern California

(Continued from page 657)

dated day room quarters, they were encouraged to draw up a practical accounting of needs for its renovations. These were submitted to the local Red Cross Chapter and taken over by a Women's Club in Long Beach. With donated materials, soldier carpenters, electricians, and plumbers constructed a new 30 x 60 foot room—on their own time. The women donated a complete set of furnishings from davenports to drapes to ash trays, and applied their touch to the interior decorating. Added sources yielded a combination radio-phonograph, piano, games, book shelves and magazine racks. As a further step the women initiated a rotating library scheme to assure a continual flow of current books, periodicals, and records for the room. The whole project grew from idea to reality in one short month, culminating in a formal New Year's dedication in the presence of Long Beach civilian and military notables and a roomful of very proud soldiers.

A host of expert civilian hobbyists are available to make occasional rounds of Battery day rooms

to share their hobbies with small groups of interested soldiers. We call these "Share Your Hobby Evenings." Demonstrations, exhibits, movies and discussion method are all pointed toward stimulating soldiers to actively participate by sharing their own experiences in that hobby.

Subject matter for these hobby evenings is based upon stated leisure-time interests garnered from soldiers' service records. Many civilian organizations are cooperating. Physical education departments of schools provide sport talks, movies, and demonstrations by pistol, archery, reel and rod, and tumbling teams. A Defense Council's Recreation Division offers a "Hobby Lobby" by motion picture, photography and collecting enthusiasts who exhibit in the annual Long Beach Hobby Show. Musicians bring favorite recordings to organize informal "Bach to Boogie Woogie" concerts with humorous and informative program notes in the Deems Taylor manner. Members of a local Adventurers' Club bring eye witness accounts of such exciting personal experiences as "Returning from the Front," "Lost in a Boat," "Captured by Savages." The University of California Extension Division divulges behind-the-scenes production secrets of favorite broadcasts, Walt Disney cartoons, and new scientific inventions.

"Rumoresques"

Another program, about to be launched, deals with current events. During early basic training days an excellent series of weekly orientation lectures is designed to acquaint soldiers with the background of the war, its history to date, and information on our allies and enemies. Regular discussion groups keep the men posted on current stages of the conflict and the seriousness of the job ahead. While follow-up provisions are not possible in busy field unit schedules, they are being organized during free time. Resources include the new series of seven war information films circulated through the Special Service Division in Washington. These documentary films supplement the material covered in the Army orientation lecture course and carry such titles as "Prelude to War," "Divide and Conquer," and "The Battle of Russia." Arrangements have been made with the Adult Education Divisions of schools and libraries to provide speakers and discussion leaders on favorite soldier "rumoresques," our political policy in North Africa, allied strategy and postwar plans, life in invaded countries, and economic controls today and tomorrow.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

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Public Housing Brings a New Era in Recreation

(Continued from page 690)

more, but in principle all functions recognized as municipal functions and tax-supported should be carried on by local tax-supported bodies. It may be that individual projects may continue to bear or share the costs where special services are desired. Certainly all support should not be withdrawn until some method is devised wherein housing residents can pay their share of local taxes.

5. In an emergency period assistance might be derived, as mentioned previously, from direct assessments to tenants, or payment in lieu of taxes. Or, in the instance of personnel furnished, services may be charged to the budget of housing management.

6. Each housing manager should see that all normal community functions are taken care of within or near his community and, until local public agencies are able to take over in this respect, he should find ways and means of making such services available.

7. Because of the necessary working relationship between the housing manager and the recreation leader, all problems of administration should be channelled through the office of the public housing manager. So far as functional supervision is concerned, this could be direct from the recreation department supervisor to the recreation director on the project. Thus, matters of techniques, skills, special problems, or play supplies, might be handled directly by the recreation director and his recreation supervisor. In cases of conflict, all matters should be handled through the housing project manager.

In a large city administrative matters would be passed from the supervisor to the superintendent of recreation, and he in turn would transmit such matters to the housing authority manager, who would then refer it to the managers of his housing project.

The relationship between housing and recreation agencies is of such an experimental nature that hard and fast rules of procedure would only hamper the results of the experiment. Both agencies must be willing to make adaptations so that the experiment may produce real and lasting results.

By following these suggested principles of relationship between a Federal housing authority and a local recreation department, no principles of democracy, as they apply to the American city, will be violated, and cities will maintain their autonomy in the carrying out of their usual functions.

Recognition is now being given by the United States Housing Authority to the maintenance of facilities and equipment. Where, in the beginning, meager funds were available for this purpose, now the adequate is being approached, and caretakers', janitors', and other custodial employees' services are being made available for this most important function, without which recreation can never be well carried on.

One wonders immediately what kind of a program will fit the needs of residents of housing developments and the adjoining neighborhoods. Such recreation programs may be different, but it seems apparent that the pattern will be similar to that conducted by public recreation leaders. There will, of course, be many necessary diversions from what might be called a conventional pattern, and full cognizance should be taken of the need for such digression.

Playground Mothers in Action

(Continued from page 671)

painting scenery, taking a hand in the discipline of refractory youngsters, leading a community sing, or occasionally bringing over sandwiches and coffee. Such close personal interest results in a friendly warmth of cooperation.

The Playground Mothers' Circle has been particularly fortunate in the quality and farsightedness of its leadership. Mrs. Hoffman is well aware of the need for publicizing playground activities. With that in mind, she secured time on a local radio station and for many seasons has conducted a fifteen minute weekly broadcast in which the multiple activities of the playgrounds are explained.

When war work prevented Mrs. Hoffman from continuing the program last season, it was taken over at her suggestion by the playground supervisory staff who told St. Louis listeners about handcrafts, dancing, dramatics, games, puppet shows—all the varied features of the playground curriculum. The children themselves took part in the broadcasts, and during the eleven weeks of the summer some one hundred children faced the microphone.

The Circle last year initiated and supported playground milk stations where milk was distributed at a very nominal cost to those children who could pay and free to those who could not.

Money for the many extras not included in the playground budget of the Board of Education is provided by the local playground committees, mothers' circles, mothers' volleyball teams, patrons and parent-teacher associations—either from their treasuries or by special card parties and other semi-social functions. The gift last summer amounted to $1,626.04. One hundred dollars paid for free lunches for children living in substandard areas. Local playground directors are entrusted with special gifts ranging from twenty to sixty dollars, veritable "pennies from heaven" for harried directors who never seem to have enough materials to carry them through the summer no matter how carefully they hoard supplies.

The goal of the Playground Mothers' Circle—a goal which in the light of past performances they will doubtless achieve—has always been "an all-year-round playground in every school yard." With the war emergency converting St. Louis into one of the nation's most vital defense areas, an ever-increasing load falls upon the city's recreational facilities. Because of the increasing number

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Beach and Pool, January 1943

Swimming Pools Must Go to War, by Alvin B. Murphy

Tie in with "Swim to Health" to Hit Capacity in '43, by Martin Stern

Childhood Education, December 1942

Federal Programs for Children, by James Brunot, Florence S. Kerr, and Bess Goodykoontz

How England Cares for Children of Women War Workers, by Evan Davies

London Children and a Wartime Day Nursery, by Helen L. Beck

Journal of Health and Physical Education, January 1943

Co-Recreation on the Junior High School Level, by C. F. Borgstrom

Human Needs in Wartime, by James E. Rogers

Recreation: A Challenge in Human Engineering, by Shailer Upton Lawton

Journal of Physical Education, January-February 1943

Roberts Recreation Center, by Everett Chapman

While You're Asleep, by Priscilla Wicks. (Recreation for swing-shift workers)

The Lion, January 1943

Youth Centers Offer Solution to Home Front Problem of Serious Aspect, by Ernest A. Stewart

Parks and Recreation, January-February 1943

A Pioneer in Southwestern Garden History, by Mary Daggett Lake

Research Quarterly, December 1942

Report and Recommendations of the National Committee on Aquatic Leadership

Safety Education, February 1943

Tough but Safe, by W. K. Streit. (Specifications for a physical fitness course.)

Survey Midmonthly, January 1943

The Problem of Recruiting, Leonard W. Mayo

PAMPHLETS

Armour's Meat Manual for Summer Camps. Suggestions for meat planning, purchasing, and preparation

Armour and Company, Chicago, Illinois

Battle Songs of Freedom, prepared under direction of Joseph E. Maddy.

Patriotic song service adaptable for any community

Extension Service, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Single copies free; additional copies, 10 cents each

Boys in War-Time by Abel J. Gregg. Problems of the home and neighborhood, and suggested solutions

The National Council, Y.M.C.A.'s, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City

Legislation for the Protection of Children in Wartime compiled by the Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime. Suggestions for child welfare agencies

Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Did you know that

APRIL 14th is PAN-AMERICAN DAY

It's time to start planning NOW for Pan-American Day, with its good neighbor parties, pageants, and programs. To help you meet this need we have available these practical, up-to-the-minute publications:

Our Neighbors to the South! (M.P. 310) . . . . . **$ .15**
A bibliography of references including dances, music, plays, pageants, fiestas, costumes, games, party plans, and other sources.

Pan-American Carnival (M.P. 312) . . . . . **.25**
South American customs and forms of recreation which may readily be adapted for club and school programs, playgrounds, and recreation centers.

Fiesta—The South American Way . . . . . **.15**
Complete party plan including suggestions for stunts, decorations, invitations, refreshments, and entertainment.

Singing America, a collection of 120 folk songs from the Americas including 14 songs from 9 Central and South American countries:

. . . **Vocal Edition** . . . . . **.25**

. . . **Accompaniment Book** **1.50**

Recordings of Latin American Songs and Dances . . . . . **.30**
Annotated selected list of popular and folk music, prepared under supervision of the Music Division, Pan American Union. Descriptive notes by Gustavo Duran.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION 315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

of mothers engaged in war production industries the need for day nurseries and year-round playgrounds will receive the support of the Mothers' Circles. The ever-present threat of increased juvenile delinquency makes an extended playground program of the utmost importance.

To the Mothers' Circle the playgrounds must look for that extra support whch, in the face of new demands upon school budgets, must be alert to any threat to basic principles which might be sacrificed to the exigencies of the present crisis. In view of the Circle's understanding, efficient support we know the intelligent loyalty of the Playground Mothers' Circle will be strengthened and continued.

The National Folk Festival—1943

(Continued from page 691)

are being revived. Festivals are held in many communities and army camps, giving our soldiers a better understanding of Panama through its national traditions. This movement has started since Pearl Harbor.

Many other countries are giving attention to their traditional heritages, knowing that the new world neighborliness which it is hoped will come out of the war will require better understanding of the basic characteristics of all peoples. Practically all new American groups in our country are affiliated through international organizations with the people of their respective countries throughout the world. One of the most important programs of these international organizations is that dealing with folk songs, dances and music which keep alive the sentiment for the homeland and its national spirit.

Cultural interchanges are admittedly important in international cultural relations. The Pan-American Union, the Cultural Division of the State Department, the Inter-American Committee, all have as part of their program cultural interchanges among the nations of this hemisphere. The war has not stopped these plans; it has limited them. If it is important to carry forward during war days an international cultural relations program in which folk traditions must play an important part, it is also logical to promote a cultural relations program within the United States.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Finding Your Way in Life

Edited by Sidney A. Weston. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $1.50.

IN THIS VOLUME thirteen leaders in American life talk to us informally on many problems from personality to jobs. The contributors are: Eleanor Roosevelt, T. Otto Nall, Goodwin Watson, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Susan M. Lee, Margaret Slattery, Emily Post, Lyle M. Spencer and Robert K. Burns, Harry D. Kitson, Glenn Gardiner, Sidney A. Weston, and Ordway Tead.

A Treasury of the World's Finest Folk Song

Collected and arranged by Leonhard Deutsch. Howell, Soskin, Publishers, 17 East 45th Street, New York. $5.00.

THERE ARE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SONGS in this book, German, Swedish, Russian, Balkan, Hungarian, Italian, American, and many others. In all, thirty-eight nations have contributed to this monumental and beautiful volume, and since the editor, an expert musician and musicologist, has included only those songs which are musically worthy and which have kept their national flavor, a genuine synthesis of folk culture is the result. No small part of the value and interest of this collection lies in the explanatory text by Claude Simpson which conveys the rich background of the music for the layman.

Clair Bee's Basketball Library

A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Each volume, $1.00.

FOUR VOLUMES COMPRISE THIS LIBRARY, which are part of the Barnes Dollar Sports Library. The first, *The Science of Coaching,* presents techniques based on years of successful coaching. *Drills and Fundamentals,* the second book of the series, contains a complete set of practice, fun, and pre-game skills which will keep the practice periods lively. *Man-to-Man Defense and Attack* is the subject of the third volume. The fourth title is *Zone Defense and Attack.*

Plays of Patriotism for Young Americans

Edited by S. Emerson Golden. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. $2.50.

IN LINE WITH THE MOVEMENT in the schools to teach democracy, Mr. Golden has collected and edited seventeen professionally written, non-royalty plays "with a purpose" for the use of schools and amateur groups with limited budgets. Most of them are one-act plays; a few are longer. All deal with patriotism either from an historical point of view or from the angle of present-day war situations. Instructions for inexpensive costumes and properties are included.

Jewelry, Gem Cutting, and Metalcraft

By William T. Baxter, M.A. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.75.

SINCE THE PUBLICATION in 1938 of the first edition of this book there has been an ever-growing interest in the hobby of gem cutting and mounting stones in handwrought jewelry. The revised edition, with its additional information and illustrations, and the inclusion of sixty-one new pieces of jewelry, reflects this interest. The book has been written primarily for the student and home craftsman, and is based on the methods used by the author in teaching high school students.

Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas

By Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. $4.50.

THE FINDINGS OF THIS STUDY, sponsored by the Behavior Research Fund and the Chicago Area Project, covering twenty-one cities, establishes the fact that wide variations in the extent of delinquency are due to differences among local communities—differences which include not only physical and economic dissimilarities, but divergencies in the character of the social and moral values inherent in the tradition of the community. In the book the authors continue their work begun in *Delinquency Areas,* a geography of crime in Chicago, published in 1929 and now out of print. Crime as a way of life, the authors suggest, becomes established in systems of relationships and is transmitted through gangs and other forms of delinquent and criminal organizations. The influence of criminal systems upon the life of the child is exerted largely through the small crowds, gangs, and play groups to which he belongs.

America Sings

Stories and Songs of Our Country's Growing. Collected and told by Carl Carmer. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, $3.00.

IN THIS BOOK CARL CARMER tells for the children of America—and tells it in terms of folk-story and folk-song—the story of the work this nation has done. There are twenty-nine groupings, each devoted to a distinctive phase of American life and history. Each group contains a folk-tale told by Mr. Carmer, a folk-song out of the same background arranged for group singing by Edwin John Stringham, and spirited and colorful illustrations of both story and song by Elizabeth Black Carmer. Reading this book, American children will have a knowledge of the roots from which they have sprung and a feeling of gratitude for their heritage.

Goals for America

A Budget of Our Needs and Resources. By Stuart Chase. The Twentieth Century Fund, New York.

THIS IS THE SECOND of a series of six exploratory reports on postwar problems being made by Stuart Chase for The Twentieth Century Fund, which is devoting a

large part of its resources to studying the problems of postwar readjustment. The first volume of the *When the War Ends* series, *The Road We Are Traveling: 1914-1942*, gives a picture of the revolutionary trends in our social and economic life which took place between the two world wars. In *Goals for America* Mr. Chase puts into words the demands which the American people are making for a better world after the war. Other volumes to come will deal specifically with the problems we shall have to face in meeting these demands.

If all six volumes of the series are ordered at one time the price will be $5.00. Individual copies will be available at $1.00.

Physical Fitness Through Physical Education for the Victory Corps.

Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education. Obtainable from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.25.

This pamphlet, prepared by a special committee of which Eddie Rickenbacker is chairman, is designed to serve as a guide to high school principals and teachers in planning and executing wartime programs of physical education. It is Number 2 of the Victory Corps Series of which *High-School Victory Corps,* which describes this new organization for high school students, is the first. It is intended for use in connection with all five divisions of the Corps covering air service, land service, sea service, production service, and community service. The introductory booklet (Pamphlet Number 1) may be secured from the Government Printing Office for 15 cents.

The Child Speaks—The Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.

By Justice Jacob Panken. Henry Holt and Company, New York. $2.50.

Here is a wise discussion of delinquency by a judge whose experience has convinced him that the delinquent child is the neglected child and that the destitute child—even though his parents are not responsible for the destitution from which he suffers—is also the neglected child. Part One contains Justice Panken's discussion of the problems involved in juvenile delinquency and his feeling about their solution. Part Two contains case histories, letters from children to Justice Panken and his replies to them, and a list of books recommended to the boys and girls appearing in his court. Much that the author has to say about children and their relation to the adult world applies to the nondelinquent and uncared for child, as well as to the delinquent.

About play Justice Panken says: "To repress the childish desire to play is to interfere with functions which are physiologically necessary. Such represssion forces upon the child the abnormal rather than the normal. Happy are the parents and fortunate is the child whose play is encouraged."

Youth Looks at Science and War.

Science Service, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. $.25.

Thousands of talented boys and girls, seniors in our secondary schools, entered the essay contest sponsored by Science Service and Science Clubs of America under the title, "Science Talent Search." The essays submitted by the forty winners of trips to Washington are published in this volume. "How Science Can Help Win the War" was the subject discussed by these young scientists who showed an amazing mastery of the subjects in which they have done careful research.

Health in the World of Work.

By Jesse Feiring Williams, M.D., and Delbert Oberteuffer, Ph.D. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $1.96.

"It is important today," say the authors in their preface, "to know how to prevent the diseases peculiar to our time, to select food that has been manufactured and changed from its original state, to choose suitable recreation, and to avoid the worries that are a part of our complex and complicated lives." This book is designed to help students solve some of the challenging problems of living which confront them today. "It aims to enrich life and to help the student attain greater happiness as he takes his place in the industrial or agricultural life of the nation."

Let's Make a Study.

Bulletins 114-A and 114-B. Community Chests and Councils, Inc., New York. Volumes I and II, $1.00 each, or $1.50 a set.

Years of accumulated experience in conducting community welfare, health, and recreation studies have gone into the preparation of these two volumes. The first volume deals with the principles which underlie the entire fact-finding and research process. Volume II, entitled *Statistical Aids,* contains data which are of practical assistance in conducting studies in the fields of dependency, behavior and social adjustment, health, and leisure time. These two publications merit careful study by all who are concerned with an appraisal of health and welfare services or who contemplate making studies in these fields.

Your Hand Tells All. A Manual of Simplified Palmistry.

By Alice Denton Jennings. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $2.00.

If you like to delve into the alleged secrets of head lines and heart lines, here is a simple manual of palmistry with clear, helpful illustrations.

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